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# **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

## **Preferred Options report - Spatial (core) Strategy**

February 2007

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# 1.0 Non-technical Summary

## **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (j)**

*'A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings'*

This document is the Sustainability Appraisal Report of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Lewisham Spatial (core) Strategy, one of the development plan documents of the Local Development Framework. The report incorporates the requirements of the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessments, referred to as the SEA Directive, which are signposted throughout this document.

The report aims to deliver the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, section 39(2) which states that Sustainability Appraisal is mandatory for development plan documents (DPDs). The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of DPDs. The report summarises stage B of the SA process with results and proposals for future monitoring.

The SA process involves the following stages:

### **Stage A - Pre production – evidence gathering**

Producing a scoping report that covers the following: identifying other relevant plans, programmes and objectives that may affect the DPD; establishing a social, environmental and economic baseline; identifying issues that are relevant to the area; and drawing up a set of sustainability objectives that reflect these issues. Consultation on scoping report to four statutory consultees

### **Stage B - Production**

Testing the DPD objectives against the SA objectives, developing the DPD options, predicting the effects of the DPD, evaluating the effects of the DPD, identifying mitigation and enhancement measures, proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD.

### **Stage C - Preparing the SA report**

### **Stage D – Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA report**

Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA report; appraising significant changes.

### **Examination**

Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.

### **Stage E - Adoption and Monitoring**

Finalising methods of monitoring changes; responding to adverse effects.

The Spatial (core) strategy includes a set of vision statements and objectives that provide the overarching strategic policy framework on which the core and development control policies and site allocations are based.

The initial stage of the SA process involved establishing a baseline and identifying key issues that are relevant to the borough and that will need to be considered in the spatial (core) strategy DPD and any other policy or strategic document that applies to the borough:

- Predicted population growth over the plan period which will put pressure on the need for housing and social infrastructure
- Per capita loss of open space with the predicted growth in population
- Below average house prices in the borough compared to greater London
- Aging housing stock with an average SAP rating of 46. An increase in fuel prices can put more people into fuel poverty
- Poor air quality along major roads due to road traffic emissions
- Overcrowding on public transport
- Need for local employment areas as only 31% of the working population work within the borough
- Over 40% of the population belong to ethnic minority groups
- Areas of acute need with 4 wards in the 10% worst wards in England as shown in the indices of multiple deprivation
- Low crime rates relative to other London boroughs, though public perception is that crime rate is high

A review of International, national and local plans, programmes and objectives was conducted, and based on the findings and responses from the consultation a set of sustainability objectives were established.

The SA objectives are listed below:

### **Economic**

1. To encourage sustained economic growth.
2. To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Lewisham.

### **Environmental**

3. To minimise the production of waste and increase waste recovery and recycling.
4. To improve water quality and manage water resources.
5. To maintain and enhance open space, biodiversity, flora and fauna.
6. To improve air quality and reduce noise and vibration.
7. To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport
8. To mitigate, and adapt to, the impact of climate change
9. To mitigate flood risk
10. To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes.
11. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment

### **Social**

12. To provide sufficient housing and the opportunity to live in a decent home.
13. To improve the health of the population.
14. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.
15. To provide for the improvement of education and skill levels.
16. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
17. To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare.
18. To improve accessibility to leisure facilities, community infrastructure and key local services.

Three main strategic options were identified in the core strategy:

1. Promote growth through major housing provision
2. Promote growth through mixed use redevelopment
3. Promote limited growth and adopt a protective approach to existing employment designations.

The options in the issues and options papers were based on these strategic options. These were consulted upon and appraised against the SA objectives in terms of positive, negative and neutral impacts over a short, medium and long term period. Subsequently a set of preferred options and policies were drafted for further consultation and the SA framework was again applied to identify significant effects, including mitigation and/or enhancement measures.

The SA objectives were assessed against the core strategy objectives to identify any incompatibilities and negative impacts.

The results showed some conflicting objectives:

The core strategy objective 1 on economic growth will be realised through a growth in development in the north of the borough and Catford and Lewisham town centres, which also include current areas of regeneration and areas of deprivation. This is expected to create employment opportunities, retail, housing, health care and community facilities, and improve the transport infrastructure. This strategy is however conflicting with SA objectives on waste management, air quality, traffic generation, energy efficiency as development will increase resources use and increased traffic. The strategy was retained due to the social and economic benefits that this provides. Mitigation measures will be implemented via core policies, development control policies and site allocations and s106 agreements.

The core strategy objective 6 on housing delivery again conflicts with SA objectives on air quality and traffic generation, and flood risk. Mitigation measures are sought via core policies, DC policies, site allocations and s106 agreements.

A scoping exercise of the Appropriate Assessment was undertaken. The results showed that the development plan would not affect any Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas as there are no such sites within or in proximity to the borough.

## **1.1 Statement of the likely significant effects of the plan**

The main significant effects of the DPD are primarily caused by the proposed growth corridor covering north Lewisham and Catford and Lewisham town centres, which will involve substantial new housing, increased employment, mixed use, retail and town centre uses and the necessary social, economic and transport infrastructure required to support the existing and new communities.

The area is in close proximity to the city centre; it is well connected in terms of public transport and the road network; it includes most of the designated employment areas; and, includes some of the most deprived areas in the borough that are in need of regeneration. With the extensions to the East London line rail network and the Thames Gateway developments as this the most appropriate area to accommodate the predicted population growth.

The plan will bring about improved social and transport infrastructure, revitalisation of town and district centres, and economic growth with increased local employment opportunities which will have long term benefits for the local population.

Deprived areas in the south of the borough, such as Bellingham and Downham, have been designated as areas of local renewal and will be regenerated via partnership work on social regeneration initiatives.

Key conflicting issues emerging from the plan:

- The designation of employment sites and waste management site conflict with housing due to demand for housing which is currently outstripping supply and is predicted to do so in the lifetime of the development plan. The relatively small economy of Lewisham does however indicate the necessity to protect employment sites and retain the workforce within the borough.
- The growth area is mainly situated in a flood risk category 3 area. Flood risk assessments and sequential testing will need to be prioritised for any development proposal or set of proposals in the area.
- The growth area is likely to increase road traffic and add pressure to the public transport system, which will increase traffic related air pollution and noise. Cumulative impacts of development on air quality and traffic flow will need to be addressed with planning proposals.
- The per capita of public open space will be reduced as a result of high density housing. The core policy on open space hence focuses on improving the quality rather than just increasing additional areas. It will be necessary to protect any open space and make provision for additional open space where feasible.

- The increased development may lead to habitat loss, particularly on sites that are derelict and vacant. The demand for development, and in particular housing is unlikely to prioritise these habitats. Mitigation measures include introducing green roofs and walls and requiring green open space provision in development proposals.
- Short term negative effects on resources use for construction, such as energy, water, waste generation, dust emissions and noise and vibration. The short term negative effects on the environmental indicators will be mitigated by development control policies on sustainable construction and waste management and via planning obligation. The core strategy policies improve on the current UDP policies by having a more proactive approach on efficient use of resources during the construction and operational phase of developments.

## **1.2 Statement of the difference the process has made to date**

The SA process made the following differences to the development of the DPD:

- Identified gaps in the vision and objectives
- identified gaps in the baseline data
- identified environmental indicators that would need to be priorities with more detailed investigation at the planning application stage
- highlighted the need for partnership working to improve the social infrastructure, particularly in relation to responding to needs of the local communities and disadvantaged groups
- provided a consistent and comprehensive approach to investigating the effects of the plan at each stage of the plan making process

## **1.3 How to comment on the report**

For further information or to comment on the report please call the planning team on one of the following numbers:

0208 314 6247

0208 314 6540

0208 314 8774

or send your comments to:

Planning Information Office

5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Laurence House

1 Catford Road

Catford, SE6 4RU



## 2.0 Appraisal methodology

### 2.1 *Approach adopted to the SA*

The requirements of the SEA directives are covered throughout this section. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives can be found under section 5.1,

#### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (h)**

*'An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information'*

This report is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the preferred options report which is an intermediate stage in the process of producing the core spatial strategy for Lewisham.

The SA framework and report have been developed using government guidance document *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, Nov 2005, ODPM*, and discussions organised by government bodies on how to undertake an SA. A scoping report (Appendix A) was produced May 2005 which provided baseline information on social, economic and environmental indicators, list of relevant plans and programmes, highlighted issues that are relevant to the borough. This led to the development of a framework of relevant social, environmental and economic objectives against which the effects of a proposed plan can be assessed.

The SA report consists of the following sections:

#### **Section 1 Summary and outcomes**

Non-technical summary of this report highlighting key issues and outcomes, and how to comment on this report

#### **Section 2 Methodology**

Outline of the report and how the appraisal was carried out and who was consulted. Any difficulties encountered when undertaking the assessment.

#### **Section 3 Background**

Purpose of the sustainability appraisal, an outline of the plan and its' objectives, and how the report complies with the requirements of the SEA Directive.

#### **Section 4 Sustainability objectives, baseline and contents**

How the report links to other policies, plans and programmes and how they have been taken into consideration. A description of the environmental, social and economic baseline of Lewisham and main issues identified. Sustainability objectives and details of the sustainability framework used for the assessment of the plan.

## **Section 5 Plan issues and options**

Description of the identification of the main strategic options. Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options and how the issues were considered in choosing the preferred options. Description of any proposed mitigation or enhancement measures.

## **Section 6 Plan preferred options**

Significant social, environmental or economic effects of the preferred policies and how these were taken into consideration in developing the policies. Description of any mitigation measures and uncertainties and risks.

## **Section 7 Implementation**

Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and proposal for monitoring framework

## **2.2 When the SA was carried out**

Preparation of the scoping report (Stage A) was carried out between March - May 2005.

The development and refinement of the options, including appraisal of the alternatives, was carried out between January – August 2006.

The Sustainability Appraisal of the preferred options for the Core Strategy DPD was carried out between November – December 2006.

## **2.3 Who carried out the SA**

The Scoping report and draft Sustainability Appraisal report, including appraisal of the issues and options and preferred options, have been prepared by officers from the planning services, London Borough of Lewisham.

## **2.4 Who was consulted, when and how**

Consultation requirements for SEA Directive:

### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements**

*Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental report. (Art. 5.4)*

*Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or*

*programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2)*

*Other EU Member states must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories (Art. 7)*

The Scoping report was sent out for consultation in May 2005 to the four Statutory Consultation bodies (Environment Agency, English Heritage, Countryside Agency, English Heritage). This covers Art 5.4 of the SEA Directive requirement. Art 6.1 and 6.2 will be covered as part of the consultation period for the preferred options during March-April 2007. Art. 7 is not considered to be applicable as the DPDs are not likely to have an impact on areas outside the South East of England.

The Scoping report has been posted on the Council website for public information. All consultation has been carried out by the officers of London Borough of Lewisham.

It is anticipated that this report together with the preferred options Spatial (Core) Strategy and Development Control and Site Allocations DPDs will be out for public consultation during March/April 2007.

## **2.5 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment**

Some difficulties were encountered in compiling the baseline information and setting the appropriate indicators and targets. The SA process revealed that there was a distinct lack of monitored data available to establish a baseline of information. This had to be developed and in some cases information had to be gathered from a variety of sources to ensure that all areas were covered.

The know-how to carry out the appraisals for Issues and Options and the preferred options and the specialist knowledge required to make appropriate assessments were in some cases not available. Information was drawn upon from other local, regional and national plans and strategies and the annual monitoring report. In addition, local knowledge and expertise from council officers, partner organisations and individuals was used to aid the assessment process.

There is a lack of adequate technical resources such as mapping and modelling software and the knowledge required to use these technologies. Detailed analysis, particularly with regards to assessing cumulative and synergistic effects has proven to be difficult without these resources. Limited financial resources and time constraints has meant that there was little scope for outsourcing this work.

The benefit of conducting this work in-house has been that the officers doing this work have been able to make use of their local knowledge and contact network for carrying out the assessments.

## 3.0 Background

The *Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* introduced a new system of plan making in England. The key outcome of the Government's changes is the Local Development Framework. The Local Development Framework is a portfolio of planning documents, prepared by Council, which collectively will deliver the planning strategy for Lewisham.

The documents which will comprise the Lewisham Local Development Framework are:-

- Development Plan Documents, which will include the following documents : -
  - The Spatial (Core) Strategy;
  - Development Policies and Site Allocations Document;
  - Area Action Plans;
  - The Proposals Map.
- Supplementary Planning Documents;
- The Statement of Community Involvement; and
- The Annual Monitoring Report.

Another key change introduced by the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* is a requirement that a sustainability appraisal is undertaken on all Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents prepared for inclusion in the Local Development Framework. This report is the sustainability assessment for the Spatial (Core) Strategy.

### 3.1 Purpose of the SA and SA report

The purpose of a sustainability appraisal is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans.

The Government defines sustainable development as:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

The sustainability appraisal of planning documents is intended to achieve the following:

- Form an integral part of all stages of plan preparation;
- Provide a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable planning policies and proposals;
- Take a long term view of whether and how the area covered by the plan is expected to develop, taking account of the environmental, social and economic effects of the proposed plan;
- Reflect global, national, regional and local concerns and issues;
- Provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal.

Consistent with this approach, the preparation of a sustainability appraisal of relevant planning documents by the London Borough of Lewisham will incorporate the SEA Directive (see section 3.3)

### **3.2 The plan objectives and outline of contents**

#### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (a)**

*An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes*

The plan being appraised in this document is the Council's Preferred Options report, which is an interim stage in the preparation of the Spatial (Core) Strategy for Lewisham. The Spatial (Core) Strategy sets out the key spatial strategy, objectives and policies for development in the borough. These provide the mechanisms for delivering the principles of sustainable living through development which identifies and considers environmental, social and economic issues relevant to the borough. The Spatial (Core) Strategy is expected to be relevant over a 10-15 year period from adoption but will be subject to monitoring in the Annual Monitoring Report and revised as appropriate when circumstances change.

The spatial strategy for Lewisham must be prepared in accordance with government legislation and guidance. Primarily this is set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). It must therefore, take full account of national planning policy guidance, be in general conformity with the regional spatial strategy for London known as the London Plan, and show integration with the objectives of the community strategy. The strategy also undergoes a set of community consultations to involve and take into consideration the wider community in the development of the plan.

The Spatial (Core) Strategy Preferred Options report consists of the following elements:

**Introduction** explains the role and purpose of the document, its relationship to national and regional policy, other LDF documents, and other Council studies and documents.

**Spatial Portrait** provides the borough's main characteristics and highlights significant issues around living, working and learning in the area. The 'portrait' is simply a snap shot picture of the borough in facts and figures.

**Spatial Vision, Objectives and Strategy** sets out the spatial vision, strategic objectives and strategy which the Council intends to achieve and implement.

**Core Policies** sets out the preferred options and draft core policies in terms of location, cross cutting themes and issue based overarching planning policies. Each is presented and discussed in terms of the options consulted in the Issues and Options report, the preferred option, the draft policy or policies and the reasons and justification for the preferred approach.

**Monitoring and Implementation** outlines the proposed strategy to ensure implementation and delivery of the vision, objectives, strategy and core policies, and how these will be monitored.

**Appendices** provide additional material including further explanation of national policy, relationship of the strategy to the Community Strategy and a glossary.

The following are the objectives of the Spatial (core) strategy:

### **Sustainable Regeneration**

1. To direct significant growth in jobs, homes and social infrastructure to those areas of the borough most able to accommodate it. This will build on the core Thames Gateway areas of Lewisham and in particular rely on locations in Lewisham and Catford town centres and the Deptford and New Cross areas in the north of the borough.
2. To manage growth in other areas of the borough according to sustainability criteria taking into account the design of any new building on the local built context, access to a range of facilities, and transport accessibility.
3. To promote sustainable development by taking full account of the needs of air and water quality; energy efficiency and renewable forms of energy generation; waste management; flood risk assessment; and facilitate the remediation of land subject to contamination.

### **Equalities and Social Inclusion**

4. To create healthy communities through the adequate provision of educational, community and leisure facilities and services that are accessible to everyone.
5. To ensure that the most deprived members of the community and the areas they live in receive priority consideration for renewal and regeneration, through a range of physical and social programmes.

### **Homes for All**

6. To ensure a mix and balance of residential accommodation to meet housing needs for the whole community. This will involve planning for sufficient growth in the housing stock, and providing a range of tenure and accommodation size to meet needs, including family housing.

### **Promoting Good Design**

7. To create a built environment that is well designed, safe and accessible to everyone, while protecting and enhancing the natural environment.
8. To protect and enhance the historic assets of Lewisham.

### **Open Space and Biodiversity**

9. To protect and enhance open space and endeavour to provide additional open space where deficient.
10. To protect and wherever possible enhance nature conservation and biodiversity in the Borough.

### **Sustainable Movement**

11. To promote sustainable modes of transport to minimise the need for private car travel, and provide high levels of accessibility to all sectors of the community, particularly through public transport, walking and cycling.

### **Sustainable Economy**

12. To protect and increase the number, quality and range of local employment opportunities, promoting business clusters, mixed use development and the creative industries; and to protect a range of suitable sites for business including industrial uses, promoting local economic growth.
13. To sustain and improve the vitality and viability of the existing town and local centres, and other key Lewisham features that may attract visitors.

The Core strategy includes 32 core policies which are divided into Locational, Cross Cutting and Issue based policies. The latter comprises of the following issues: Homes for all, Open Space and Biodiversity, Promoting Good Design, Sustainable Economy and Sustainable Movement.

## **3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations**

Local planning authorities are required to comply with the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC which requires formal strategic environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The Directive applies to local development documents.

The SEA Directive focuses exclusively on the effects a plan has on the environment, whilst the broader sustainability appraisal considers impacts on environmental issues but also social and economic objectives. The sustainability appraisals has been prepared so as to accommodate and incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive. The requirements are listed in Table 1 with a signpost to where these are being met in the report or related documents.

**Table 1 – SEA Directive’s requirements**

<b>The SEA Directive’s requirements</b>	<b>Where covered in this report</b>
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant	The Sustainability Appraisal report covers

effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated	this requirement
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans or programmes	Scoping report and Section 3.2 of this report
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Scoping report and Section 4.2 of this report
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Scoping report and Section 4.2 of this report
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Scoping report and Section 4.3 of this report
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Scoping report and section 4.1 of this report
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the	Section 6.1 of this report



above factors	
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Section 6.3 of this report
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Section 2 and 5.2
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with article 10	Section 7.2 of this report
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Section 1.1 of this report

### **3.4 Appropriate Assessment**

Directive 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora requires an Appropriate Assessment (AA) to be undertaken to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects. AA applies to Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs), transitional plans, Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

The sites subject to an AA are comprised in Natura 2000 as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC) - The EC Wild Birds Directive

An initial scoping exercise has shown that there are currently no SACs or SPAs within or in proximity to the borough. The development plan is unlikely to have a direct effect on any European site outside the borough boundary. Road traffic emissions will contribute to a cumulative or synergistic effect, taking the form of global warming and air pollution, with emissions from other areas which may have adverse impacts on flora and fauna on any site across Europe. This contribution is however difficult to determine and is negligible compared to the combined emissions from elsewhere.

## **4.0 Sustainability objectives, baseline and context**

### **4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account**

#### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (e)**

*'The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation'*

The first phase of the SA process involved identifying policies, plans, programmes and initiatives that could be of relevance to the SA process and assessments of plans and guidance documents. These ranged from the international, national, regional to the local level. Any relevant objectives and targets were drawn out and how they would effect the DPD and the SA/SEA objectives has been summarised.

The full details of these are given in appendix B.

### **4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline**

#### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (b) and (c)**

*'The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme'*

*'The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected'*

Provision of a baseline for Lewisham is a fundamental part of the Sustainability Appraisal process. It provides information about the current characteristics of the area which forms a basis for comparison once the DPD is implemented.

The following section outlines the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics for Lewisham:

#### **An outline of the borough**

Lewisham is an inner London borough covering an area of 34.7 square kilometres (or 14 square miles) of south east London. As depicted in figure 1, it stretches from the River Thames at Deptford and Convoys Wharf in the north to the suburban centres of Sydenham, Downham and Grove Park in the south. It occupies a key strategic position in south-east London on the ancient routes between London and the ports on the Kent and Sussex coast.

Lewisham is primarily a residential borough, ranging from low density suburbs to high density neighbourhoods. The borough has large areas of green spaces, with local centres following the pattern of earlier settlements and old village centres. It has a rich ethnic and culturally diverse community but is also rated as the 30th most deprived local authority in the country as recorded in the 2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The borough can be characterised as a residential place where people choose to live, but a significant number commute to work in other parts of London.

### **The Natural Environment**

Despite its inner London location, Lewisham has more than 560 hectares of green space (about 14% of the area of the borough), with 46 public parks covering about 370 hectares. There are 60 sites designated as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance including 19 Local Nature Reserves. In addition the River Thames and other waterways, private garden areas, and railway line-sides provide valuable habitats for wildlife in the borough. Approximately one fifth of the borough is considered to be deficient in open space, and with increasing pressures to build, the borough aspires to protect all its green space.

Lewisham falls within the catchment of the River Ravensbourne. This river has three main tributaries (the Rivers Pool, Quaggy and Spring Brook) and runs directly through the borough from Beckenham Place Park in the south to where it enters the Thames at Deptford Creek.

Many of the significant areas of green space in the borough are beside the rivers, primarily because of the historical recognition that building on the floodplain was not a sensible option. However, in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, building has encroached on to the flood plain and has led to the concrete channelisation of the river in many places. The River Ravensbourne is recognised as one of the most engineered rivers in metropolitan London.

Research done by the Hadley centre shows evidence of average global temperature rise by 3.5 degrees Celsius, and sea level rise by 45cm by 2100. This is likely to affect the both the natural and the built environment of Lewisham due to adverse weather patterns and flood risk. There are parts of the borough that fall within the flood risk area. Though most of it is protected by flood defences there are areas along the rivers which fall under the category of low to medium risk of flooding. Areas also along the River Thames fall into various flood risk categories, as assessed by the Environment Agency.

### **Population: social and cultural characteristics**

According to the 2001 census, 248, 922 people live in Lewisham. The 2005 Mid Year Estimates prepared by the Greater London Authority (GLA) project a growth to 257,180 by 2005. It is expected that this figure will increase to approximately 281,945 by 2016. This will mean that better and more schools, houses, shops, health and transport facilities, parks and open spaces will all be required.

The borough has a relatively young age structure with relatively fewer people over the age of 40. In 2001, 21% of the borough's population was under the age of 16, which is the second largest child population of all inner London boroughs. It is projected that the proportion of people aged 16 to 24 will rise by 21% by the year 2016.

The borough benefits from a highly diverse population both ethnically and culturally. About 34% of the population are of Black and Minority Ethnic origin, with the highest concentrations in the north and central parts of the borough. The proportion of residents of black Caribbean origin is the highest in London.

### **Health and Education**

The average life expectancy for Lewisham residents is 76.6 years while that for London as a whole is 78.3 and for Great Britain 78.1 years. 29% of Lewisham households have one or more persons with a limiting long term illness. However, only 15.6% of the population have a limiting long term illness, compared to the England and Wales average of 18.2%.

When compared with inner London boroughs, Lewisham has a low overall crime rate with 35 crimes per 1,000 population, with only Wandsworth having a lower crime rate. The London average is approximately 34 crimes committed per 1000 population (Home Office Crime Statistics 2005/06).

Lewisham is a borough with areas of acute need as evidenced by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004. In addition to the four wards that are recognised as requiring special attention (Bellingham, Downham, Deptford and New Cross) there are pockets of deprivation in most wards.

There is a need for a better distribution of leisure resources for children and young people. In the 'In our view: Young Lewisham Review 2000' study, parents ranked 'boredom and not enough to do' as the single most serious local problem; the south west and the north west of the Borough being singled out as particularly lacking in facilities.

Currently 90% of resident primary school children attend school within the borough. Whilst 10% of children do not attend schools in the borough this could be attributed to school catchment areas that cross the borough boundary. In secondary schools, however, only 65% of resident's children attend school within the borough. Whilst there are some pupils that travel into the borough, this leakage leads to a net shortfall in pupils.

The government is committed to spending £2.2 billion per year over the next 15-20 years to replace, rebuild or renovate every secondary school in England. Lewisham has been awarded £186 million and is carrying out the most ambitious programme in the country. It is proposed that by 2013 all Lewisham's secondary schools will have been improved under this programme providing better educational facilities for staff and pupils.

## **Housing and the Built Environment**

According to the 2001 Census there are approximately 249,000 people living in Lewisham in 107,412 households. Owner occupiers (either outright or with a mortgage) comprise 52,119 (48.5%) of Lewisham households, which is significantly below the national average of 68%. 1,712 households (1.6%) are in shared ownership properties. There are 28,538 (26.6%) households in dwellings rented from Lewisham Council and a further 9,654 (9%) are rented from a Housing Association or Registered Social Landlord. Of the remainder 15,391 are rented from a private landlord, letting agent or live with family.

The proportion of households renting from the Council or a Registered Social Landlord (RSL) varies from over 70% in Evelyn Ward and 52.9% in New Cross Ward, to 13.1% in Catford South ward. The borough average is 35.6% of households renting from the public sector/RSL. London-wide about 25% of the housing stock is in public sector/RSL ownership (Housing in London, Greater London Authority 2005). These figures are perhaps not directly comparable, but are an indication that Lewisham has a high proportion of social rented housing in comparison to the rest of London.

The borough has a significant number of aging properties where 45% of private housing sector housing is pre 1919 and 60% of privately rented dwellings are over 80 years old. The average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating for private sector properties is estimated at 46 (out of 100) (Lewisham Private Sector Housing Strategy 2004 – 2006). An estimated 19.6% of all households in the borough are living in unsuitable housing, of which 68.1% is Council or Housing Association accommodation. The two main reasons for unsuitability are health/mobility problems and overcrowding (Lewisham Housing Needs Survey 2003).

The average house price in Lewisham for the period Jan - March 2006 was £206,953. In comparison the Greater London average house price in the same period was considerably more expensive at £295,272 (Land Registry 2006).

Average weekly full time earnings in Lewisham in 2005 were £521.40 as compared to the London average of £555.80 (Office for National Statistics – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2005).

## **Economy and Retail**

The Lewisham economy is a relatively small economy by London standards. In the 2001 Competitiveness Audit it ranked 30 out of 33 in terms of size of economy amongst the London boroughs and was the smallest when measured against its immediate inner London and South London neighbours (Lewisham Economic Development Business Plan 2004). Significant growth occurred in the 1990s as measured by the increase in numbers of businesses, with many of the new additions coming in the business services sector.

The borough's economy has undergone substantial change over the last twenty years and in the process has lost the majority of its major private sector companies. Retail chains, smaller retailers and a range of businesses in the business services sector have

largely taken over as the source of private sector employment operating in the borough. The public sector is playing an increasingly important part as the dominant employer. In 2004 the workforce in Lewisham numbered 64,700. The largest sector was public/education and health services (23,762), the second largest was banking and finance (12,822), followed by distribution/hotels and restaurants (13,679) (Annual Business Inquiry: December 2004).

As yet relatively small, but potentially important for the future economy of Lewisham is the growing cluster of creative sector enterprises mainly centred on the Deptford and New Cross area and Forest Hill.

The two main shopping areas in Lewisham are Lewisham and Catford town centres. Smaller local centres range in size from Deptford with 222 retail units, to Downham which has 67 units. Major centres located just beyond the boundaries of the Borough that are likely to impact on retail include Canary Wharf, London's West End, Canada Water/Surrey Quays, Croydon, Bromley, Bluewater Park (Kent) and the forthcoming developments in Stratford City.

The Council's Retail Capacity Assessment and Site Allocation Study 2004 indicates that there is sufficient spending capacity within the borough to support the expansion of some of the retail centres and for Lewisham Town Centre to achieve Metropolitan status. With the projected increase in population an increase in retail facilities will become increasingly important to maintain sustainable communities.

The ONS Annual Population Survey for 2005 indicated that there are 132,700 economically active people in Lewisham. Only 31% of the resident employed population are employed within the borough. The remainder going elsewhere mainly to central London which accounts for 43% of those in employment. 9% work in Bromley or Croydon.

There is a need to create employment opportunities locally to achieve sustainable development, sustain the daytime economy and relieve pressure on the transport system – especially in the light of the projected population growth. Sites in the northern part of the borough have been identified as having potential to accommodate employment growth with further growth within the retail centres of Lewisham and Catford.

### **Transport**

Lewisham is criss-crossed by the London Strategic Road network - A2, A20, A21 and the A205. Within Lewisham there are 20 railway stations, three DLR stations, two London underground stations and 42 bus routes. Some parts of Lewisham enjoy good rail links to central London. The southern extension of the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) to Lewisham has further enhanced the attractiveness and accessibility to other parts of London, in particular Canary Wharf.

According to the 2001 census about 32% of people in employment travel to work by car, motorcycle or taxi, about 51.2% use public transport, 7% work from home and just over 8% walk or cycle.

42.8% of Lewisham households do not own a car, while 57.2% own one car or more. Wards in the north of the borough (Brockley, Evelyn, New Cross, Lewisham Central and Telegraph Hill) show higher rates of non car ownership than the rest of the borough, and are therefore more dependent on public transport provision.

A number of transport infrastructure schemes are proposed for Lewisham over the next five years or more. These will help to alleviate some of the transport problems in Lewisham including overcrowding on public transport, significant air pollution levels on major roads, improve accessibility throughout the Borough and reduce the travel distance for basic goods and services. Some of the key proposals include:

- East London Underground Line extension (ELLX) (phase 1)
- London Bus Priority Network
- Capacity improvements for passengers on rail lines
- Three car capacity for the Docklands Light Railway and
- Thameslink 2000.

### **Waste Management**

Lewisham is a unitary waste authority. Over 80% of Lewisham’s waste is diverted away from landfill by incinerating it at the South East London Combined Heat and Power Station (SELCHP) which recovers power to supply to the National Grid. Approximately 10% of municipal waste is landfilled and Lewisham achieves nearly 12% household waste recycling. Lewisham is currently aiming to achieve a recycling rate of 20% by 2007/08 (Lewisham Waste Strategy 2006-2008). There is a projected waste growth of 3% per annum, which means that disposing of this increasing amount and variety of waste will become increasingly difficult.

## **4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified**

### **Compliance with SEA Directive’s requirements Annex I (d)**

*‘Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)’*

The following table summarises the main issues of concern in Lewisham:

**Table 2 – Main issues of concern in Lewisham**

<b>KEY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
<b>Economic</b>	

<p><b>Lack of employment opportunities outside of public sector, high commuter population working outside of Lewisham</b></p> <p>Need to create employment opportunities in the borough to create a more sustainable environment and enhance local economy</p>	<p>Lewisham Economic Development Plan &amp; London Plan</p>
<p><b>Varied levels of growth in local shopping areas</b></p> <p>With predicted population growth there is need for enhancing the vitality of the local shopping areas to improve the local economy and hence provide a more sustainable community</p>	<p>Lewisham Town Centres Health Check &amp; London Plan.</p>
<p><b>Provision of adequate employment land to support business enterprise</b></p> <p>Current employment land will need protection and new land sought to improve the overall economy of the borough</p>	<p>ODPM Employment Land Reviews and London Plan.</p>
<p><b>Finding a balance between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality of the borough</b></p> <p>A general conflict between meeting housing targets and protecting sites for other uses such as employment, retail, education, health, community in a built up environment</p>	<p>GLA Employment Land Guidance. ODPM Employment Land Reviews</p>
<b>Environmental</b>	
<p><b>Protect and improve biodiversity and natural habitats.</b></p> <p>Brownfield sites are important habitat for local species. Species such as the stag beetle and black red start are local to this area and need to be protected</p>	<p>Lewisham Biodiversity Action Plan &amp; London Plan</p>
<p><b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions contributing to Climate Change</b></p> <p>Climatic changes due to greenhouse gas emissions are likely to affect the natural environment and with that the built environment will have to adapt to these changes and find ways of mitigating the effects.</p>	<p>Lewisham Environmental Policy &amp; London Plan</p>
<p><b>Traffic congestion and car dependence</b></p> <p>A growing population will increase movement across the borough, which will put pressure on the road network and existing public transportation. There is a need for locating development in the vicinity of existing transport links and improving walking and cycling routes and public transport.</p>	<p>London Plan, Lewisham Transport LIP</p>
<p><b>High levels of air and noise pollution due to traffic</b></p> <p>Lewisham is exceeding in pollution levels for road</p>	<p>Lewisham Air Quality Action Plan &amp;</p>



<p>traffic related pollutants. Particularly with predicted population growth there is a current and future need to increase the use of sustainable modes of transport</p>	<p>London Plan.</p>
<p><b>Protect cultural heritage from redevelopment</b> Lewisham has 2 grade I listed buildings and a number of grade II and locally listed buildings. The borough has it's own architectural identity which should be preserved</p>	<p>Lewisham UDP, London Plan.</p>
<p><b>North Lewisham and the areas around the river network are within the flood risk 3c category</b> Climate change is predicted to increase adverse weather patterns, leading to a rise in flood risk. There is a need to implement mitigation and adaptation measures to reduce the occurrence and impact of flooding.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Map, June 2006</p>
<p><b>Aging housing stock and poor levels of insulation</b> The housing stock will require updating (19.6% residents living in unsuitable housing) with improvements in energy efficiency and increases in building SAP ratings (current SAP rating are 46 out of 100).</p>	<p>Lewisham Private sector Housing Strategy, Lewisham Energy Policy &amp; London Plan.</p>
<p><b>Low levels of recycling and requirements for reducing total waste production</b> There is a need to reduce waste generation and improve recycling rates. Final disposal of waste is a problem due to lack of land for such a low value use and negative public opinion of living in the vicinity of such facilities. With requirements for managing our waste within the borough boundaries and proposals for waste allocated to Lewisham from inner city boroughs this issue will become increasingly important</p>	<p>Lewisham (Draft) Waste Management Strategy &amp; London Plan</p>
<p><b>Social</b></p>	
<p><b>High demand for housing, rising house prices and continuous growth in population.</b> The population is forecasted to rise. The mayor of London is requiring 9750 new residential units to be built in Lewisham by 2016.</p>	<p>Lewisham Housing Strategy &amp; the London Plan,</p>
<p><b>Improved access to Health Care, education and community facilities</b> Ensure that improved and accessible health, education and community facilities are provided for with future new developments and generally across the borough</p>	<p>Lewisham Community Strategy &amp; London Plan</p>

<p><b>Low levels of educational attainment</b> There is a need for improving the educational attainment of the primary and secondary schools.</p>	Lewisham Community Strategy
<p><b>General perception of high crime rates in Lewisham</b> Though Lewisham has relatively low levels of crime compared to other London boroughs, the perception of crime is high. Need to provide a safe and well designed urban environment with adequate natural surveillance</p>	Lewisham Community Strategy
<p><b>Addressing Poverty and Social Exclusion</b> Lewisham has a number of severely deprived areas. Four Lewisham wards come under the 10% of most deprived the wards in England.</p>	Lewisham Community Strategy, Index of Multiple Deprivation & London Plan
<p><b>Provision of Open Space and recreational facilities</b> With future growth in the housing sector the provision of per capita open space will be reduced</p>	Lewisham Open Space Strategy & London Plan

#### **4.4 Limitations of the information and assumptions**

The data collection for the baseline had some associated difficulties due to an acute lack of monitored data available and monitoring systems that were not in place. Landuse data, such as for employment land, had to be collected by undertaking surveys. Some of this information is based on qualitative data. The population figures for the stag beetle and the black red start have been collated via observation and are thus only approximations. Similarly, public opinion surveys on issues such as health, education and crime are qualitative and will be limited to the sample population.

Some of the information has been based on modelled data, particularly with regards to future predictions such as for population growth, waste creation and increases in traffic. Modelled predictions have their own inbuilt assumptions with their own limitations and should be considered as broad predictions rather than accurate figures.

The officers responsible for the baseline information and appropriate indicators have a level of subjectivity with their choice of information.

## **4.5 The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators**

### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (e)**

*'The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation'*

Following the identification of the issues that have been drawn out from the characteristics and baseline of the borough a set of objectives were created (SA Scoping report, May 2005). These most appropriately reflect the issues of concern and provide a framework against which the impact of the DPD can be assessed.

However the objectives have had minor modifications and an additional four objectives have been created. Objective 6 on air quality in the scoping report was split into two objectives to separate out the issues surrounding emissions of health related air pollutants often generated by road traffic, which also include associated noise and vibration problems, and those relating to climate change which are more associated with overall energy consumption from fossil fuels. Objective 4 was altered to separate out the issue of flood risk from those relating to the overall usage, and biological and chemical quality of water.

The indicators have been drawn from a range of sources, such as the AMR, census, Local Implementation Plan, that already provide regularly monitored data sets. In cases where the source of the indicators is yet to be determined, the indicator has been retained so that results can be added as and when data becomes available. Appendix F provides the full framework of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives, targets and indicators.

The SA objectives are listed below:

#### **Economic**

1. To encourage sustained economic growth.
2. To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Lewisham.

#### **Environmental**

3. To minimise the production of waste and increase waste recovery and recycling.
4. To improve water quality and manage water resources.
5. To maintain and enhance open space, biodiversity, flora and fauna.
6. To improve air quality and reduce noise and vibration.
7. To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport

8. To mitigate, and adapt to, the impact of climate change
9. To mitigate flood risk
10. To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes.
11. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment

**Social**

12. To provide sufficient housing and the opportunity to live in a decent home.
13. To improve the health of the population.
14. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.
15. To provide for the improvement of education and skill levels.
16. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
17. To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare.
18. To improve accessibility to leisure facilities, community infrastructure and key local services.

## 5.0 Plan issues and options

### 5.1 Main strategic options considered and how they were identified

A set of Core Strategic objectives were identified assessed against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. This process was analysed in order to consider whether any of these objectives conflicted with each other and also to realise any mitigating effects that could ensure the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal process run in partnership with one another.

In order to effectively identify and consider the strategic options, each objective was assessed in a matrix style pattern which allowed a thorough assessment of each objective. Three attributes were given to each objective based on whether there was conflict, compatibility or whether it was neutral. This is detailed in Appendix C.

KEY	ATTRIBUTES
Compatible	√
Neutral	/
Conflict	X

The results from this appraisal indicated that most of the Core Strategy objectives were either compatible or neutral when assessed against the SA objectives. Possible conflict were identified between core strategy objective 1 and SA objectives 3, 6, 7, 8 and 13, and core strategy objective 6 and SA objective 6, 8 and 9.

The table below summarises these conflicting objectives and mitigation measures to ensure compatibility.

**Table 3 – Conflicting core strategy objectives and SA objectives and mitigation measures**

CS Objectives	SA Objectives	Mitigation measures
CS Obj 1	SA Obj 3	Economic growth achieved through increasing development is likely to increase domestic and commercial waste. The growth strategy will be prioritised as the benefits of added employment, housing and improved infrastructure will outweigh the negative impacts of waste generation. Adequate measures will need to be put into place for waste disposal and recovery, such as requiring use of sustainable materials and reuse of demolition waste for construction. Facilities should be provided for recycling of various waste streams. This can be implemented via appropriate development control policies and s106 agreements on planning applications.
	SA Obj 6	Large scale developments are likely to create dust emissions from construction and demolition, and an increase in road traffic related air pollutants by the additional vehicular activity

CS Objectives	SA Objectives	Mitigation measures
		<p>during construction and operation of the buildings. In addition the increased traffic will also generate noise and vibration. The growth strategy will be prioritised due to the benefits of added employment, housing and improved infrastructure. Where the increase in air pollution, noise and vibration is unacceptable development will have to be restricted and appropriate mitigation measures will have to be put into place.</p> <p>Mitigation measures need to ensure developers to follow the Lewisham Code of Construction protocol and provide sufficient access to public transportation, and criteria for air quality assessments where appropriate.</p>
	SA Obj 7	<p>The growth objective is likely to generate road traffic. Though these objectives are conflicting the growth corridor is placed in areas of good public transport. Mitigation can be achieved by improving accessibility to public transport links, increasing frequency of services, ensuring a safe environment around stations, and requiring green travel plans. This can be implemented via appropriate planning policies, partnership working with public transport providers and s106 agreements on planning applications.</p>
	SA Obj 8	<p>The development plan will need to include stringent core policies which seek to mitigate the release of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions into the atmosphere. Mitigating measures through the use of sustainable design and construction methods and through implementation of natural resources as energy sources should be added. This can be implemented via appropriate planning policies.</p>
	SA Obj 13	<p>Although there will be improved access to health services and better quality facilities, large scale developments will generate noise, vibration and air pollutants from demolition and construction and vehicular traffic which have health implications. In addition the per capita loss of open space with increase in population can have a negative impact on people's well being. Mitigation measures should ensure that the development plan includes policies for adequate provision of open space and limiting noise and vibration and air pollutant emissions from construction and traffic. This can be implemented via appropriate planning policies and s106 agreements on planning applications.</p>
CS Obj 6	SA Obj 6	<p>A growth in the provision of housing will increase number of people accessing the borough, and with that there will be an increase in traffic and hence associated air pollutants, noise and vibration.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will need to include adequate access to basic facilities by sustainable modes of transport. This can be implemented via appropriate planning policies and s106 agreements on planning applications.</p>
	SA Obj 8	<p>More homes mean more development which has consequences on the environment, by increasing the use of fossil fuel consumption. This conflict in objectives can only be solved by creating a core policy which requires zero carbon homes/development or where possible seek to minimise the amount of carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.</p> <p>Unless this option is adopted, this policy will always be in conflict with each other. This can be implemented via appropriate planning policies and s106 agreements on planning applications.</p>

CS Objectives	SA Objectives	Mitigation measures
	SA Obj 9	Changes in the climate already indicate that flood risk is a distinct possibility within the borough of Lewisham. Many of the River Thames tributaries runs through Lewisham's town centres which poses greater risk to homes and businesses. As such, the plan will need to include policies which seek to minimise the risk of flooding through the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) or construction practices which adapt to flooding. This can be implemented via appropriate planning policies and s106 agreements on planning applications.

The identification of the issues and options came from a variety of sources. These ranged from National and Regional strategic directions as well as Community Strategies and public consultation. Table 4 indicates the process taken to identify the strategic options.

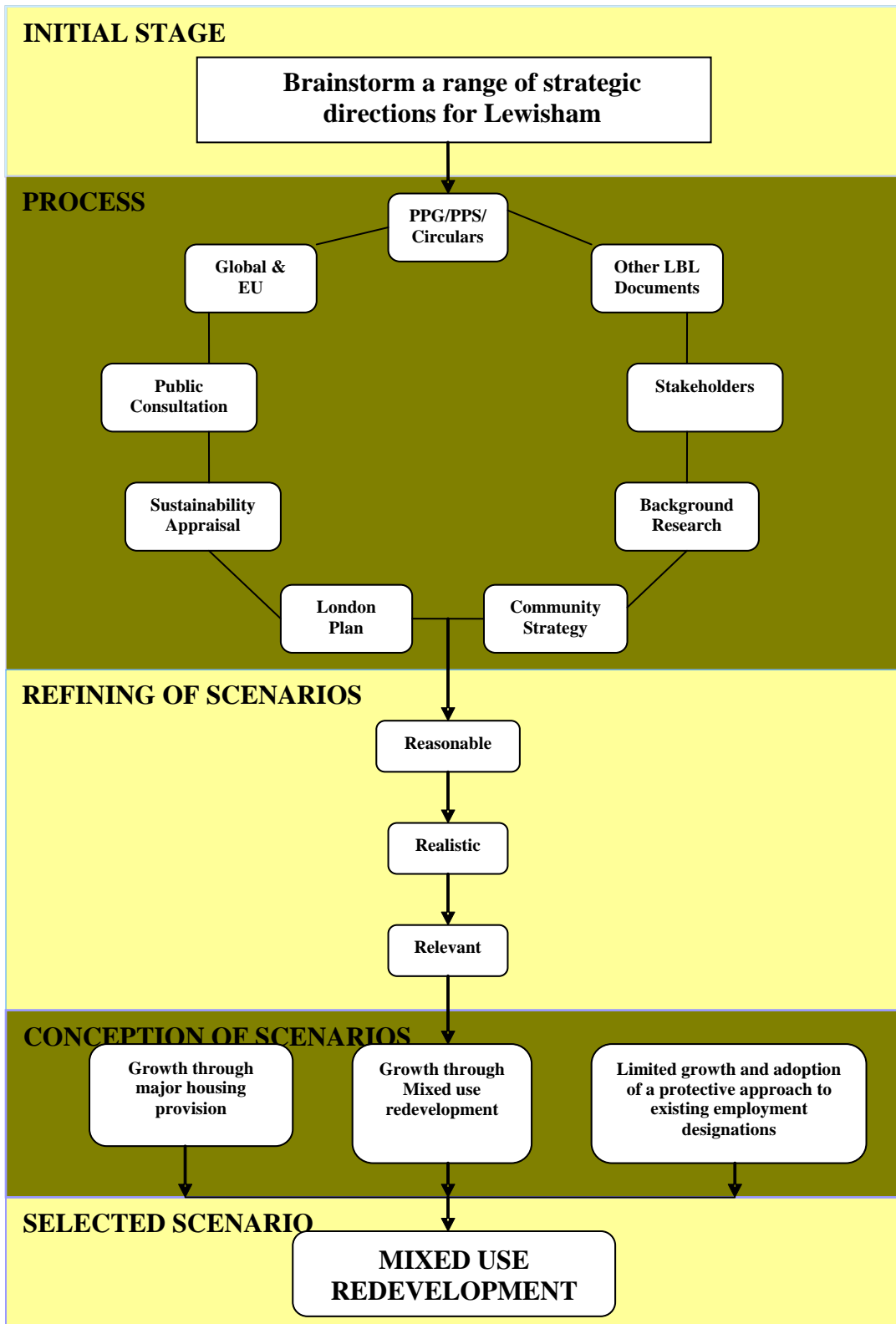
The three selected growth scenarios (strategic options) selected were:

4. Promote growth through major housing provision
5. Promote growth through mixed use redevelopment
6. Promote limited growth and adopt a protective approach to existing employment designations.

The evidence base has shown that the population of the borough is expected to grow by 28000 people between year 2001 and 2016 (GLA, *Mid year population estimates*, 2005). There is hence a need for increasing housing provision and related infrastructure to satisfy the growing demand. The internal economy of the borough is one of the smallest in London, and the majority of the population work within the public sector. A mixed use approach would provide opportunities for economic growth and regeneration of the borough. A protective approach on the other hand would protect our character areas and secure designated employment sites from being redeveloped to other uses.

From this selection, the preferred choice was (2), 'to promote major growth in the most sustainable areas and maximise the scarce land resource by promoting mixed use redevelopment in suitable locations'. The identification of this strategic option was due to the need for balance in all the requirements of creating sustainable communities, such as space for employment activities, retail, leisure, health, education, the natural environment and transport. This would ensure that as the economy changes, the viability of sites would still be realised.

**Table 4 – Identifying main strategic option**





## **5.2 Comparison of the social, environmental, and economic effects of the options**

### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (h)**

*'An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information'*

The strategic option for Lewisham were sub divided into broad topics which covered a range of topic specific issues and options. The options for each topic were assessed against the sustainability objectives with the underlying assumption that all other policies remain unchanged as per the current UDP or 'Status quo' scenario. The SA objectives were those that were presented in the SA scoping report, however the process soon showed that there was a need to separate out air pollutants that lead to climate change from those that cause health problems. Hence objective 6 on air quality refers to health related air pollutants with a new objective 7 on energy which refers to emissions of green house gases from fossil fuel consumption and energy use.

The results are presented in Appendix D. The tables provide a detailed assessment of the timescale (long, medium, short term effects) and the significance of the effects (significantly positive, positive, negative, significantly negative, neutral or not applicable). The appraisal was conducted based on evidence from the baseline, the issues and options papers and in-house local knowledge.

## **5.3 Choosing the preferred options, other options considered and why they were rejected and proposed mitigation measures**

The way in which the sustainability appraisal has influenced the identification of the preferred core policy options for each topic are summarised below:

### **EMPLOYMENT**

The main issue from this topic was to ensure that the Council provides an adequate supply of land for office, industrial and warehousing uses that meets the economic and functional needs of London as a whole, and ensures the vitality and viability of the local economy of the borough. These uses have to be balanced with actual demand for these uses, and also a supply of sites to meet housing provision targets.

The London Plan requires the borough to designate Strategic Employment Locations that provide sites for public utilities, waste processing/transfer uses and other functions that contribute to London as a whole. Although this option impacts negatively on most of the environmental objectives, such as waste, air quality,

energy, open space, it contributes positively to the economic, employment, and waste transfer objectives and is essential for the continued industrial functioning of London.

Similar comments apply to other issues such as Locally Defined Employment Areas and other employment issues.

## **EDUCATION, HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

The two main issues for this topic were adequate provision and accessibility of health, education and community facilities. With added demands, caused by predicted future increase in population and housing growth, there is a consequent pressure on the transportation system and hence access to facilities. A total of seven options were presented. Option 1, though protecting and providing for current needs, showed a negative impact in the long term as it would result in a shortage of facilities. A proactive approach to provide facilities where there is an identified need and located within proximity of sustainable modes of transport showed significantly positive impacts. This was not covered by any one single option, hence a combination of options 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 represent the preferred option which covers protection and enhancement of existing sites, facilitating additional demand, and ensuring that facilities are accessible by sustainable modes of transport.

## **HOUSING**

The main issue from this topic was to ensure the Council allows and encourages the provision of additional homes to meet population growth and Government targets. This will need to be sought across a range of dwelling types, sizes and tenures, including affordable housing, to accommodate diverse housing needs.

The London Plan assigns a housing target for the Council and as a minimum this needs to be achieved. This option impacts negatively on environmental objectives - additional housing and the associated increase in population, particularly impact negatively on waste, water use, air quality, and energy and climate change. However, there is generally a positive contribution to the range of social objectives, particularly those related to housing provision, social well-being, and the need to reduce poverty and exclusion. The option to exceed the housing targets was rejected due to the additional negative impacts on the sustainability objectives.

There is a need to ensure that housing provision contributes to the objective of mixed and balanced communities. This can be achieved by ensuring housing provision caters for the range of housing needs (small to large households, family housing, specialist housing, gypsy and travellers) at suitable tenures (affordable housing and its split i.e. social or intermediate). Such issues have a positive social impact but are not necessarily the most economically sustainable, where land allocated to housing does not contribute to the supply of employment land.

## **OPEN SPACE**

The main issues for this topic were how to prevent and compensate for the loss of open space and how to provide additional open space in new development.

Lewisham falls within the classification of being an inner city borough. Open space in Lewisham, in public and private ownership, makes up almost 20% of the Borough's land area (689ha) of which 415 ha is classified Public Open Space. A further 69ha of land is classified as green corridor (rail side land) Almost 300ha of open space is classified as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) and just over 300ha of land designated as Site of Nature Conservation Importance. With the predicted rise in population over the next 10 – 15 years, open space will become under increasing pressure for development. As such it was considered that the most sustainable approach in order to protect the existing stock of open space would be to set a target of 1.7ha per population to be retained throughout the borough to counteract the predicted population growth. This would ensure water quality, biodiversity, air quality, energy, landscapes and townscapes, decent housing, human health, education, community welfare and access to services wouldn't be prejudiced by further development.

In light of the above issue it was recognised that such a target could not be wholly met through the availability of providing additional open space. Therefore it was considered that in order to overcome this first issue through quantitative means, that a qualitative approach could be adopted to improve the quality of existing open spaces, which could then provide greater recreational and biodiversity opportunities to new and existing residents. This preferred sustainable approach offers benefits to; water quality, biodiversity, air quality, landscapes and townscapes, human health, education, reduced crime, community welfare and improved access to services.

## **RETAIL AND TOWN CENTRES**

The main issue in this topic was how to ensure that the boroughs district, neighbourhood and local centres were not under threat from major retail expansion happening within Lewisham, Catford and Deptford and those from adjoining boroughs.

In light of these changing circumstances, the role and function of the boroughs remaining centres would adapt to enhance and strengthen its current position within the retail hierarchy. This proves to be the most sustainable option out of three options for consideration. The status quo option does not reflect the changing circumstances of the borough, therefore this approach was rejected. The option of attracting national brands was also rejected in principal due to this option threatening the local distinctiveness of the boroughs centres.

In order to maintain healthy vitality and vibrancy and to ensure that healthy growth is encouraged, the preferred option is to adopt the use of designated core, secondary and non core areas within the district town centre. In terms of sustainability, this has

positive effects for economic growth, employment, landscapes and townscapes. The use of specialist areas or quarters with a complimentary activity also scored highly in terms of sustainability and it is proposed that some centres would benefit greatly if this approach was adopted.

Another issue with regard to this topic is access and parking within the centres. The overarching LDF direction is to encourage people to use more public transport. However, Lewisham's retail viability is under threat from this role as more bulky non-food retail shopping will be encouraged. This will have problems of its own if large town centre shopping is to thrive and more parking facilities will need to be provided. On the other hand, the use of more public transport to district and smaller centres will be very sustainable in terms of; employment, energy, air quality, landscapes and townscapes, human health, reduced poverty and social exclusion and a very positive impact to access to services.

A good quality design and improvements to the existing environment is encouraged throughout all centres as creating a well designed centre allows greater connectivity and offers safety and pleasant surroundings. This option together with boundary modifications to some centres will offer new redevelopment opportunities and create a more sustainable community.

The current status quo for out of centre remains as per the 2004 adopted UDP which is to apply the sequential test to siting of out of centre development. This compliance with PPS6 ensures a blanket approach with other Local Authorities.

## **SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT**

This topic covers eight separate issues with complementing and comparative options that are either based on the current UDP or improve on it.

Energy efficiency and installation of renewable technologies show significantly positive impacts with only minor short term negative impacts due to the initial cost of installing new technologies. This will however be alleviated by long term energy savings, particularly with a rise in fuel prices. The preferred option should hence require implementation of energy efficiency and renewables and set criteria where necessary.

The options for flood risk include various types of measures with the basic presumption that some degree of flood risk assessment will be necessary, as per current requirements by the Environment Agency. The assessment shows that appropriate location of development via the sequential test and flood risk assessments, reducing the amount of surface runoff and introducing water saving devices show significantly positive impacts. However, there are negative impacts on economic growth as the main flood risk areas are in the Lewisham growth corridor where most development is taking place. Retrofitting flood defence systems are less effective in cost and energy terms. A precautionary and proactive approach is

preferred though the consequences on economic growth should also be taken into consideration.

As Lewisham is in a flood risk area, the protection and enhancement of the supply of water and improving the chemical and biological quality of the Blue Ribbon Network show significantly positive impacts. The initial energy required for providing additional water and sewage infrastructure will balance the need to recover water in times of drought. The preferred option is a combination of the presented options.

Air quality, contaminated land, noise and light are issues that display positive impacts as the options are concerned with reducing pollutant levels. Air quality assessment can potentially have negative impacts in terms of economic development as the latter generates traffic which is a key contributor to air pollution. Suitable mitigation measures should ensure that traffic generating developments are located in areas of good public transport or supported by additional infrastructure to accommodate additional traffic.

## **TRANSPORT**

The main issue from this topic was the need to maximise public transport use, capacity and provision, to ensure positive environmental and social impacts.

Private vehicle use should be reduced through a range of measures to impact positively on air quality, health and energy objectives. Accessibility can be improved by allowing higher density development where there is good public transport, and promoting walking and cycling. Developers should also contribute to improving transport infrastructure, especially public transport, wherever deficiencies are identified.

Supporting public transport initiatives can make a positive contribution to sustainability objectives. This is achieved through improving accessibility and connectivity within the borough; improving transport choices to reduce the use of the private car; and contribute to air quality and the reduction in the use of energy.

The promotion and provision of public transport has overwhelming positive impacts. There is a need for appropriate travel and transport assessments, and planning obligations, to ensure traffic is appropriately managed and impacts positively on the Borough's regeneration. This approach is supported by an effective traffic management strategy to reduce the impact and use of the private vehicle.

Improving conditions for walking and cycling has positive environmental and social impacts. There is a need to ensure that accessibility through walking and cycling is promoted and enhanced as part of the development process. The use of travel plans and travel assessments will further contribute to sustainable transport patterns.

## **URBAN DESIGN AND CONSERVATION**

These issues are central to the physical environment of the borough by ensuring that the design of new development is appropriate to the local context and creates sustainable communities, and preserves valuable local elements of the built environment and landscape features.

Two options were reviewed relating to how density should be handled in the borough. One option proposed that sites should be developed according to context the second option proposed that this should be handled according to the current Unitary Development Plan policy of allowing higher densities in town centres only.

Overall the policies have wide benefits over a range of social economic and environmental factors. The main negative impacts are centred around energy conservation and flood risk arising from new development at a higher density. These can be mitigated by various environmental measures such as energy efficient buildings, and flood mitigation measures.

## **WASTE**

Waste management shows neutral to positive impacts for all issues with regards to the need for waste management facilities and setting criteria for recycling facilities in developments. The most stringent requirements generate an increased positive impact across the objectives. In terms of location of waste management facilities increasing proximity to facilities are more sustainable. Protection of existing sites show some negative impacts for economic growth and air quality, noise and vibration due to the nature of the waste that is handled and where they are located. A policy that sets criteria for waste management types e.g. allowing redevelopment of car breakers in residential areas to other employment uses or handling less polluting waste would mitigate these effects.

## **6.0 Preferred Options**

### **6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies**

#### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (f)**

*'The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors'*

The preferred options (draft policies) and their social, environmental and economic effects are listed in Appendix E

### **6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals**

The SA of the issues and options revealed that several issues had common or interlinked effects on the SA objectives which could be better served by having combined policies. The draft policies were hence divided into three broad categories: Locational, Cross Cutting and Topic based policies. The cross cutting policies, such as sustainable development, waste and water management and health, education and community facilities apply to development across the borough and focus on mitigating negative effects that can arise from development. The policies on planning obligation and compulsory purchase orders are the tools that can be used for implementing some of these policies and mitigate adverse effects where necessary.

A summary of how the SA objectives were taken into consideration in the development of the policies are provided in Appendix E (comments box).

The strategic option for growth through mixed use development was considered to be the most sustainable option as it will provide long term benefits by regenerating deprived parts of the borough and provide employment opportunities, housing and related infrastructure and community facilities within the local area. The growth areas, though most suitably located in terms of public transport facilities, is however situated in the flood risk area and air quality management areas which can make the area unsuitable for certain types of development. Flood risk assessments and air quality assessments would hence be necessary to provide evidence of types of mitigation or adaptation measures.

The results showed that any development proposal is likely to have some negative environmental impacts. The construction phase requires energy, water resources, increases traffic, creates dust emissions and generates demolition and construction waste. The level of impact depends on the size and nature of development. The options for employment land and retail and town centres do however show significantly positive economic impacts, and options for housing and health, education and community facilities show significantly positive social impacts. The latter does however show some negative economic impacts by restricting areas that can be developed as employment locations.

The negative environmental impacts can be limited or mitigated by appropriate policies on reducing water usage, energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, reuse and recycling of demolition and construction waste and encourage sustainable travel. By implementing these policies and stricter guidance on urban design will improve the overall quality of the built environment, which will have a positive impact on the townscape and landscape. There are however limitations to introduce such measures for listed buildings and conservation areas where restructuring is restricted, though this is outweighed by the fact that preservation of character areas enhance the townscape and contribute to the vitality of an area.

The negative economic impacts resulting from development sites for social infrastructure are balanced by the significantly positive contribution to social benefit that is provided by these sites. It is hence regarded to be the most sustainable option.

Taking these findings into consideration the preferred options policies were developed to ensure that negative impacts are mitigated and the strategic option implemented. In some cases the policy wordings were changed from using 'encourage' to a more stringent approach of 'require' to ensure that developments are implementing changes.

### **6.3 Proposed mitigation measures**

#### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (g)**

*'The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme'*

This section summarises the effects the plan is having on the sustainability objectives and how these can be enhanced or reduced to a negligible impact, as appropriate.

The impact that the policies are having on the sustainability objectives are in a number of cases mitigated or enhanced by the implementation of other policies in the plan or the Development Control and Site Allocations document. In addition,



Planning obligations (s106 agreements) play an important role in providing mitigation or enhancement measures via negotiations with developers which can be made to be more targeted or site specific, and can in some cases address cumulative effects that apply to several sites.

This report aims to provide mitigation/enhancement by changes of wording to the preferred policies, inclusion of additional policies, require provision of further guidance and provide recommendations for further investigation.

The recommendations for mitigation measures will when implemented vary in level of detail and may in some cases require more detailed investigation, such as an EIA/Flood risk assessment/Air quality assessment, to address the relevant issue.

The mitigation and/or enhancement measures of the policies are summarised in the SA of the preferred options in Appendix E. Negative effects that were identified are summarised below in table 5, together with the mitigation measures.

**Table 5 – Summary of mitigation and/or enhancement measures for preferred options core policies**

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
<b>Sustainability Objective 1</b>		
15,16	Land allocated for housing does not add to the supply of employment land, unless part of a mixed-use allocation. Although additional population can increase the local employment base and contribute to economic growth.	Mixed-use sites should include employment uses as part of the land use mix. Where appropriate, planning obligations and other plans can make provisions for assisting unemployed and low income earners.
<b>Sustainability Objective 2</b>		
15, 16	Land allocated for housing does not add to the supply of employment land, unless part of a mixed-use allocation. Although additional population can increase the local employment base and contribute to economic growth.	Appropriate housing locations should be located close to potential workforce. Mixed-use sites should include employment uses as part of the land use mix. Where appropriate, planning obligations can make provisions for local employment.
<b>Sustainability Objective 3</b>		
1, 2, 3 & 4	New homes and business will inevitably create more waste.	Core and DC policies on waste reduction and require facilities for recycling
12	Some negative impacts where the construction and operation of new facilities will generate waste aggregates.	Require a reduction in waste generate through reuse of demolition waste in construction, sourcing of sustainable materials, and recycling aggregates. During the operational phase the provision of recycling facilities on site would be a further mitigation measure. This can be achieved through appropriate planning policies on waste management and s106 agreements.
14	Increased development will create waste.	Development in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
15	Additional housing has a negative impact where construction waste can	Provide space for recycling facilities in development and encourage the application

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	be significant, as well as waste from the increased population.	of the waste hierarchy. Reuse and recycling of construction/demolition waste. These are all preferred option DC policies.
16	Additional housing has a negative impact where construction waste can be significant, as well as waste from the increased population.	Provide and encourage the waste hierarchy in all developments. Higher density housing should ensure adequate provision of recycling and waste storage facilities within the development.
17	Any redevelopment will increase waste. In the short term by construction waste as a result of the development and in the longer term by increased occupancy whether residential or commercial.	Increase recycling including re-use of construction waste. Encourage reduction of packaging materials etc.
26	The protection of the Strategic Employment Location will ensure that there are sufficient sites to handle the borough's waste, thereby leading to an increase in waste recovery and recycling as a direct effect. Business operations are likely to generate waste and successful business operations often do not lead to a reduced consumption of materials and resources, and represent an increase in use as an indirect effect. The retention and use of the existing buildings for employment uses rather than their redevelopment for other uses will lead to no increase in construction waste other than those business uses whose function is in the construction industry	Businesses can be encourage to minimise the amount of packaging used in their products. Encourage disposal of waste according to the waste hierarchy.
27	Comprehensive redevelopment on these sites will have an effect in the short term of increasing construction waste by the demolition of buildings and the construction of new ones. More intensive use of these sites both for residential and business uses will result in an increased generation of waste.	Increase recycling/reduction of waste. Encourage commercial uses to take measures to reduce the amount of waste generated and packaging used. Encourage the reuse of building materials if possible. Waste to be dealt with in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
28	It is uncertain whether the retention of properties in business use will have a positive or a negative effect on waste generation. Business uses are generally fairly high generators of waste but this depends on the size of the business and the uses in question. They are often very small scale, and the type of use that might be proposed to replace it. Redevelopment of some buildings might cause short term increase in construction waste.	General waste reduction measures/recycling as appropriate. Waste to be dealt with according to the waste hierarchy.
29	Any enterprise or firm will inevitably	Increase recycling activities and encourage

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	giver use to increased waste production – unless of course new artistic works are created from waste products.	reduction in packaging.
30	The retail sector generates waste materials that have been used for packaging goods, and additionally indirectly increases household waste.	Could via DC policies require commercial development to reuse and recycling and demolition/construction waste and encourage reduction and recycling of packaging materials by requiring space for on-site recycling facilities for retailers as well as consumers.
32	Potential negative effect as increased number of people will generate more waste	Provide adequate facilities for recycling in the borough and promote waste minimisation with appropriate partners.
<b>Sustainability Objective 4</b>		
12	Some negative impacts as water is used for construction, and operation of facilities (e.g. showers, pool, maintenance).	Appropriate planning policies on water use management requiring development to install water saving devices. Implemented through BREEAM assessment or equivalent and s106 agreements.
14	Increased development will impact on water resources.	Use of water efficiency measures, SUDS and maximising infiltration areas.
15	Population increase may have adverse impact on water quality.	Cumulative impact of additional housing needs to be recognised. Water quality, consumption and recycling measures needs to be included as part of construction.
16	Population increase and higher density may have adverse impact on water quality.	Cumulative impact of additional housing needs to be recognised and water quality, consumption and recycling measures included as part of construction.
17	Density of development might result in increased consumption of water, and lead to rain water run off .	Ensure water use minimisation measures are included in development and appropriate soft landscaping to minimise run off.
26	The retention of these sites will mean that their hard surfaced servicing areas will be retained, and there will be fewer opportunities to install SUDS. Industry often uses large amounts of water.	Many business developments have roofs of a suitable pitch for living roof installation. These could be encouraged by various ways as a means of mitigating the large hard surfaced areas
27	Comprehensive redevelopment on sites that are not intensely used might increase water usage by the introduction of high density residential development. New development might conversely result in improved use of urban drainage techniques and improve the quality of ground water.	Introduce water saving devices into the new development such as water butts, shower heads and other water recycling measures. Use sustainable urban drainage techniques where possible.
28	Similar comments apply as above for waste minimisation	Addition of water conservation measures in the case of redevelopment where appropriate/
29	Any enterprise or firm will use water resources.	
30	Water usage will increase although	Could via DC policies require commercial

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	the degree to which this happens depends upon the mix of uses. A3 uses are likely to require more water resources than A2	development to use water saving devices and SUDS
32	Potential negative effect as increased number of people will lead to an increase in water usage	Promote water saving, and use of water saving devices with appropriate partners
<b>Sustainability Objective 5</b>		
1, 2, 3 & 4	No impact on designated sites but new public open spaces will be created as part of major redevelopment.	Other policies will ensure the safeguarding of any established protected species. An ecological assessment could establish if any protected species exist. Protected species may already be thriving in an existing development and could be under threat from expansion or the change of use.
14	Development may destroy habitats, such as those on derelict and vacant plots of land.	Identify any protected/priority habitats or species at the development proposal stage. Implemented via DC policies
15,16	Housing development may impact provision of open space if land available for development is limited.	Housing developments should provide on-site open space. Sensitive building design in and near areas of open space can reduce impacts on biodiversity.
17	Redevelopment may lead to losses of habitats and is likely to have a negative impact on biodiversity.	This can be mitigated by landscaping, replacement of habitats, green roofs etc.
26	This policy will not improve biodiversity or open space provision in the Borough	The encouragement of Living Roof Installation might improve biodiversity on these sites
31	Large retail and leisure units could provide habitats as a consequence of its location and scale of development.	This could relate to established species under threat from town centre development destroying the habitat. A thorough ecological assessment could establish if any protected species are present. Protected species may already be thriving in an existing development and could be under threat from expansion or the change of use. Mitigation measures could be an addition into the policy for the safeguarding of any established protected species.
32	Numbers of tourists flying into London based airports together with internal journeys made will have an impact on the air quality over Lewisham.	Mitigation will only be achieved through more greener forms of energy
<b>Sustainability Objective 6</b>		
1, 2, 3 & 4	New development will increase vehicular traffic and will be located in AQMAs.	Locate development in areas with good public transport and reduce car parking allowance. Require air quality assessment.
12	Some negative impacts created by road traffic emissions by vehicles accessing the facilities.	Make facilities accessible by sustainable modes of transport, improving walking and cycling routes, through appropriate planning policies and s106 agreements.
14	Increased development will increase vehicular activity which creates air	Ensure core/DC policies address air quality and provide a mechanism for estimates of

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	pollution	expected pollutant levels at development proposal stage
15,16	Additional housing is expected to adversely affect CO2 emission (construction, occupation, energy needs and use outside the home, use of private vehicles, under provision of public transport).	Housing to be built in accordance with sustainable design and energy reduction policies.  Locate denser development near public transport and ensure transport policies used in the assessment of housing – travel plans, car free, restricted parking, transport assessment etc.
17	The policy is designed to provide development that is appropriate to the context – higher density close to transport nodes, and lower density further away from forms of public transport. This may have a negative effect in increasing traffic movement in areas that are already heavily trafficked and have been declared Air Quality Management Areas. However location of development near to public transport would have a long term positive effect by increasing use of public transport and reducing private car journeys.	Ensure that parking standards within development at a high density near to public transport are at a low maximum
26	Provision of local business and industrial areas will improve air quality overall in that goods and services and people travelling to work have less distance to travel. However local deliveries and traffic movements, and industrial activities may have local effects on air quality. The Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location which is a major concentration of business and industrial activity is very poorly served by public transport.	increased use of less polluting vehicles and increase provision of public transport. Location of these sites will need to mitigate environmental impacts, or building design will need to minimise these.
27	It is likely that new high intensity development will result in increased car movements from residents and more businesses and thereby potentially a deterioration in air quality.	Transport Plans and parking standards (car-free development) to reduce car use. Use of less polluting vehicles and improvements in public transport.
28	Preservation of premises in the B Use Class in will ensure the existence of local jobs and services which should reduce the need to travel long distances and thereby a reduction in car use overall. There are potential local adverse impacts on air quality dependent on the nature of the business activities on these sites.	Ensure that these sites are appropriately located or designed to mitigate any adverse impact
31	Any new development within the town centre will have an impact on air	Other policies in the plan seek to control the level of air pollutants being emitted from

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	quality. In the short term will be the impact from construction.	new development.
32	Potential negative effect as tourism will increase vehicle journeys	The further addition of public transport to cope with the demand can be used to accommodate tourists and lessen the number of vehicle journeys made.
<b>Sustainability Objective 7</b>		
1, 2, 3 & 4	New development will increase vehicular traffic.	Locate development in areas with good public transport and reduce car parking allowance. Require on-site cycle provision.
5	This policy proposes that large areas of the borough retain their current form. Some of these areas are town centres, some are urban or suburban areas of residential development, with limited restrictions on street parking which might not reduce car use.	Improve public transport provision and improve accessibility through walking and cycling connections.
12	Some negative impacts created by traffic generated for accessing the facilities. Particular impact from school run which can create congestion at specific times of day.	Make facilities accessible by sustainable modes of transport, improving walking and cycling routes, through appropriate planning policies and s106 agreements, school travel plans implemented via the Local Implementation Plan.
15	Increase in the boroughs population has potential adverse transport impacts - potential increase in car use and under provision of public transport.	Need to ensure major developments located close to public transport or where this can improved or provided as part of the scheme. Need to provide opportunities for car free schemes. Council to support and lobby for improved public transport in the borough.
16	Increase in the boroughs population has potential adverse transport impacts - potential increase in car use and under provision of public transport.	Need to ensure additional housing is located in areas with good public transport or in areas capable of providing good public transport. Transport related preferred options should take account of specific transport needs and assessment.
18	This policy proposes that large areas of the borough retain their current form. Some of these areas are town centres, some are urban or suburban areas of residential development, with unrestricted on street parking which might not reduce car use.	Improve public transport provision
26	Provision of local business and industrial areas will improve air quality overall in that goods and services and people travelling to work have less distance to travel. The Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location which is a major concentration of business and industrial activity is very poorly served by public transport.	Increase public transport provision to Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location.
27	It is likely that new high intensity development will result in increased car movements from residents and	Transport Plans and parking standards (car-free development) to reduce car use. Use of less polluting vehicles and

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	more businesses and thereby potentially a deterioration in air quality.	improvements in public transport.
<b>Sustainability Objective 8</b>		
1, 2, 3 & 4	New development will lead to increased energy consumption	Require energy efficiency measures and use of renewable energy.
5	Many buildings do not have modern energy saving features. In Conservation Areas (especially those with Article 4 Directions, which limit permitted development rights), and for Listed Buildings, planning applications to introduce such features as domestic wind turbines and solar panels might be more restricted. However, there will be reduced construction energy costs if older buildings are retained.	Produce guidance advising how best to install energy saving features in Conservation Areas. Ensure any new development is built with energy saving devices.
12	Some negative impacts created by the energy used for development and running of facilities, and traffic generated for accessing the facilities and hence burning of fossil fuels.	Make green construction practices a requirement through planning policies and introduce school travel plans through the LIP.
15,16	Additional housing is expected to adversely impact CO2 emission (construction, occupation and energy needs and use outside the home).	Housing to be built in accordance with sustainable design and energy reduction policies.
17	Redevelopment inevitably has a negative impact on energy consumption both in the short term arising from construction and in the longer term from increased activity and occupancy.	Mitigation measures will be increased energy efficient construction
18	Many buildings in these areas do not have modern energy saving features. In Conservation Areas, especially those with Article 4 Directions which limit permitted development rights, and also listed buildings, planning applications to introduce such features as domestic wind turbines and solar panels might be more restricted. Retention of older buildings will not lead to the energy cost of constructing new ones.	Produce guidance advising how best to install energy saving features in Conservation Areas
26	Manufacturing processes will increase emissions of greenhouse gases. Local businesses and firms providing services locally and to the centre of London will have a beneficial effect by reducing the amount of energy required to transport goods.	Installation of energy efficiency measures in manufacturing processes and buildings and use of appropriate energy efficient vehicles.
28	Most of the premises covered by this policy will be retained in some form of uses whether B use Class or some other use which will involve the	Standard energy efficiency measures

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	consumption of energy so there will be neither a positive or negative effect. It is possible that there will be redevelopment of some buildings which will cause a short term increase in energy use – but in the longer term a new building with energy efficiency measures will decrease use of energy.	
29	Creative enterprises like any other will increase greenhouse gas emissions. They may also be in older buildings (although not always) that are not energy efficient.	Require energy efficient design in all new developments
32	Potential negative effect as increased number of people and increased development will increase energy use	Ensure design specifications with sustainable construction and promotion of energy efficiency
<b>Sustainability Objective 9</b>		
1, 2, 3 & 4	Part of the growth corridor is in an area liable to flood.	Require flood risk assessment, SUDS and other mitigation for flood risk.
5	Some areas, especially Conservation Areas are within flood risk areas. They have not been designed to cope with the risk of flooding.	Consider flood mitigation measures in those planning applications that do come forward. Ensure as far as possible that front gardens are retained to minimise run off.
12	Increase in exposure to risk if facilities are located in the flood risk area.	Avoid locating facilities in flood risk areas. Follow the sequential test.
14	Most of the proposed growth area is in the flood risk area. The policy will aid development to establish in an appropriate way taking flood risk into consideration and implement adequate flood control measures	Ensure that other Core/DC policies address flood risk
15,16	Additional housing may be located in areas subject to localised flooding and/or near the Thames River. Increase in property numbers and possible increase in hard standing areas can contribute to an increase in flood risk.	Land in the major growth corridor is affected by flooding as identified by the Environment Agency flood maps. There is flood risk if the Thames Barrier were to fail. Flood assessments to be carried out as part of the development assessment process and advice followed in accordance with PPS 25. The area of 'hard landscaping' should be minimised and on-site open space and permeable surfaces provided in higher density developments.
17	Lewisham borough has areas of flood risk. The areas are already largely developed. Redevelopment in these areas will be at risk of flooding, and has the potential to increase the risk of flooding due to increased run off.	Flood risk assessment, measures to reduce the risk of flooding, building design to mitigate flood risk, SUDS, green roofs etc.
18	Some conservation areas are within flood risk areas. They have not been designed to cope with the risk of flooding.	Consider flood mitigation measures in those planning applications that do come forward. Ensure as far as possible that front gardens are retained to minimise run off.
23	Public transport infrastructure may be located in flood risk areas.	Construction of new public transport corridors needs to assess flood risk.



Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
24	Surface water runoff (from parking areas) can contribute to local flood risk.	Parking surfaces should be impermeable wherever possible, have adequate drainage and possible reuse water runoff for other uses.
25	Walking and cycling routes may be located in flood risk areas.	Need to assess flood risk.
26	Many of the developments on Strategic Employment Locations and Defined Employment Areas are within the Flood Risk Areas of the Borough. Most of these sites have large areas of hard-standing which causes water run off and are older developments which have no measures to mitigate flood risk.	Encourage introduction of more green elements and living roofs to these locations, and sustainable urban drainage systems.
30	This will have an impact on increased surface runoff and a lack of permeable surfaces	Sustainable design techniques which improve the mitigation methods for reducing the chance of flood risk.
31	The north of the borough and the River Thames tributaries which run within the borough are susceptible to flooding due to loss of permeable surfaces from Town centre development could increase the likelihood of flooding.	The incorporation of SUDS and other flood preventative measures are addressed within other policies in this plan.
32	Potential negative effect as the promoted tourist accommodation areas are in a flood risk area which then increases exposure	Sequential testing for flood risk and require appropriate mitigation measures from developers
<b>Sustainability Objective 10</b>		
17	Any physical development will have an impact, however, the focus will be on improving areas.	Other policies and supplementary planning documents provide a framework for all new development.
23	Design of additional and/or improvements to existing facilities will need to be in context of the locality.	New facilities and/or refurbishment to existing facilities to make a positive contribution to the character of the local area.
24	Need to ensure traffic management contributes positively to townscape.	Traffic projects should be integrated with the landscape and townscape.
25	Design of additional and/or improvements to walking and cycling routes will need to be in context.	New routes and/or improvement to existing routes to make a positive contribution to the character of the local area.
26	The retention of these sites will not have a positive effect on the landscapes and townscapes of the borough. Most of the sites comprise of industrial sheds of relatively low urban design quality (with some exceptions) and large areas of hard surfacing.	More could be done to provide attractive landscaping and screening for these sites to improve the overall quality of the streetscape particularly in the Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location
28	The effect on townscapes of this policy will depend largely on the location of the premises and whether commercial uses contribute to the particular townscape of an area - e.g. commercial office premises in a town centre will often contribute to the	Criteria based policy to judge individual cases

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	overall town centre character. In other locations the effect of commercial premises e.g. scaffolding yards in a residential location the effect of maintaining these uses will be more negative.	
<b>Sustainability Objective 11</b>		
1, 2 & 3	Any physical development will have an impact, however, the focus will be on improving areas. It will be necessary that this policy is in-keeping with the historic character.	Other policies and supplementary documents provide a comprehensive framework for all new development.
6	Potential negative effect where considerations for green construction is not mindful of surrounding historic environment.	Other policies need to emphasise the need to protect and enhance Lewisham's historic environment.
17	Development that is responsive to its context has the potential to enhance the historic environment. The emphasis however will usually be on conservation and adaptation of existing buildings. Redevelopment has the potential to alter or remove the character of historic areas.	Ensure that Conservation Areas have Conservation Areas appraisals that identify those elements of the historic environment that should be retained./
23	Design of additional and/or improvements to existing facilities will need to be in context with historic environment.	New facilities and/or refurbishment to existing facilities to be designed in character with the historic environment, where relevant.
24	Need to ensure traffic management contributes positively to the historic environment.	Traffic projects need to have regard to relevant conservation policies.
25	Design of additional and/or improvements to walking and cycling routes will need to be in context with historic environment.	New routes and/or improvements existing routes to be designed in character with the historic environment, where relevant.
26	The sites within the Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location are in an Area of Archaeological Priority as defined by English Heritage (Greater London Archaeological Service). This means that redevelopment in these areas that might reveal remains of interest will require an assessment and preservation in accordance with central government legislation and a UDP policy. This policy does not necessarily promote redevelopment on these sites, but on the other hand relocation of waste uses and the associated environmental mitigation might mean that there might be extensive land works that require archaeological assessment.	Legislation requires archaeological assessment and appropriate remediation investigation and preservation.
28	Some uses will contribute to the historic environment in which they are located for example workshop uses in Havelock Walk and uses in Brigade	

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	Street Mews. Some uses in other locations will be more damaging to the character of historic environments and would be better redeveloped either for other commercial uses or housing.	
<b>Sustainability Objective 12</b>		
2, 3 & 4	The growth and regeneration of sufficient and decent housing will be an important factor within these policies. Housing will play a major role in mixed use development.	Ensure mixed and balanced communities through housing mix/tenure policies.
15	The strategy provides for a target of 9,750 additional dwellings in the Borough by 2016. Negative impact if mix of tenures and affordable housing provision is not provided	Ensure housing developments have an appropriate mix of dwellings. Achieved via DC policies and CP16  Annual monitoring of affordable housing should be carried out to evaluate delivery.
16	All development schemes of 10 or more dwellings or on sites 0.3ha or more, will be required to provide at least 35% affordable housing. This positively impacts affordable housing, however it doesn't conform to the London Plan requirement of 50%.  The council will ensure housing size and tenure mixes are maintained in the long term.	Ensure housing developments have an appropriate mix of housing.  Annual monitoring of affordable housing should be carried out to evaluate delivery.
20	It is possible that should the height of high rise flatted developments proposed in the viewing corridor would need to be reduced to met the requirements of the policy.	Ensure sufficient sites are allocated to meet housing targets.
21,22	Amenity space is important to providing sufficient and decent housing. This policy seeks to encourage further open space particularly within housing development as it is considered a vital feature. However, the protection of open space limits potential for housing developments and provision of affordable housing	No enhancement measures suggested as the benefit of open space will outweigh the need for housing in an urban area.
26	Protecting employment sites will have the effect of removing the possibility of using these sites for housing development.	Ensure that sufficient housing sites are designated elsewhere in the borough to meet housing provision targets
27	Redevelopment of these sites for high density mixed use and commercial development will make a big contribution to meeting housing provision targets. There is a possibility that in many cases, the nature of the development (flats above commercial development) the environment will not be suitable for	Ensure that some sites or parts of sites have substantial elements of housing designed that is suitable for family occupation.

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	families and the mix will not make much provision for family housing, which would not meet identified housing need.	
28	The policy seeks to protect existing commercial uses thereby reducing the opportunity to provide housing on these sites. They are usually quite small sites. Individually the number of houses that could be provided on each site would be small, but there could be a larger cumulative effect.	Ensure there are sufficient sites identified to meet housing provision targets.
<b>Sustainability Objective 13</b>		
15,16	Ensure walking and cycling are promoted as part of any housing development. New housing areas should be linked with town centres, public transport and community facilities, including those for health and education.	Plans should ensure that proposals do not have significant health impacts.
26	Protecting employment sites will have the effect of removing the possibility of using these sites for health facilities.	This policy relates to a core of industrial sites suitable for various commercial uses that do not require a high quality environment. Other sites are being made available in the Borough, particularly in the northern half which is lacking in facilities for mixed use development which represent opportunities to provide the core of more cohesive communities with the facilities to match
28	The policy will reduce the possibility of these uses being replaced by health facilities.	Ensure in criteria based policy that these uses are one of the first alternative choices.
30	This policy could increase the level of health problems in and around the retail centres as more localised traffic would be predominant and more intensive	Improve the level of public transport to these centres and restrict the amount of parking into these centres. Car free zones could be a feature within these policy.
<b>Sustainability Objective 14</b>		
<b>Sustainability Objective 15</b>		
26	There are no Council proposals to build schools on any of these sites, and school uses would be restricted by the policy. A proposal from a community group to build a school on one of the Defined Employment Areas was not carried forward as a Preferred Option.	The Boroughs schools programme does not have proposals to build on these sites, which are in many cases not suitable or accessible for school use any way. The programme has identified sites in appropriate locations to meet needs for school places..
<b>Sustainability Objective 16</b>		
1, 2, 3, 6	Potential for increased crime if more development/people.	Ensure any new development is built to 'Safer by Design' standards.
15, 16	Additional housing and population increases may increase crime and its victims. Sufficient and decent housing, including affordable	Ensure developments built to 'safer by design' standards.

Core Policy	Predicted effect	Mitigation measures
	housing, may improve quality of life and have a positive beneficial reduction in crime rates. Increased population can improve natural surveillance.	
23	New public transport facilities such as interchanges, railway stations, and bus stops, can be areas for anti-social behaviour.	New facilities associated with public transport to be designed in accordance with Secured by Design standards.
24	Crime or its perception can occur on streets and/or at/near transport interchanges/facilities.	Traffic management, new transport facilities and any design related to transport infrastructure to be in accordance with Secured by Design standards.
25	Walking and cycling routes can provide areas for anti-social behaviour. Can also reduce crime due to social activity.	New routes to be designed in accordance with Secured by Design standards
26	Areas of land in single uses that are not used at night such as business and industrial estates are considered to increase crime and the fear of crime, by leading to areas that are deserted at night. The common building form is often window free, and public spaces are not overlooked. This can be a deterrent to those wishing to work in these areas and to 24 hour working where required.	Security measures for individual estates such as 24 hour caretaking and CCTV. Increase public transport provision through larger areas of this land.
<b>Sustainability Objective 17</b>		
26	This policy by restricting the nature of uses on these sites will not contribute to community welfare.	This policy relates to a core of industrial sites suitable for various commercial uses that do not require a high quality environment. Other sites are being made available in the Borough for mixed use development which represent opportunities to provide the core of more cohesive communities with the facilities to match.
<b>Sustainability Objective 18</b>		
none	none	none

## 6.4 Uncertainties and risks

The DPD has been assessed with the assumption that the economy, the natural environment and society does not diverge significantly from the current state of affairs. There can however be unforeseen events that may alter the effect of the plan, such as global economic recession, environmental disasters and epidemics. These are events that are beyond the control of plan making bodies and are in generally most effectively responded to by national bodies and emergency services.

## 7.0 Implementation

### 7.1 *Links to other tiers of plans and programmes*

The core strategy is the spatial representation of the community strategy and needs to be in conformity with its objectives and main priorities.

It is required to be consistent with national guidance in the form of Planning Policy Guidance notes and Statements issued by the Government. It also needs to be in general conformity with the London Plan.

The Core Strategy needs to have regard to a number of local strategies such as the Local Implementation Plan, Housing Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan and takes into account additional strategy documents and programmes produced by the council.

The core strategy is supported by development control policies, site allocations and area action plans, which are the main implementation tools to deliver the vision and objectives of the strategy. These are further supported by supplementary policy documents which provide more detailed guidance on implementing the DC and core policies.

Delivery mechanisms will include:

- Working in partnership with a range of private, public and voluntary sector organisations.
- Use Compulsory Purchase Powers to bring forward land for development
- Secure developers contributions via S106 agreements to enhance the environment and deliver improvements to social and community facilities.
- Co-ordinate public sector funding to support the delivery of key infrastructure projects
- Monitor policies to ensure that objectives are achieved

### 7.2 *Proposals for monitoring*

#### **Compliance with SEA Directive's requirements Annex I (g)**

*'A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring' (Annex I (i)) in accordance with article 10'*

*'Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action' (Article 10.1)*

The evidence of how the SA objectives are being affected can only be detected by looking at evidence of how economic, environmental or social circumstances are changing in the borough over time. The effects of the objectives will be assessed using the monitoring framework provided in Appendix F. This details the objective, appropriate indicators, frequency and period of monitoring and any targets that have been set. These are closely linked to the indicators of the Annual Monitoring Report, the monitoring framework of the core strategy and other local or regional plans such as the Biodiversity Action Plan and the Local Implementation Framework , which ensures consistency and accuracy of data.

Future monitoring should particularly have regard to objectives which have shown to be most effected by the plan. Areas covering waste management, water consumption, traffic flow, air quality, open space, energy consumption, housing provision, employment levels, street crime and developments in flood risk areas should be investigated and provided with a continuous and robust set of data. This will ensure that resources are directed towards areas that are of most concern and in need of improvement.

# **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

**Preferred Options Report  
For the Spatial (core) Strategy**

## **APPENDIX A**

**LDF Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report,  
Lewisham Planning Policy, May 2005**





## LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

# Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

PLANNING POLICY  
May 2005





## **LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

# **Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Core (Spatial) Strategy and Development Policies & Site Allocations Development Plan Documents**

**PLANNING POLICY  
May 2005**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

The *Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* introduced a new system of plan making in England. The key outcome of the Government's changes is the Local Development Framework. The Local Development Framework is a portfolio of planning documents, prepared by Council, which collectively will deliver the planning strategy for Lewisham.

The documents which will comprise the Lewisham Local Development Framework are:-

- Development Plan Documents, which will include the following documents : -
  - The Spatial (Core) Strategy;
  - Development Policies and Site Allocations Document;
  - Area Action Plans;
  - The Proposals Map.
- Supplementary Planning Documents;
- The Statement of Community Involvement; and
- The Annual Monitoring Report.

More information on the Local Development Framework, and the documents which will be prepared as part of it, can be obtained in the Lewisham Local Development Scheme at [www.lewisham.gov.uk](http://www.lewisham.gov.uk). The Lewisham Local Development Scheme is a work program for preparing the Local Development Framework and has been adopted by the Council. The Planning Service has produced a laypersons guide explaining the Lewisham Local Development Framework entitled "*A Guide to the New Planning System*" and copies are available from the Planning Information reception in Laurence House and on the Council's website.

### 1.2 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Another key change introduced by the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* is a requirement that a sustainability appraisal is undertaken on all Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents prepared for inclusion in the Local Development Framework. The purpose of a sustainability appraisal is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans.

The Government defines sustainable development as:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

The sustainability appraisal of planning documents is intended to achieve the following:

- Form an integral part of all stages of plan preparation;
- Provide a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable planning policies and proposals;

- Take a long term view of whether and how the area covered by the plan is expected to develop, taking account of the environmental, social and economic effects of the proposed plan;
- Reflect global, national, regional and local concerns and issues;
- Provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal.

### **1.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

The sustainability appraisal of planning documents must also incorporate (where relevant) the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the 'assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment', commonly referred to as the SEA Directive.

The SEA Directive focuses exclusively on environmental issues, whilst the broader sustainability appraisal focuses on environmental issues but also social and economic issues. Government guidance on undertaking sustainability appraisals has been prepared so as to accommodate the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Consistent with this approach, the preparation of a sustainability appraisal of relevant planning documents by the London Borough of Lewisham will incorporate the SEA Directive. Any future reference to the sustainability appraisal should be assumed to include reference to (and compliance with) the SEA Directive.

### **1.4 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL GUIDANCE**

The Government has issued guidance on sustainability appraisals and this is contained in the following documents: -

- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper, ODPM, September 2004 ([www.odpm.gov.uk/planning](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/planning)).
- Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Development Frameworks, ODPM, September 2004 ([www.odpm.gov.uk/planning](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/planning)).
- Creating Local Development Frameworks – A Companion Guide to PPS12, ODPM, 2004 ([www.odpm.gov.uk/planning](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/planning)).

This document, and the subsequent stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process, will be prepared in a manner consistent with the above guidance issued by the Government. It is also noted that the SEA Directive is reproduced in full as part of the document Creating Local Development Frameworks.

### **1.5 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS**

The 5 key stages of the Sustainability Appraisal are shown in Figure 1 below.

**FIGURE 1 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS**

STAGE & OUTPUT	LINKAGES TO PLAN PREPARATION	PURPOSE
<u>STAGE A</u> SCOPING REPORT	Prepared alongside the preparation of the evidence base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify relevant plans and programmes;</li> <li>Establishing the baseline;</li> <li>Setting a framework; and</li> <li>Deciding on the scope of the appraisal setting objectives and targets.</li> <li>Identifying issues</li> </ul>
<u>STAGE B</u> Developing & Refining Options	Prepared alongside the preparation of issues and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refining issues and options for the plan;</li> <li>Appraise the sustainability of the options.</li> </ul>
<u>STAGE C</u> Draft Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	Prepared alongside the preparation of the preferred options. Consultation on both will take place at the same time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify preferred options;</li> <li>Assessing the effects of the plan (economic, social and environmental);</li> <li>Developing proposals for monitoring the plan;</li> </ul>
<u>STAGE D</u> Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	Prepared alongside the preparation of the submission version. Consultation on both will take place at the same time (Stage D).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appraising significant changes to the plan arising out of consultation undertaken in Stage C;</li> <li>The sustainability appraisal to be used as part of determining the 'soundness' of the plan and whether it should be approved or not.</li> </ul>
<u>STAGE E</u> Annual Monitoring Report	The sustainability of the Core Strategy, Development Policies and Site Allocations will be assessed as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring implementation of the plan.</li> </ul>

## 1.6 PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The planning documents which are the subject of this Sustainability Appraisal are two Development Plan Documents which will form part of the Local Development Framework as follows: -

- **The Spatial (Core) Strategy which** will set out the key elements of the planning framework for the London Borough of Lewisham. It will comprise of a vision and strategic objectives for the area, along with a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework.
- **The Development Policies & Site Allocations**

The Development Policies & Site Allocations document will contain a suite of criteria based policies. This document will provide guidance on development control matters and for preparing and assessing planning applications. This will ensure that all development within Lewisham meets the vision and strategy set out in the Spatial (Core) Strategy.

The Development Policies & Site Allocations document will allocate specific sites for particular types of development (e.g. housing, employment, etc.). The key purpose of allocating sites is to ensure the strategic directions of the Spatial (Core) Strategy are implemented in terms of development being facilitated in the borough.

Consistent with the requirement to undertake a sustainability appraisal, the possible future of sites which may be allocated will be appraised against a set of criteria. This

criteria is yet to be developed but will be drawn from the sustainability objectives in section 7 (figure 5).

Potential sites to be allocated will be identified from the following sources: -

- The existing Unitary Development Plan contains a list of sites that form current policy;
- The London Housing Capacity Study, being prepared by the Greater London Authority; and
- Response received by the Council from the public when the Council 'calls for sites' as part of preparing the Development Policies & Site Allocations document.

It is expected that for each site, issues will be developed associated with its potential future use (& allocation). From these issues options will be derived, having regard to both the review of other plans & programmes shown in Appendix 3 and the evidence base shown in Appendix 4. These options will then be assessed against the criteria referred to above.

For the purposes of simplification this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report will cover both the Spatial (Core) Strategy and the Development Policies & Site Allocations documents. Two separate sets of objectives have been developed for the Spatial (Core) Strategy and the Development Policies & Site Allocations DPD, with one set of Sustainability Objectives for all.

From here after this Scoping Report will refer to both these Plans as the **CS/DP&SA Plans**.

## **1.7 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT**

As noted above, the Scoping Report is the first stage in undertaking a sustainability appraisal of the CS/DP&SA Plans. This report has been prepared as the basis for consultation on the scope and level of detail that should be included in the Final Sustainability Appraisal Report. The Scoping Report sets out the baseline information that has been collected so far, as well as the draft objectives, targets and indicators, and proposals as to how the appraisal of the CS/DP&SA Plans will be undertaken.

## **1.8 ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS**

In accordance with the SEA Directive, the Government has designated that the contents of the Scoping Report must be consulted on with the following authorities: -

- The Environment Agency;
- The Countryside Agency;
- English Nature; and
- English Heritage.

Consultation at this stage helps to ensure that the sustainability appraisal has sufficient scope and will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the appraisal of the CS/DP&SA Plans during the later stages of consultation and independent examination. To assist with the consultation process a series of questions have been asked about the scoping process and placed at appropriate places in the text of this document. The Council would be grateful for a response to these questions.

## 2. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF LEWISHAM BOROUGH - CS/DP&SA PLAN SUBJECT AREA

Lewisham is an inner London borough covering an area of approximately 14 square miles of south-east London. Lewisham has excellent transport links to central London and is just 12 miles from the M25 motorway. The southern extension of the Docklands Light Railway from the Isle of Dogs to Lewisham Town Centre has further enhanced the attractiveness and accessibility of Lewisham to other parts of London, in particular to Canary Wharf where employment is set to rise by 60,000 over the next five years.

Despite its inner London location, Lewisham has more than 560 hectares of green space, excluding domestic garden space and railway land, with 45 public parks covering about 360 hectares. Just over 300 hectares of land is designated as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance.

The borough has a large shopping centre in Lewisham Town Centre and other smaller shopping centres in Deptford, Catford, Sydenham and Forest Hill. For many of the borough's residents, Lewisham is a place in which they choose to live but, on the whole, they tend to work in other parts of London and the southeast.

**Figure 2: Map of London Borough's**



Source: London Borough of Lewisham Unitary Development Plan, 2004



### 3. PRELIMINARY VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The vision for the borough of Lewisham proposed as part of the CS/DP&SA Plans, and the objectives identifying what needs to occur for the vision to be met, is outlined below. This vision and the objectives are assessed and refined later in the Scoping Report.

#### **3.1. VISION: -**

Lewisham Council and the Lewisham Strategic Partnership have adopted a vision for the borough as set out in the Community Strategy. This vision statement is:

**'Together we will make Lewisham the best place in London to live, work and learn'.**

The intention is that the Core Spatial Strategy will adopt the same vision as the Community Strategy. The challenge is how we can provide the spatial and land use implementation framework for this vision.

This will be achieved by developing the following Spatial Vision for Lewisham:

- That the built and natural environment is characterised by quality design, energy efficiency and sustainable development, and that the places and spaces created are safe, attractive, promote healthy lifestyles, and are the best in London.
- That walking, cycling, and public transport will be so good they become the community's preferred means of moving within the borough and beyond.
- That the local economy will be growing and meeting the needs of all in the community, with small & medium enterprises and the creative sector flourishing as its key drivers.
- That town and local centres will be dynamic, diverse and prosperous centres of activity meeting the needs of all the community.
- That a decent and affordable home will be available for all.
- That the community will live in a borough where services such as education and health are available locally and provided by a variety of partners working together.
- The Council will continuously consult all in the community on planning matters in an inclusive and responsive way, ensuring that consultation is meaningful to participants and that the community is able to influence and have a real say in decision making.

#### **3.2. OBJECTIVES for the Core Spatial Strategy**

1. To locate development where it will provide opportunities for people to meet their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, and other key services.
2. To create a built and natural environment that is well designed, safe and accessible to everyone.
3. To protect and enhance the historic assets of Lewisham.
4. To protect and enhance all open space and provide additional open space where deficient.

5. To protect and wherever possible enhance nature conservation and biodiversity in the Borough.
6. To promote sustainable waste management, encouraging recycling and providing adequate and appropriately located waste management sites.
7. To reduce levels of environmental pollution, improve air and water quality and facilitate remediation of contaminated land.
8. To promote greater energy efficiency and adoption of renewable forms of energy generation, reducing the contribution to climate change
9. To adopt a risk based approach to development in flood hazard areas, and promote sustainable surface water drainage.
10. To ensure a mix and balance of residential accommodation to meet housing needs.
11. To promote sustainable modes of transport to minimise the need for car travel, and provide high levels of accessibility to all sectors of the community.
12. To protect and increase the number, quality and range of local employment opportunities, promoting business clusters.
13. To protect a range of suitable sites for business including industrial uses, promoting local economic growth.
14. To sustain and improve the vitality and viability of the existing town and local centres, and other key Lewisham features that may attract visitors.
15. Create healthy communities through the adequate provision of educational, community and leisure facilities that are accessible to everyone.

### **3.3. Objectives for the Development Policies & Site Allocations Document:**

1. To ensure a high standard of design from new developments
2. That development protects and enhances the amenity of the local area, identifying key environmental and cultural features.
3. To create safe and attractive environments.
4. That development helps create a more sustainable Lewisham.
5. To allocate sites to meet the strategic intent of the Core Strategy.

#### 4. TASK A1: INFLUENCE OF OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

The CS/DP&SA Plans will be influenced in various ways by other plans, programmes, initiatives, policies and legislation (hereon referred to as plans and programmes) operating on a number of levels (e.g. European, national, regional, and local). The relationships between these and the CS/DP&SA Plans need to be identified so that potential synergies can be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints can be addressed.

The influence that other plans and programmes have is presented below in three formats. The first looks specifically at international / European plans and programmes and the second is a summary of the main plans and programmes that will influence the CS/DP&SA Plans. The third is a table assessing in detail the full range of relevant plans and programmes documenting the following:-

- The key objectives relevant to the CS/DP&SA Plans;
- Key targets and indicators relevant to the CS/DP&SA Plans and the Sustainability Appraisal;
- A summary of the implications on the CS/DP&SA Plans;
- A summary of the implications for the sustainability appraisal.

The process of identifying other relevant plans and programmes is **TASK A1** within the Government's guidance document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks'.

QUESTION 1: Are there any other plans, programmes or strategies that should have been considered?

#### 4.1 INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

In most cases, International / European plans and programmes do not have an immediate or direct impact on the CS/DP&SA Plans. Rather, their objectives and requirements are reflected in lower-order plans and programmes, particularly at the National level and Regional level. Therefore, their requirements will filter down through these documents and indirectly influence the CS/DP&SA Plans. Given this, the review of International / European plans and programmes is shown in Appendix 1 in a briefer form than that used for national, regional and local plans and programmes. The following is a list of international / European plans and programmes that have been assessed: -

- The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
- The Kyoto Agreement
- European Sustainable Development Strategy
- European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive)
- European Directive 92/43/EEC (& 97/62/EC) on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
- European Directive 79/409/EEC
- European Directive 2000/14/EC (Noise)
- European Directive 96/62/EC
- European Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive)
- EU Landfill Directive
- EU Nitrates Directive
- EU Community Biodiversity Strategy
- European Spatial Development Perspective

The following issues arose from the review as follows: -

- *Sustainable development* to be a constant reference point for developing the plan.
- *Reducing greenhouse gas emissions* should be built into the sustainability objectives and the plan objectives.
- Consider *noise issues* as part of the baseline information.
- Plan to protect and enhance *habitats and flora and fauna* (biodiversity).
- *Water resources* to be a focus of sustainability objectives.
- *Waste management* to be a key focus of the plan.
- *Air quality* to be a focus of sustainability objectives.

## **4.2 SUMMARY OF OTHER KEY PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT INFLUENCE THE CS/DP&SA Plans**

A summary of other key plans, programmes and strategies that have a bearing on the development of the Local Development Framework has been undertaken. The summary of these plans and programmes is attached in table form in Appendix 3. The key plans that are the most relevant to Lewisham have been highlighted below. All other plans in Appendix 3 (listed below) have been reviewed to determine the influence on the CS/DP&SA Plans within the Lewisham Borough.

### **NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE / STATEMENTS**

- UK Strategy for Sustainable Development
- Urban White Paper
- Energy White Paper
- U.K Air Quality Strategy
- The Future of Transport White Paper
- PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development
- PPG2: Green Belts
- PPG 3: Housing
- PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and small firms
- PPS6: Planning for Town Centres
- PPG8: Telecommunications
- PPG9: Nature Conservation
- DRAFT PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- PPG10: Planning and Waste Management
- PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies
- PPS12: Local Development Frameworks
- PPG13: Transport
- PPG14: Development on Unstable Land
- PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment
- PPG16: Archaeology and Planning
- PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation.
- PPS22: Renewable Energy
- PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control
- PPG24: Planning and Noise
- PPG25: Development and Floodrisk
- ODPM Employment Land Reviews: Guidance Note 2004
- Education and Skills – Delivering Results, a Strategy to 2006
- Sustainable Development Action Plan for Education and Skills (2003)
- Delivering Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choice Easier (2004)

### **REGIONAL AND MAYOR OF LONDON STRATEGIES / PLANS**

- The London Plan
- Connecting with Nature – Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy
- Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy
- Mayor of London 'Green Light to Clean Power' Energy Strategy
- Cleaning London's Air – Mayors Air Quality Strategy
- The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy
- The Mayors Land Transport Strategy (2001)
- Developing London's Economy, Economic Development Strategy.
- The London Road Safety Plan (2001)
- RPG3A: Supplementary Guidance on the Protection of Strategic Views in London.
- GLA Supplementary Guidance on Employment Land
- NHS and Urban Planning in London – Final Report (2003)

## **LOCAL STRATEGIES / PLANS**

- Lewisham Community Strategy (see below)
- DRAFT Local Biodiversity Plan – A natural renaissance for Lewisham
- Open Space Strategy for Lewisham
- Lewisham Housing Commission, Final Report (2000)
- Lewisham Housing Strategy (2004 – 2007)
- Lewisham Homelessness Review and Homeless Strategy (2003-2006)
- Creative Lewisham – Lewisham Cultural and Urban Development Commission
- Lewisham Environmental Policy (2002)
- DRAFT Lewisham Municipal Waste Strategy
- Lewisham Energy Policy (2001)
- Lewisham Draft Local (Transport) Implementation Plan
- DRAFT Lewisham Local Air Quality Action Plan (2003)
- DRAFT Lewisham Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)
- Lewisham Economic Development Plan.
- Lewisham Transport Local Interim Implementation Plan (2002-2003)
- Lewisham Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan (2002 – 2005)
- Lewisham Education and Development Plan (2002-2007)
- School Organisation Plan for the London of Lewisham (2004 – 2009)
- Lewisham – Skills for Life Programme.

### **4.2.1 LEWISHAM COMMUNITY STRATEGY**

The Lewisham Community Strategy identifies ten (10) priority issues relating to improving the wellbeing of people, developing and engaging with local communities, and improving public sector performance and delivery.

These priority areas are intended to be the focus of actions within the Lewisham community to move towards the Community Strategy's vision, discussed above, which is: -

**'Together we will make Lewisham the best place in London to live, work and learn'.**

Key themes which have driven the establishing of the priority areas are the creative Lewisham agenda, community development, and public involvement and engagement. The 10 priority areas are: -

- **Crime**
- **Health**
- **Education**
- **Enterprise and business growth**
- **Effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services**
- **Welfare dependency**
- **Regeneration**
- **Cultural vitality**
- **Engage local communities**
- **Equity in service delivery**

### **4.2.2 THE LONDON PLAN**

The London Plan, which is the Mayor of London's spatial development strategy, is the relevant regional planning document which the CS/DP&SA Plans must be in general conformity with. A text summary of the London Plan's policy directions for the CS/DP&SA Development Plans is contained in Appendix 1, where a more specific breakdown of targets and key issues is contained in the table in Appendix 3.

## 5. TASK A2: BASELINE INFORMATION

The baseline is effectively information (data) which outlines the current and likely future state of the area subject to the CS/DP&SA Plans. The purpose of collecting this information and documenting it within this Scoping Report is to: -

- Identify sustainability problems;
- Identify possible alternative ways of dealing with sustainability problems; and
- Allow the effects of the CS/DP&SA Plans to be adequately predicted (in later stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process).

The baseline information is presented in APPENDIX 4. The process of collecting and presenting baseline information is **TASK A2** within the Government's guidance document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks'.

QUESTION 2: Do you have or know of any further data that should have been considered in establishing the baseline for the borough?

### 5.1 GAPS IN OUR KNOWLEDGE BASE:

Following an analysis of the existing information base summarised in Appendix 4, it has been identified that there are certain areas where information for Lewisham Borough is lacking.

These information gaps have been identified as falling into two categories. Firstly that which can be obtained internally within the Council by improving the monitoring systems in relation to Planning applications. Secondly that information that is not readily available in house, where independent research is required to satisfy the information deficiency.

The Planning Service is presently working to develop a comprehensive monitoring / information gathering system to obtain key data from Development Control applications. This will significantly address the deficiencies in our knowledge base for internally obtainable information. A separate work programme will be developed to address the independent external research project requirements.

#### **Internal monitoring required (planning):**

- No. of affordable dwellings constructed per year.
- New affordable housing as a % of all new housing
- Tenure mix of affordable housing
- Average density of new development.
- No. of bedrooms in new dwellings
- % of new housing built to lifetime homes standards
- % of new homes wheelchair accessible or easily adapted to be wheelchair accessible.
- % of land within strategic employment locations.
- No. of planning applications referred to Design Panel
- No. of conservation area appraisals undertaken.
- No. of historic buildings at risk / planning permission applied for to modify.
- No. of planning applications approved with waste

#### **Independent Research required:**

- Retail / Town Centres Zone A rents
- % change in Office Floorspace
- Planning activity within employment areas – *Land use survey to be done*
- Industrial and commercial land located appropriately – *landuse survey to be done*
- Total energy used in borough from renewable schemes (*Energy Group may obtain this data.*)
- Energy Consumption and resulting emission levels (*Energy Group may obtain this data.*)
- Area of land identified as contaminated (*LB Lewisham Environmental Protection*

- management / recycling facilities incorporated.
- No. of developments granted permission incorporating renewable energy solutions.
- No. of developments approved on contaminated sites per year.
- No. of planning applications obtaining new open space or public access linkages (s106 agreements) per year.

- Group info)*
- Areas of Nature Conservation Value (*Resurvey project initiated by GLA, complete Jan 06*)
  - No. and location of healthcare facilities.
  - Updated Survey of Local Shopping Parades (last done 1997).
  - Accurate waste management sites survey (number, distribution, type, waste dealt with, and capacity).

**6. TASK A3: IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES**

There are certain key sustainability issues that are central to the Local Development Framework. Identification of these issues is important as these are the areas that the sustainability Appraisal will need to address. The purpose of identifying these sustainability issues is to begin to define key issues for the CS/DP&SA Plans to consider and to develop sustainable plan objectives and options.

The process of identifying these issues is **TASK A3** within the Government's guidance document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks'.

Based on the work undertaken in Section 2 & 3 above and the local knowledge held by the Council, a number of broad sustainability issues for Lewisham have been identified and synthesized into common themes in Figure 4 below. The themes represent the Government's four key strands of sustainable development (environment and resources merged).

A more detailed list of issues stemming from the review of relevant policy guidance and local strategies is presented in Figure 4. The grouping of these issues will lead to the development of broad options for the continuation of the CS/DP&SA Plans in Stage B of the Sustainability Appraisal Process.

QUESTION 3: Are there any other sustainability issues that should have been considered?

**FIGURE 3 – BROAD SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES**

KEY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS	SOURCE
<b>Social Progress that meets the needs of Everyone</b>	
Need to meet housing and affordable housing needs (The UDP identifies likely need for a minimum of 11,178 new residential units in the period 1997 to 2016.)	Lewisham Housing Strategy & London Plan
Improved access to Health Care and community facilities.	Lewisham Community Strategy & London Plan
Continued access to Education, skills for continued employment.	Lewisham Community Strategy, Education Plan & London Plan
Addressing Poverty and Social Exclusion. (Lewisham has a number of severely deprived areas).	Lewisham Community Strategy, Index of Multiple Deprivation & London Plan
Need to provide adequate Open Space and recreational facilities.	Lewisham Open Space Strategy & London Plan
Provision of accessible Transport networks	Lewisham Transport LIP & London Plan

<b>Effective protection of the Environment and prudent use of resources</b>	
Ensure quality urban built environments where redevelopment takes place, maximising use of land.	London Plan
Protect and improve biodiversity and natural habitats. (Brownfield sites important habitat for local species).	Lewisham Biodiversity Action Plan & London Plan
Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions affecting Climate Change.	Lewisham Environmental Policy & London Plan
Reduce Traffic congestion and car dependence.	London Plan, Lewisham Transport LIP
Reduce Pollution (air / water / soil / noise) (Air pollution levels poor in some places).	Lewisham Environmental Policy & London Plan.
Protect cultural heritage from redevelopment – architectural / archaeological.	London Plan.
Site development to minimise risk of flooding.	London Plan
Maximise energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources.	Lewisham Energy Policy & London Plan.
Improve Waste Management and Recycling (Low household rates – 8% recycled, 80% incinerated, 12% landfill)	Lewisham (Draft) Waste Management Strategy & London Plan
<b>Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth</b>	
Lack of employment opportunities outside of public sector, high commuter population working outside of Lewisham.	Lewisham Economic Development Plan & London Plan
To retain the economic viability of local and borough centres.	Lewisham Town Centres Health Check & London Plan.
Provision of adequate employment land to support business enterprise.	ODPM Employment Land Reviews and London Plan.
Finding a balance between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality of the borough.	GLA Employment Land Guidance. ODPM Employment Land Reviews

**FIGURE 4 – ISSUES FOR OPTIONS DEVELOPMENT IN STAGE B**

<b>ISSUES</b>	
<b>HOUSING</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable Housing Target</li> <li>Meeting Affordable Housing Need</li> <li>Affordable housing in new development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special needs housing – hostels, staff accommodation, shared accommodation, and residential care homes.</li> <li>Housing target</li> <li>Accommodate additional homes in the borough.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenure mix of affordable housing</li> <li>Encourage flexible tenure, including part-ownership and other shared housing schemes</li> <li>Definition of affordable housing</li> <li>Affordability in the local context</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of Housing</li> <li>New housing in opportunity areas</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing the supply of affordable housing</li> <li>Would provision of affordable housing prejudice other planning objectives</li> <li>Prevent the loss of affordable housing without its planned replacement at existing or higher densities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conversions of buildings for housing</li> <li>Prevent the loss of housing without its planned replacement at existing or higher densities.</li> <li>Bring empty housing back into use</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating mixed and balanced communities</li> <li>Location of affordable housing</li> <li>Affordable housing dwelling sizes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing type and sizes</li> <li>Dwelling mix</li> <li>Traveller and Gypsy sites</li> <li>Establish criteria for new sites</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard of affordable housing</li> <li>Mixed Use Development</li> <li>Promote mixed use development which includes housing</li> <li>Live / Work developments</li> <li>Conflicting Land Uses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of Windfall Sites</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguard existing Waste management sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve air quality (through assessments for developments within designated AQMA's.)</li> <li>Lewisham may not meet air quality objectives.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and support new sites in suitable locations</li> <li>Increased levels of recycling required, waste sorting and management sites required.</li> <li>Availability and distribution of management sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify flood hazard areas and avoid inappropriate development in those areas, using a risk based approach.</li> <li>Avoidance of risk from flood hazards.</li> </ul>



<b>ISSUES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require storage facilities in new developments.</li> <li>Recycling.</li> <li>Increase awareness needed of Waste Management /recycling close to source</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable riverside uses considering flood risk.</li> <li>Reduce impacts from noisy activities</li> <li>Consider impact of noise generating activities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require major developments to demonstrate energy demand and how Renewable energy schemes can be incorporated.</li> <li>Energy efficiency Housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess likely impacts of Climate Change</li> <li>Incorporation of sustainable drainage systems into developments.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acceptability of sites for wind turbines and other renewable energy provisions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve water quality avoiding activities that pollute waterways.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring adequate water resources and infrastructure is available in new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and enhancement of natural wildlife habitat areas.</li> <li>Management of natural habitats.</li> <li>Retention of ecological important features</li> <li>Protection of Open Space and biodiversity from development and enhancement where possible.</li> <li>Hierarchy of Open Spaces (MOL, POS, UGS)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect sources of aggregates.</li> <li>Encourage aggregate management facilities (recycling, processing, storage) where suitable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity</li> <li>Destruction of habitat through proposed redevelopment.</li> <li>Naturalisation of waterways, open spaces should be encouraged</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions primarily created by road transport.</li> <li>Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable sources (fossil fuels)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological conservation</li> <li>Protection, preservation and enhancement of archaeological remains</li> <li>Archaeological field evaluations and agreements</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure contaminated land is identified, effects minimised and remediate to bring into beneficial use.</li> <li>Locations for storage of Hazardous Substances and limit risk to health and environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequacy and quality of Open Space provided (distribution)</li> <li>Inadequate levels of Open Space – must increase.</li> <li>More Public Open Space areas are needed in areas identified as deficient.</li> <li>Retaining and improving recreational areas.</li> <li>Ability to increase quality, amount and linkages to Open Spaces.</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNITY</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well managed sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li>Planned, maintained good quality and sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide safe, liveable, sustainable and mixed communities</li> <li>Improve health and wellbeing of the community</li> <li>Community facilities to support housing</li> <li></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved Provision of facilities / services</li> <li>Improve Access to and location of facilities / services</li> <li>Equality in service delivery</li> <li>Build sustainable infrastructure</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of faculties / infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote social independence</li> <li>Increase Social cohesion and inclusion</li> <li>Raise skill levels of the population</li> </ul>
<b>TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the need to travel (especially by car)</li> <li>Location of high trip generators</li> <li>Use Sustainable transport options to promote sustainable communities.</li> <li>Improve road safety.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site allocations for East London Line Extension</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Parking Standards</li> <li>Flexibility in the application of parking standards* (housing)</li> <li>Adequate / appropriate car parking levels in town centres* (retail/TC's)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess Transport demands of new Housing developments.</li> <li>Transport – Housing Locations* (housing)</li> <li>Transport in residential areas* (housing)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage access and loading requirements to sites (residential access, traffic safety concerns / visibility / manoeuvrability / commercial loading etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide effective traffic management</li> <li>Reduce traffic congestion</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve provision of public transport / cycle / pedestrian facilities</li> <li>Improvement projects and walking routes</li> <li>Use Sustainable transport options to promote sustainable communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve accessibility of public transport / cycle – pedestrian infrastructure to key services (including disabled access)</li> <li>Accessibility to walking, cycling and public transport.</li> </ul>
<b>ECONOMY / DESIGN &amp; TOWN CENTRES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require appropriate health, education, public and community services to locate in TC.</li> <li>Location of retail &amp; leisure uses in town centres and Sequential test</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In planning for the evening economy of town centres consider identifying distinct quarters, such as a leisure quarter in larger city centres, where the evening economy might be concentrated.</li> <li>New class A4 Drinking Establishments, A5 hot food take away, provide a variety of appropriately located sites</li> </ul>

<b>ISSUES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support TC management &amp; BIDs</li> <li>• Encourage high quality environment &amp; design.</li> <li>• New supermarkets to incorporate recycling facility</li> <li>• Housing will be an important element in most mixed-use, multi-storey developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have regard to hierarchy of centres</li> <li>• Role and function of different centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to plan for each level of retail hierarchy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Aspiration for LTC to become Metropolitan Centre</li> <li>• Maintain/enhance/manage local centres</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boroughs should designate core &amp; secondary shopping areas</li> <li>• Primary &amp; secondary frontage designation</li> <li>• % of A1 in Core Areas</li> <li>• % of A3 in whole centre, Concentration of A3 uses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult with the community, including the public and private sectors, to ensure that their needs are reflected and that proposed site allocations are realistic and viable.</li> <li>• Identify vacant and under used sites and allocate appropriate alternative uses.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redevelopment of town centre areas.</li> <li>➢ Assess the need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other key town centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative factors;</li> <li>• Impact of new development on town centres.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to promote local distinctiveness supported by clear policies, not in identified conservation areas.</li> <li>➢ Integration of older buildings into townscape.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality of town centres</li> <li>• Centres are becoming more attractive</li> <li>• LEWISHAM: Attract more 'national' names.</li> <li>• BLACKHEATH: Commercially successful centre</li> <li>• CATFORD: To maintain its status as major centre</li> <li>• DEPTFORD: Centre appears to be becoming more commercially viable but few national names</li> <li>• FOREST HILL: High % of vacant units</li> <li>• LEEGREEN: High % of A3 units</li> <li>• NEW CROSS: High % of vacant units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality of new residential development</li> <li>• Design – Housing</li> <li>• Good design, High quality inclusive design of layout</li> <li>• Design should take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area</li> <li>• Design policies should provide general guidance and should not seek to impose specific styles</li> <li>• Sustainable design and construction</li> <li>• Urban design considering safety and crime prevention</li> <li>• Design with community safety in mind</li> <li>• Improve / Regenerate environmental quality of built environment.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation Areas (Housing)</li> <li>• Protection for the various elements of the historic environment, including conservation areas.</li> <li>• Protect built heritage</li> <li>• Design policies for historic environment</li> <li>• Protect built and natural heritage.</li> <li>• Lists of locally important buildings</li> <li>• Integration of older buildings into townscape.</li> <li>• Appropriate set of design policies. Production of SPD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of water environment of the Thames and Ravensbourne network</li> <li>• Design of built form adjacent the network</li> <li>• Designate a Thames Policy Area to provide a detailed planning framework for the River Thames Include broad design principles/ access requirements</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry over of existing viewing corridors of St Paul's Cathedral</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise intensity of use compatible with local context – local context studies</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of locations for high buildings</li> <li>• Good design of high buildings</li> <li>• Identify areas of character that may be affected by high buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster enterprise.</li> <li>• Sustainable business growth</li> <li>• improve employability</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth in creative industries.</li> <li>• Develop cultural vitality building on Lewisham's distinctive cultures and diversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to preserve proportion of land in this use to preserve economic and social diversity</li> <li>• Preservation of employment land/mixed use development in face of pressures for changes of use to housing</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of land allocated for industrial uses</li> <li>• Ensure industrial and commercial development is appropriately located</li> <li>• Demand for smaller premises</li> <li>• Need to ensure sensitive land uses are separated from noise generating ones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Local job opportunities outside the public sector</li> <li>• Enhance local employment prospects.</li> </ul>

## 7. TASK A4: DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

This section of the Scoping Report will develop a framework for the Sustainability Appraisal (e.g. the tools to actually appraise the CS/DP&SA Plans). This involves developing objectives, which may be expressed in the form of targets, and which should be measurable using identified indicators. The work undertaken in Section 2 – 4 will inform the development of these objectives. The objectives will then be used (in later stages of the Sustainability Appraisal) to test the contribution the CS/DP&SA Plans makes in advancing them.

The Sustainability Appraisal objectives are presented in Figure 5 below. The process of identifying these issues is **TASK A4** within the Government's guidance document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks'.

QUESTION 4: Are these objectives, indicators and targets suitable? Should there be any additional objectives, indicators or targets?

**FIGURE 5 - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES**

Obj. No.	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	INDICATORS	TARGETS (IF ANY)	SOURCE OF TARGET (IF ANY)	SOURCE OF INDICATOR	SEA DIRECTIVE
<b>ECONOMIC</b>						
1	To encourage sustained economic growth.	Economic Growth			(determine source of indicator)	
		Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	No targets.		Annual Monitoring Report	
2	To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Lewisham.	Employment land supply by type.	No targets.		Annual Monitoring Report.	
		Amount of land developed for employment by type.	No targets.		Annual Monitoring Report.	
		Amount of employment land lost to other uses.	No targets.		Annual Monitoring Report.	
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>						
3	To minimise waste.	Total Household Waste Stream (% incinerated, landfilled, recycled)	Recycling 25% 2005 30% 2010 33% 2015	London Plan	Annual Monitoring Report	
		Amount of household waste collected (tonnes)			Annual Monitoring Report	
4	To improve water quality.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	No targets.		Annual Monitoring Report.	Water Climatic Factors
		Water quality levels – rated % good / fair quality.	No targets.		DEFRA e-Digest Statistics: River Water Quality Database (Web).	Water

Obj. No.	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	INDICATORS	TARGETS (IF ANY)	SOURCE OF TARGET (IF ANY)	SOURCE OF INDICATOR	SEA DIRECTIVE
5	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.	Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance.	No targets. Aim to increase change.		Annual Monitoring Report.	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Landscape
6	To improve air quality and reduce pollution and the emissions of greenhouse gases.	Levels Exceeding Main Air Pollutant Quality Standards.	As per AQMA standards.	Air Quality Regulations 2000 and (Amendment) Regulations 2002)	To be completed	Air
7	To improve the quality of the built and natural environment.	Number of developments granted planning permission incorporating renewable energy by type. Users satisfied with parks and open space. Perceptions of Street Cleaning Service Open Space availability per 1000 population.	Target to be set in the Spatial (Core) Strategy As per BV Target. No target. Aim to improve. 1.7ha by 2006 1.75ha by 2010	Best Value Best Value 199e Lewisham Annual Residents Survey Open Space Strategy	Annual Monitoring Report Best Value 199e Lewisham Annual Residents Survey Open Space Strategy	Climatic Factors Material Assets Cultural Heritage Landscape
<b>SOCIAL</b>						
8	To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home.	Number of Housing Completions (AMR). Number of Affordable Housing Completions (AMR) – Target to be set in Spatial (Core) Strategy Annual Average Number of Net Additional Dwellings Needed to Meet Overall Housing Requirements Households with a Limiting Long-Term Illness	Target to be set in the Spatial (Core) Strategy. Target to be set in the Spatial (Core) Strategy. Target to be set in the Spatial (Core) Strategy.	General conformity with the London Plan. General conformity with the London Plan. General conformity with the London Plan.	Annual Monitoring Report Annual Monitoring Report Annual Monitoring Report (Housing Trajectory) Census KSO8	Population Population Population Human Health
9	To improve the health of the population.		No target. Aim to reduce this number.			

Obj. No.	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	INDICATORS	TARGETS (IF ANY)	SOURCE OF TARGET (IF ANY)	SOURCE OF INDICATOR	SEA DIRECTIVE
10	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Index of local deprivation	No target. Improve rank.		Govt Index.	Population Human Health
11	To provide for the improvement of education and skill levels.	People Aged 16-74 with no qualifications.	No target. Aim to reduce this number.		Census KS13	Population Human Health
		Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C or equivalent.	As per BV Target.	Best Value	Best Value 038	Population Human Health
12	To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	Number of learners completing adult education basic skills programme.	No target. Aim to increase this number		BV – Local Indicator	Population Human Health
		Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households	As per BV Target	Best Value	Best Value 126a	Population Human Health
		Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population	As per BV Target	Best Value	Best Value 128a	Population Human Health
		Violent crimes per 1,000 population	As per BV Target	Best Value	Best Value 127	Population Human Health
13	To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare.	Percentage of residents who feel safe outside during the day / night.	No target. Aim to reduce.		Lewisham Annual Residents Survey	Population Human Health
14	To improve accessibility to community infrastructure and services.	No indicators developed as yet.				Population Human Health
		Percentage of residents satisfied with personal social services	As per BV Target	Best Value	Best Value 03	Population Human Health

## 8. TESTING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CORE STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Testing the objectives of the CS/DP&SA Plans is necessary to ensure that the objectives are in accordance with sustainability principles. The way this will be done is to test these objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. Figure 6 below presents a matrix comparing the objectives. Testing the objectives of the CS/DP&SA Plans against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives is **TASK A5** within the Government's guidance document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks'.

The Objectives of the Core Strategy as identified in section 3.2 are:

1. To locate development where it will provide opportunities for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, and other key services.
2. To create a built and natural environment that is well designed, safe to use and accessible to everyone.
3. To protect the historic assets of Lewisham.
4. To protect and enhance all open space and provide additional open space where deficient.
5. To protect and wherever possible enhance nature conservation and biodiversity in the Borough.
6. To promote sustainable waste management, encouraging recycling and providing adequate and appropriately located waste management sites.
7. To reduce levels of environmental pollution, improve air and water quality and facilitate remediation of contaminated land.
8. To promote greater energy efficiency and adoption of renewable forms of energy generation, reducing the contribution to climate change.
9. To adopt a risk based approach to development in flood hazard areas, and promote sustainable surface water drainage.
10. To ensure a mix and balance of residential accommodation to meet housing needs.
11. To promote sustainable modes of transport to minimise the need for car travel, and provide high levels of accessibility to all sectors of the community.
12. To protect and increase the number, quality and range of local employment opportunities, promoting business clusters.
13. To protect a range of suitable sites for business including industrial uses, promoting local economic growth.
14. To sustain and improve the vitality and viability of the existing shopping centres, and other key Lewisham features that may attract visitors.
15. Create healthy communities through the adequate provision of educational, community and leisure facilities that are accessible to everyone.

The objectives of the Development Policies and Site Allocations as identified in section 3.3 are:

1. To ensure a high standard of design from new developments
2. That development protects and enhances the amenity values of the local area, identifying key environmental and cultural features.

3. To create safe and attractive environments.
4. That development helps create a more sustainable Lewisham.
5. To allocate sites to meet the strategic intent of the Core Strategy.

The Sustainability Objectives identified in Part 7, Figure 5 are:

**ECONOMIC**

1. To encourage sustained economic growth.
2. To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Lewisham.

**ENVIRONMENTAL**

3. To minimise waste.
4. To improve water quality.
5. To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.
6. To improve air quality and reduce pollution and the emissions of greenhouse gases.
7. To improve the quality of the built and natural environment.

**SOCIAL**

8. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home.
9. To improve the health of the population.
10. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.
11. To provide for the improvement of education and skill levels.
12. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
13. To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare.
14. To improve accessibility to community infrastructure and services.



**FIGURE 6 – TESTING THE OBJECTIVES**

(✓) COMPATIBLE (/) NEUTRAL (X) CONFLICT		SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES														
		SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	
CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES		CS1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		CS2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		CS3	/	✓	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		CS4	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/
		CS5	/	✓	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	✓	✓	✓
		CS6	/	✓	/	/	/	/	/	/	✓	/	✓	✓	/	✓
		CS7	/	✓	/	/	/	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		CS8	✓	✓	✓	/	/	✓	/	/	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓
		CS9	/	✓	/	/	/	/	/	✓	/	/	✓	✓	✓	/
		CS10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	/	/	✓	/	/	✓
		CS11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	/
		CS12	/	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	/	✓	/	/	/
		CS13	/	✓	/	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	/	✓	✓	✓	✓
		CS14	/	✓	/	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		CS15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	/	/
DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND SITE ALLOCATIONS OBJECTIVES		DP1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		DP2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		DP3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		DP4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		SA5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Having undertaken the above compatibility assessment, the Core Strategy / Development Policies and Site Allocations objectives are consistent or neutral with the sustainability objectives.

## 9. FUTURE WORK AND METHODOLOGY

The stages following this Scoping Report as highlighted in Figure 1 – the Sustainability Appraisal Process are:

**STAGE B:** Developing and Refining options through the development of Issues Discussion Papers, and appraising the sustainability of the options.

**STAGE C:** Final Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report with preferred options and an appraisal of the effects of preferred Options.

**STAGE D:** Final Sustainability Appraisal Report including changes arising out of consultation.

**STAGE E:** Annual Monitoring Report.

## 10. CONCLUSION

This Scoping Report sets the framework for undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal on the Core Strategy, Development Policies & Site Allocation Development Documents (CS/DP&SA Plans).

Preparation of this document has followed a sequence of tasks which prompted the following questions, which has been used to ensure compliance with the ODPM guidance:

QUESTION 1: Are there any other plans, programmes or strategies that should have been considered?



QUESTION 2: Do you have or know of any further data that should have been considered in establishing the baseline for borough?



QUESTION 3: Are there any other sustainability issues that should have been considered?



QUESTION 4: Are these objectives, indicators and targets suitable? Should there be any additional objectives, indicators or targets?

At this stage, the Council is seeking your comments and/or views on the information and proposals that are set out in this document in order to ensure that all aspects of sustainability are considered as part of the appraisal process and in developing the CS/DP&SA Plans.

The Council welcomes any general comments, but would particularly value your views on the specific questions raised throughout the document as identified above.

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**Please forward any comments by Monday 20<sup>th</sup> of June 2005 to:**

**Planning Services  
London Borough of Lewisham  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor Laurence House  
1 Catford Rd, Catford  
LONDON SE6 4SW**

**or email [planning@lewisham.gov.uk](mailto:planning@lewisham.gov.uk)**

**Subject Line: Scoping Report – Planning Policy**

**APPENDIX: 1****REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN PLANS AND PROGRAMMES**

<b>DOCUMENT</b>	<b>AIMS / OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	Commitment to sustainability principles and the sustainable development agenda agreed at Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992.	Given effect through national sustainable development plans and programmes.	Sustainable development to be a constant reference point for developing the plan.
The Kyoto Agreement	The key aim is to limit and/or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008 – 2012.  Given effect through national climate change plans and programmes.	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions should be built into the sustainability objectives.
European Sustainable Development Strategy	Derived from the EU 6 <sup>th</sup> Environmental Action Programme.  Focuses on the need to limit climate change and increase use of clean energy, address threats to public health, combat poverty and social exclusion, address the ageing society, manage natural resources better, and improve transport and land use management.	This wide ranging strategy is given effect through National, regional, and local plans and programmes.	Reinforces need to ensure plan promotes sustainable development.  Doing a Sustainability Appraisal a key tool to implement this strategy.
European Spatial Development Perspective	Sustainable development of the European Union, balancing competitiveness with economic and social cohesion, conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage.	Requires that goals to be pursued simultaneously in all regions of EU.	Principally relates to sustainable development reinforcing this theme throughout the development of the plan.
European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive)	Requires that a sustainability appraisal should be undertaken.	Given effect through UK regulations (The Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations 2004) and Planning Policy Statement 12.	SEA to be pursued through the Sustainability Appraisal process as required by PPS12.
European Directive 92/43/EEC (& 97/62/EC) on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	To conserve flora and fauna and natural habitats of EU importance.  Establish a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats.	Given effect through National, regional and local conservation and biodiversity strategies.	Plan to protect and enhance habitats and flora and fauna.
European Directive	Preservation, maintenance or restoration of sufficient diversity	Biodiversity plans and programmes at	Plan to protect and enhance habitats and flora and fauna.

<b>DOCUMENT</b>	<b>AIMS / OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
79/409/EEC	and area of habitats in order to conserve all species of birds.	the National, regional and local level give effect to this.	
European Directive 2000/14/EC (Noise)	Monitor the problem by drawing up noise maps, inform and consult the public about noise exposure and its effects, and draw up local action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good.	Noise maps to form part of the baseline information.	Consider noise issues as part of the baseline information.
European Directive 96/62/EC	Ambient air quality assessment and management.		
European Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive)	Framework for Community action in the field of water policy. It requires sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources, contribution to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts, and ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution.	All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological and chemical status by 2015.  Given effect through National and regional plans and programmes.	Water resources to be a focus of sustainability objectives.
EU Landfill Directive	To prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, ground water, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from the land-filling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill.	Given effect through National and regional plans and programmes.	Waste management to be a key focus of the plan.
EU Directive 1966/62/EC (Ambient Air Quality and Management)	Establishes mandatory standards for air quality. Sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.	Given effect through National plans and programmes.	Air quality to be a sustainability objective.
EU Community Biodiversity Strategy	Developed around the four themes of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, sharing benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources, research, identification and monitoring of information, and education, training and awareness.	Given effect through National, regional and local conservation and biodiversity strategies.	Highlights importance of the Annual Monitoring Report to provide information.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This appendix document forms a brief overview of the role of the London Plan and its policy impacts on the London Borough of Lewisham.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

It is a requirement that the Local Development Framework be in general conformity with the London Plan. This is to ensure that local planning policies & plans consider and advance the strategic policies of London as a whole.

In considering general conformity, the following principles need to be considered: -

- The test is of "general conformity" rather than "strict" conformity. This means that it is only where an inconsistency or omission in a development plan document would cause significant harm to the implementation of the London Plan that the local document should be considered not to be in general conformity;
- It is for boroughs to satisfy themselves that a development plan document is in general conformity with the London Plan before adopting it.

The above principles need to be considered as part of any review of how the directions of the London Plan should be reflected and advanced in the Local Development Framework.

## **3.0 PLANNING AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL**

The following outlines the key components of planning at the regional level in London.

### **3.1 THE MAYOR OF LONDON**

"The Mayor of London is responsible for ensuring that the strategic planning interests of London as a whole are taken into account in the policies and decisions of central and local government and of other relevant bodies [...]" (Government Circular 1/2000).

To advance these responsibilities, the Mayor of London is required to prepare a spatial development strategy (the London Plan) and he also has responsibilities relating to certain types of planning applications.

### **3.2 THE LONDON PLAN**

The London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London) 2004 is prepared by the Mayor of London. It may only deal with matters of strategic importance in accordance with the Greater London Authority Act 1999. It addresses a wide range of issues, including sustainable development, transport, economic development & housing.

### **3.3 PLANNING APPLICATIONS**

The Mayor of London is required to be consulted on planning applications of potential strategic importance. This allows him to review significant applications which may impact on London in a strategic sense. *Importantly, the Mayor of London has no authority to approve planning applications as this is the responsibility of the local authority.* Rather, the Mayor may require the local authority to refuse an application only.

<p><b>4.0 KEY STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF THE LONDON PLAN</b></p> <p><b><u>4.1 KEY THEMES</u></b></p> <p>The Mayor of London identifies sustainable development as a key theme driving the policies of the London Plan. In accordance with this, the London Plan supports the following: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Optimising the use of previously developed land;</li> <li>➤ Using a design led approach to optimise the potential of sites;</li> <li>➤ Ensuring that development occurs in locations that are currently, or are planned to be, accessible by walking, public transport and cycling;</li> <li>➤ Ensuring that development occurs in locations that are accessible to town centres, employment, housing, shops and services.</li> </ul>	<p>The London Plan Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Objective 1: To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces.</li> <li>➤ Objective 2: To make London a better city for people to live in.</li> <li>➤ Objective 3: To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth.</li> <li>➤ Objective 4: To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination.</li> <li>➤ Objective 5: To improve London's accessibility.</li> <li>➤ Objective 6: To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city.</li> </ul>
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To advance the above, a range of policies are outlined in the London Plan. The spatial expression of these relevant to the London Borough of Lewisham are shown on Figure 1 and summarised below.

### **4.2 DEPTFORD CREEK - OPPORTUNITY AREA**

The London Plan identifies 28 opportunity areas, the Deptford Creek / Greenwich Opportunity Area being the only one affecting Lewisham (also affecting the London Borough of Greenwich). Opportunity areas have been identified on the basis that they are capable of accommodating substantial new jobs or homes and their potential should be maximised. The main reason opportunity areas can accommodate such is the presence of major Brownfield sites which can be regenerated and reused (Policy 2A.2).

### **4.3 STRATEGIC AREAS FOR REGENERATION**

The London Plan identifies strategic areas for regeneration, which are areas where substantial deprivation exists (areas which are the 20% most deprived wards in London). The London Plan encourages these areas to be the subject of integrated spatial policies that bring together regeneration, development and transport proposals with improvements in learning and skills, health, safety, access, employment, environment and housing (Policy 2A.4).

#### **4.4 TOWN CENTRES**

The London Plan identifies a network of town centres which are encouraged to be the preferred locations for a full range of functions including retail, leisure, employment services and community facilities. It seeks to sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres through high density, mixed use development and environmental improvement (Policy 2A.5).

#### **4.5 THE SUBURBS**

The London Plan promotes policies for suburban London, encouraging spatial strategies that promote change and enhance the quality of life of suburban London. In particular, it encourages retail, leisure, key commercial activity and services to be focused on town centres and to promote areas around town centres with good access (public transport, walking) as appropriate for higher density and mixed use development (Policy 2A.6).

#### **4.6 STRATEGIC EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS**

The London Plan identifies strategic employment locations, with the Surrey Canal area and Bromley Road being identified as preferred industrial locations. The London Plan requires that these locations be identified in Local Development Frameworks, in addition to the development of policies for other employment sites outside strategic employment locations. In doing so, the London Plan encourages the consideration of issues such as accessibility, quality and fitness for purpose, and the release of surplus land for other uses in light of demand for industrial land / premises (Policy 2A.7 & Policy 3B.5).

#### **4.7 HOUSING**

The London Plan has a strong focus on increasing London's supply of housing, with a housing target for each borough being established (870 houses per year for Lewisham). The Greater London Authority is currently preparing a new housing capacity study which may change this figure. The Local Development Framework will need to accommodate the London Plan's housing target (as revised) and in doing so, will need to carefully manage increased densities whilst balancing the existing valued qualities of the boroughs housing areas.

In addition to increasing the overall supply of housing, the London Plan also seeks to increase the supply of affordable housing. The Mayor of London has a strategic direction for 50% of all new housing (from all sources) to be affordable. The London Plan encourages local authorities to set an affordable housing target having regard to the Mayor of London's target and local conditions.

#### **4.8 TRANSPORT & TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE**

The London Plan encourages the integration of transport and development by encouraging patterns and forms of development that reduce the need to travel (especially by car) and by supporting high trip generating development only at locations with high public transport accessibility and capacity (Policy 3C.1). The London Plan also requires that bus priority measures should be assisted by Local Development Frameworks (Policy 3C.13) and it identifies strategic walking routes, with the Thames Path and the South East London Green Chain crossing Lewisham (Policy 3C.20).



The London Plan also outlines improvements to public transport capacity and accessibility with a number of these affecting Lewisham including: -

- The East London Line Extension project (Phase 1), extending this line from its current terminus at New Cross Gate along existing surface level lines to Croydon, with four stops within Lewisham;
- The East London Line Extension project (Phase 2) will extend this line to Clapham Junction diverting off the existing line from Surrey Quays Station. This will involve one new stop within Lewisham. It is proposed that this extension will form part of the proposed Orbirail;
- The upgrade of the Docklands Light Rail so as to run 3-car trains between Lewisham and Bank.

With regard to parking, the London Plan encourages parking at new developments to be the minimum necessary, with no overprovision that could undermine the use of more sustainable non-car modes of transport. It further encourages the adoption of parking standards as set out in the London Plan but having regard to local conditions in doing so.

With regard to freight, the London Plan encourages improved integration between modes and seeks local developments that generate high levels of freight movement to be located close to major transport routes. To support this, suitable sites and facilities are required to enable the transfer of freight to rail and water through the protection of existing sites and the provision of new sites.

#### **4.9 WASTE**

The London Plan aims to meet National policy in terms of waste being treated or disposed of within the region in which it is produced. In addition to this, requirements for recycling and composting need to be met. To support this, the London Plan encourages: -

- The safeguarding of existing waste management sites;
- Identification of new sites for waste management;
- Promote waste facilities that have good access to river or rail transport;

The London Plan also encourages the recycling of aggregates, and the development and protection of sites and facilities to support aggregate recycling facilities (Policy 4A.1-4)

#### **4.10 ENERGY & EFFICIENT USE OF WATER**

The London Plan encourages energy efficiency and renewable energy (Policy 4A.7-13). It encourages: -

- The use of energy assessments in major developments;
- The generation of a proportion of major developments electricity and heating needs to come from renewables;
- The identification of sites for wind turbines;
- Maximising rain harvesting opportunities and using grey water recycling systems.

#### **4.11 DESIGN**

The London Plan has a collection of policies grouped under the design theme. These include policies on achieving good design within developments but also in the public realm, encouraging sustainable design and construction, and protecting and conserving built heritage. View protection is contained in these policies, with two view lines from Greenwich Park to St Pauls Cathedral crossing Lewisham (Policy 4B.1-17).

The London Plan also encourages maximising the potential of sites in terms of intensity of use, seeking the highest intensity of use compatible with the local context. To advance this the London Plan identifies residential density ranges for different contexts.

#### **4.12 THE BLUE RIBBON NETWORK**

The London Plan identifies the Blue Ribbon Network, which includes the Thames, the canal network, the other tributaries, rivers and streams within London and London's open water spaces such as docks. In Lewisham the London Plan identifies the Ravensbourne River as being part of this network. The effect of these policies in the London Plan is to protect the network, ensure the sustainable use of the network, consider flooding risk, protect land adjoining the network for river related uses, and to consider appropriate design and built form adjoining the network.

The London Plan also encourages the designation by local authorities of a Thames Policy Area, within which detailed appraisals should be prepared to provide a detailed planning framework for the River Thames.

#### **4.13 OPEN SPACE AND BIODIVERSITY**

The London Plan identifies the need to promote and protect areas of Open Space for their recreational, amenity and biodiversity values. The Plan contains policies which discourage inappropriate development and encourage the audit of Open Spaces to identify areas of deficiencies (achieved through the Lewisham Open Space Strategy 2004-09). The London Plan highlights the need to have regard to wildlife conservation and biodiversity whilst assessing any development or regeneration proposal, in line with the Mayors Biodiversity Strategy (Policies 3D.7-12). The environmental issue of the shortage of burial space is also raised in the Plan, requiring authorities to ensure provision is made for burial needs and highlighting the potential for sustainable cemeteries through the reuse principal.

#### **4.14 FLOOD HAZARDS**

The London Plan requires Borough Councils to identify areas at risk from flooding and assess the impact of development proposals in these areas inline with PPG25. Development should also not undermine or breach existing flood defences or compromise future raising of flood defences. The Plan also highlights the need to consider the likely impacts of climate change and the use of sustainable drainage systems in development. (Policies 4C.6-8).

**APPENDIX: 3  
REQUIREMENTS OF OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES, POLICIES & LEGISLATION**

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**APPENDIX 4: BASELINE INFORMATION**

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**APPENDIX 5: UDP POLICIES ISSUES REVIEW**

## APPENDIX 3: REQUIREMENTS OF OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES, POLICIES & LEGISLATION

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO THE PLAN & THE S.A	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE PLAN AND SA	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PLAN (Issues)	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
<p><b>THE LONDON PLAN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces-the 'Compact City'</li> <li>To make London a better city for people to live in.</li> <li>To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth.</li> <li>To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination.</li> <li>To improve London's accessibility.</li> <li>To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city.</li> </ul> <p>Appendix 1 is a brief summary of the London Plans key objectives relevant to Lewisham.</p>	<p><b>HOUSING</b></p> <p>Provision of new homes in London 1997 – 2016 – 17,350 (870/annum) (Target being reviewed – 2005)</p> <p>Strategic target of 50% affordable housing from all sources.</p> <p>Affordable housing tenure split – 70% social housing, 30% intermediate.</p> <p>10% of new housing to be designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting housing target.</li> <li>Meeting affordable housing target.</li> <li>Tenure mix.</li> <li>Definition of affordable housing.</li> <li>Prevent the loss of housing and affordable housing without its planned replacement at existing or higher densities.</li> <li>Providing new housing in Opportunity Area (northern part of the borough).</li> <li>Review employment land for suitability as housing.</li> <li>Town centres &amp; Good public transport areas to be a focus for new housing.</li> <li>Bring unused housing back into use.</li> <li>Provision of a range of housing choices (e.g. size, mix).</li> <li>Provision of special needs and specialist housing.</li> <li>New housing to be built to 'lifetime home' standards / wheelchair accessible housing.</li> <li>Major housing development to be located in areas of high public transport accessibility.</li> <li>Protect traveller and gypsies sites and establish criteria for new sites.</li> </ul>	<p>Meeting housing and affordable housing needs to be reflected in sustainability objectives.</p> <p>Efficient use of land to be reflected in sustainability objective.</p>
	<p><b>RETAIL</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As PPG 6 require appropriate health, education, public and community services to locate in TC.</li> <li>Support TC management &amp; BIDs</li> <li>Maintain/enhance/manage local centres</li> <li>Have regard to hierarchy of centres</li> <li>Policy 3D1 boroughs should designate core &amp; secondary shopping areas</li> </ul>	<p>Sustaining local centres and economic viability of some district centres.</p>
	<p><b>URBAN DESIGN</b></p> <p>Nil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good design</li> <li>Sustainable design and construction</li> <li>Viewing lines of St Paul's Cathedral</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable design and construction</li> <li>Heritage and cultural factors</li> <li>Sustainable locations for high</li> </ul>

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO THE PLAN & THE S.A	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE PLAN AND SA	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PLAN (Issues)	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise intensity of use compatible with local context – local context studies</li> <li>• Identification of locations for high buildings</li> <li>• Good design of high buildings</li> <li>• Identify areas of character that may be affected by high buildings</li> <li>• protection of water environment of the Thames and Ravensbourne network</li> <li>• sustainable riverside uses</li> <li>• flood risk</li> <li>• river related uses</li> <li>• design of built form adjacent the network</li> <li>• designate a Thames Policy Area to provide a detailed planning framework for the River Thames</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• buildings</li> <li>• Protection of the water environment</li> <li>• Sustainable riverside uses</li> <li>• Flood risk locations</li> </ul>
	<p><b>WASTE</b> See targets from MWMS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguard existing W.M sites.</li> <li>• Identify and support new sites in suitable locations</li> <li>• Require storage facilities in new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste management</li> </ul>
	<p><b>AGGREGATES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% reuse of construction and demolition waste.</li> <li>• 60% reuse of waste as aggregates in London by 2011</li> </ul> <p><b>RENEWABLE ENERGY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Energy strategy for targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect sources of aggregates.</li> <li>• Encourage aggregate management facilities (recycling, processing, storage) where suitable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of Aggregates</li> </ul>
	<p><b>RENEWABLE ENERGY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Energy strategy for targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require major developments to demonstrate energy demand and how renewables can be incorporated.</li> <li>• Acceptability of sites for wind turbines and other renewable energy provisions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy</li> </ul>
	<p><b>EFFICIENT USE OF WATER:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring adequate water resources and infrastructure is available in new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water efficiencies and adequate infrastructure</li> </ul>
	<p><b>CLIMATE CHANGE:</b></p> <p>No targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess likely impacts of Climate Change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change issues</li> </ul>
	<p><b>CONTAMINATED LAND:</b></p> <p>No targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remediate contaminated sites to bring into beneficial use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remediation of contaminated land.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:</b> No targets</p> <p><b>TRANSPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase capacity of public transport in London by up to 50% over the Plan period.</li> <li>From 2001-2011, zero growth across the rest of inner London.</li> </ul>	<p><b>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:</b> No targets</p> <p><b>TRANSPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase capacity of public transport in London by up to 50% over the Plan period.</li> <li>From 2001-2011, zero growth across the rest of inner London.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locations for storage and limit risk to health and environment.</li> <li>Reduce the need to travel (particularly by car).</li> <li>Location of high trip development generators.</li> <li>Parking standards.</li> <li>Reduction in parking standards.</li> <li>Provision of adequate cycle facilities.</li> <li>Support improvement projects and walking routes identified in the Plan.</li> <li>East London Line extension.</li> <li>Site allocation for East London line extension.</li> <li>Criteria for new roading projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of hazardous waste sites.</li> <li>Sustainable integrated transport networks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HEALTH, EDUCATION, COMMUNITY FACILITIES</b> No Targets.</p>	<p><b>HEALTH, EDUCATION, COMMUNITY FACILITIES</b> No Targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of and Accessibility to a range of quality community services, particularly education and health.</li> <li>Social inclusion.</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of social infrastructure and community facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial planning of major public services (Community, health, education)</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PLANS &amp; PROGRAMMES REGULATIONS 2004</b> Gives effect to the SEA directive.</p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Given effect through Planning Policy Statement 12 and 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks - Consultation Paper'</p>	
<p><b>PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004</b></p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Clause 38 places a duty on Local Authorities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Local Planning Authority is required to produce a Sustainability Appraisal to accompany certain planning documents.</p>	
<p><b>TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990</b></p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Set out the procedures for the preparation, approval and adoption of Development Plans and for the control of development. Certain parts of the Act need to be adhered to in preparing the LDF.</p>	
<p><b>LEWISHAM COMMUNITY STRATEGY</b></p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Make Lewisham a safer place. Reduce the fear of crime. Improve the health and wellbeing of</p>	

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		<p>local people.            Raise educational attainment (early years, ages 4-19, youth, &amp; adult / lifelong learning).            Raise skill levels.            Improve employability.            Foster enterprise.            Sustainable business growth.            Growth in creative industries.            Develop cultural vitality building on Lewisham's distinctive cultures and diversity.            Regenerate housing.            Regenerate transport.            Regenerate the environment.            Reduce welfare dependence.            Promote Independence.            Increase the life changes of vulnerable members of the community.            Help local communities to develop the capacity to support themselves, act independently, and participate in providing services.            Ensure equality in service delivery.            Improve the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services.            Improve the management of assets.            Optimise investment in infrastructure.</p>	
<p><b>NATURE CONSERVATION / BIODIVERSITY</b>  <b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 1998</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To seek conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (ecosystems in their natural surroundings).</li> <li>To share the benefits arising out the utilisation and distribution of genetic resources and information.</li> <li>To increase research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information relating to biodiversity.</li> <li>To increase education, training and awareness of biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p><b>DRAFT PPS9 BIODIVERSITY AND GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote sustainable development (by ensuring biodiversity is conserved)</li> <li>To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology</li> <li>To contribute to an urban renaissance (by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas)</li> <li>To contribute to rural renewal</li> </ul> <p><b>CONNECTING WITH LONDON'S NATURE – MAYOR'S BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Targets</li> <li>No targets</li> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and promotion of biodiversity.</li> <li>Local biodiversity and geological conservation</li> <li>Protection of areas of wildlife habitat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity.</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity.</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity.</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect manage and enhance London's Biodiversity, including the blue ribbon network and within open spaces areas.</li> <li>Improve wildlife habitats and water quality and access to green space.</li> <li>Progress in conserving biodiversity should be measured through indicators.</li> </ul> <p><b>DRAFT LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN – A NATURAL RENAISSANCE FOR LEWISHAM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foundation for individual Biodiversity Action Plans highlighting locally important plants and animals and their habitats.</li> <li>Plans provide detailed information to supplement planning and development decisions, and allow for monitoring of progress.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity.</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of natural wildlife areas.</li> </ul>	<p>Biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness of Biodiversity and protection of natural wildlife areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>OPEN SPACE / RECREATION</b></p> <p><b>PPG 17: PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACES, SPORT AND RECREATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authorities should undertake detailed assessments of existing and future needs and opportunities for open spaces, sports and recreational facilities (quantitative, qualitative, accessibility).</li> <li>Local authorities should set local standards for open space, using information gained from assessments of needs.</li> <li>Maintain an adequate supply and protect existing open space.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequacy and quality of Open Space provided (distribution)</li> <li>Protection of Open Space from development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequacy of Open Spaces.</li> </ul>
<p><b>OPEN SPACE STRATEGY FOR LEWISHAM 2004 - 2009</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess availability and adequacy of open spaces in Lewisham.</li> <li>Protect open space from inappropriate development</li> <li>Enhance and improve the level of quality of open space, and accessibility to open spaces.</li> <li>To promote wildlife protection, biodiversity management and environmental education throughout Open Space areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.7ha Open Space availability per ward per 1000 population by 2006 and 1.75ha by 2010.</li> <li>3.5% of public space actively managed as natural habitat, Increase to 4.5% by 04/05; 5% by 05/06 5.5 by 06/07</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequacy and quality of Open Space provided (distribution)</li> <li>Protection of Open Space and biodiversity from development and enhancement where possible.</li> <li>Hierarchy of Open Spaces (MOL, POS, UGS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequacy of Open Spaces.</li> <li>Protection of Biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HOUSING</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 3 – HOUSING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable housing.</li> <li>Provide wider housing opportunity and choice, a better mix in the size, type and location of housing, and seek to create mixed and balanced communities.</li> <li>Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously developed land.</li> <li>Create more sustainable pattern of development by building in ways which exploit and deliver accessibility by public transport to the full range of infrastructure and services.</li> <li>Seek to reduce car dependency by facilitating more walking and cycling, through mixed uses, and by improving linkages by public transport to</li> </ul>	<p>National target – 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings.</p> <p>Given that the Plan area is a built-up inner London Borough, this target is not considered to be relevant as most</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide sufficient housing to meet housing need.</li> <li>Provide sufficient affordable housing to meet need.</li> <li>Good quality design in new housing.</li> <li>The transport / housing relationship.</li> <li>Need to reconcile economic development, employment land and housing</li> <li>Promote mixed use development which includes housing</li> <li>Allow for windfall sites in the plan</li> <li>Reallocate employment land for</li> </ul>	<p>Meeting housing and affordable housing needs to be reflected in sustainability objectives.</p> <p>Cross-cutting issues (transport, design) to be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.</p>



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<p>infrastructure and services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote good design in new housing in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people choose to live.</li> </ul> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 3 – HOUSING (DRAFT)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home.</li> <li>Should be greater housing choice.</li> <li>Housing should not be used to reinforce social distinctions.</li> <li>Housing needs of all in the community should be recognised, including those in need of affordable or special housing.</li> <li>New housing should be well designed.</li> <li>New housing should contribute to improving the quality of urban life and make a significant contribution to promoting urban renaissance.</li> </ul>	<p>development occurs on previously developed land.</p> <p>National target – 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings.</p> <p>Given that the Plan area is a built-up inner London Borough, this target is not considered to be relevant as most development occurs on previously developed land.</p>	<p>housing where land can be better used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing sufficient housing &amp; affordable housing to meet housing need.</li> <li>Definition of affordability in the local context.</li> <li>Affordable housing should be provided on site.</li> <li>Need to reconcile economic development, employment land and housing.</li> <li>Higher density development around existing centres and close to public transport.</li> <li>Promote housing in town centres.</li> <li>Flexibility in the application of parking standards / allow significantly lower levels of parking provision in all housing development, including less off-street parking.</li> <li>Urban design, density and needs of people and community to come before the needs of the car. Priority to be given to the needs of pedestrians and cyclists.</li> <li>Promote mixed use development which includes housing.</li> <li>Open space to be provided with substantial new housing to serve future residents.</li> <li>Landscaping, retention and planting of trees, and greening to occur with housing.</li> <li>Create mixed and balanced communities (avoiding the creation of large areas of housing for a particular social or income group.</li> <li>Allow for windfall sites in the plan.</li> <li>Reallocate employment land for housing where land can be better used.</li> <li>Support conversion of buildings for housing.</li> </ul>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase density at and around town centres &amp; public transport nodes &amp; set minimum densities.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>LEWISHAM HOUSING COMMISSION – FINAL REPORT (2000)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create communities which have a mix of people and properties.</li> <li>• Ensure all Council housing is managed in a way which reacts to and meets the needs of residents.</li> <li>• Bring investment into housing and neighbourhoods to provide long-term improvements.</li> <li>• Link housing to wider Council objectives like improving health and educational attainment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not provide more social housing in areas which already have large numbers of homes managed by social landlords.</li> <li>• Provide extra social housing both inside and outside the borough.</li> <li>• Encourage more flexible tenure, including part ownership and other shared housing schemes.</li> <li>• Promote an improved private rental sector.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>LEWISHAM HOUSING STRATEGY 2004 - 2007</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create balanced communities, maximizing the supply and choice of affordable housing</li> <li>• Deliver responsive housing services, operating to the highest standards of quality and equality</li> <li>• Work with partners for the well-being of Lewisham's communities, linking housing to the wider agenda</li> <li>• Deliver sustained investment to provide decent homes for all Lewisham's residents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating more mixed and balanced communities.</li> <li>• Maximising affordable housing.</li> <li>• Facilitate investment in new housing.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>LEWISHAM HOMELESSNESS REVIEW AND HOMELESS STRATEGY 03-06</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the supply of affordable housing</li> <li>• Ensure that regeneration schemes result in minimal net loss of social units</li> <li>• Bring Empty Properties in the Borough back into use</li> <li>• Increase the supply of temporary accommodation</li> </ul>	<p>Empty properties back into use.</p> <p>100 (03/04) 110 (04/05) 115 (05/06)</p> <p>The planning system is not able to intervene to bring vacant properties back into use. Powers exist outside of the planning system to do this. This target is not relevant. Planning can only encourage this activity.</p>	<p>Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>Minimise the loss of affordable housing through regeneration of social units.</p> <p>Encourage empty houses to be brought back into use.</p>	
<p><b>URBAN DESIGN</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 1: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new development in terms of function and impact over the lifetime of the development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<p>High quality inclusive design of layout Design should take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area</p>	<p>Assess impact of policies on cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design which fails to take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area should not be accepted</li> <li>Development plans should contain clear comprehensive and inclusive access policies that consider people's diverse needs and aim to breakdown unnecessary barriers and exclusions to benefit the entire community</li> <li>Design policies should avoid unnecessary prescription or detail and should concentrate on guiding overall scale, density, layout access etc.</li> <li>Policies should not impose architectural styles of tastes and should not stifle original design through unsubstantiated requirements to conform to certain styles</li> <li>It is proper to seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness when supported by clear plan policies or supplementary planning documents.</li> </ul> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 12 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site specific allocations – policies relating to their delivery such as critical access requirements or broad design principles must be set out in a DPD</li> <li>Area Action Plans – may provide design requirements or in SPD</li> <li>Conservation Action Area Plans – set out proposals for action to preserve or enhance the area including defining areas where specific conservation measures are proposed and areas subject to specific controls over development</li> <li>generic development control policies – focus on topics including protecting residential amenity, addressing visual impact etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Policies for access for all</p> <p>Design policies should provide general guidance and should not seek to impose specific styles</p> <p>Seek to promote local distinctiveness supported by clear policies.</p>	<p>Assess policies on use of materials, design and function in terms of sustainability</p>
<p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 15 PLANNING AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment</li> <li>historic environment should not be sacrificed in favour of short term interests (sustainable) but also recognise that the historic environment cannot be preserved entirely unchanged</li> <li>therefore the special aspects of the historic environment together with its capacity for change should be identified and defined through the development plan system</li> <li>conservation and economic growth not in conflict</li> <li>economic prosperity can secure the continued vitality of the historic areas and buildings provided there is a realistic and imaginative approach to their alteration and change of use</li> <li>conservation a key part in economic prosperity by offering attractive conditions that encourage inward investment</li> <li>positive management of development in conservation areas to ensure vitality and prosperity</li> <li>design in historic area needs careful consideration in terms of scale, height, mass alignment and materials but not necessarily copies of old style buildings</li> <li>integrate old buildings into the townscape</li> <li>establish lists of locally important buildings</li> <li>economically viable uses for Listed buildings</li> <li>balance the economic viability of possible uses against the possibly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Protection for the various elements of the historic environment</p> <p>Policies to allow for appropriate change</p> <p>Policies to reconcile conservation and economic growth where possible</p> <p>Design policies for historic environment</p> <p>Integration of older buildings into townscape</p> <p>Lists of locally important buildings</p>	<p>Sustainability appraisals of site allocations</p> <p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability retention of buildings new uses for them, re-use of building materials etc. economic and social contribution of high quality buildings and environment</p>

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<p>destructive alterations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered to secure a building's survival</li> </ul> <p><b>PPG 16 ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>planning policy guidance on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan system</li> <li>a finite and non-renewable resource requiring appropriate management to ensure preservation of remains</li> <li>important therefore that development plan policies deal with the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their setting and seek to reconcile the need for development with conservation of importance and need for archaeological field evaluations, preservation of remains and archaeological agreements in the development process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Protection, preservation and enhancement of archaeological remains</p> <p>Reconcile need for development with conservation</p> <p>Archaeological field evaluations and agreements</p>	<p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability</p>
<p><b>BY DESIGN: URBAN DESIGN IN THE PLANNING SYSTEM – TOWARDS BETTER PRACTICE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplements PPG1 to promote better urban design</li> <li>sets out series of inter-related urban design objectives dealing with character, continuity, enclosure, quality of the public realm, ease of movement, legibility, adaptability and diversity.</li> <li>These may be translated into physical forms to define overall layout (routes and building blocks); scale (building heights and massing) appearance (details and use of materials); landscape (public realm, built and green spaces)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Promotion of design objectives</p> <p>Overall layout, scale, appearance, landscape, built and green spaces</p>	<p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability</p>
<p><b>CREATIVE LEWISHAM – LEWISHAM CULTURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vision of Lewisham as a visually exciting, creative and imaginative hub, creating a synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy.</li> <li>any project which impacts on the physical environment should be assessed from an urban design perspective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>achieve synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy</p> <p>Urban design analyses</p>	<p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability</p>
<p><b>RPG3A: SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE ON THE PROTECTION OF STRATEGIC VIEWS IN LONDON</b></p> <p>Protect two strategic views of St Paul's Cathedral that pass through Lewisham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Carry over of existing viewing corridors</p>	
<p><b>SAFER PLACES: THE PLANNING SYSTEM AND CRIME PREVENTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice on planning considerations relating to crime prevention</li> <li>Establish design principles for all new development which seek to reduce crime and the risk of crime and provide people with a safer and more secure environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivering and influencing crime prevention the attributes of safe, sustainable places</li> <li>access and movement</li> <li>uses structured so that they do not conflict</li> <li>surveillance</li> <li>ownership</li> <li>physical protection</li> <li>activity</li> <li>management and maintenance</li> <li>development control toolkit</li> </ul>	<p>Consideration of cultural, factors what makes a place 'sustainable' etc safety</p>

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<p><b>PLANNING &amp; ACCESS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE: A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>delivery of inclusive environments breaking down of unnecessary barriers and exclusions</li> <li>consideration of access issues an integral part of planning a development</li> </ul>	<p>Access to ensure long term sustainability of development</p>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</b></p> <p><b>LEWISHAM ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY / STATEMENT 2002</b></p> <p>Corporate orientated Policy document aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce Lewisham's contribution to climate change through use of fossil fuels</li> <li>Reduce depletion of biodiversity and resources through goods / services purchased.</li> <li>Reduce, re-use or recycle solid waste.</li> <li>Improve local air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution</li> <li>Increase biodiversity and local wildlife habitat, improving environmental quality of built environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Meet national targets of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycling or composting domestic waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% by 03/04</li> <li>18% by 05/06</li> <li>30% by 09/10</li> </ul> </li> <li>30% increase in domestic energy efficiency by 2010.</li> <li>Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 20% (1990 levels) by 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy.</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Recycling.</li> <li>Improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution</li> <li>Improving environmental quality of built environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy.</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Recycling.</li> <li>Improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution</li> <li>Improving environmental quality of built environment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DRAFT PP10 AND PPG10: SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable waste management in line with the 'waste hierarchy' and by providing facilities for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste.</li> <li>Ensure sufficient waste management facilities, and incorporation of re-use/recycling facilities in the new developments is properly considered.</li> <li>Avoid potential adverse effects on the environment resulting from handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.</li> </ul> <p><b>MAYOR OF LONDON'S MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vision is that by 2020, municipal waste should no longer compromise London's future as a sustainable city based on a radical redirection of the way London Boroughs manage their municipal waste.</li> <li>Implement the strategy for the management of London's waste by prioritising reduction, reuse, recycling and composting.</li> <li>London will aim to exceed the recycling and composting targets for household waste set by the government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide sites for waste processing and disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DRAFT LEWISHAM MUNICIPAL WASTE STRATEGY 2004/05 – 2009/10</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To minimise Lewisham's annual growth in waste to ensure it is less than the national 3% average.</li> <li>To increase the amount of household waste that is recycled and composted, to deliver strategic sustainable waste management.</li> <li>Ensure 100% of Lewisham's population is served by recyclables kerbside collection or bring facilities, and to provide sufficient and strategically located facilities for the disposal of bulky household waste.</li> </ul> <p><b>ENERGY WHITE PAPER – OUR FUTURE: CREATING A LOW CARBON ECONOMY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To put the U.K on a path to achieving a 60% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle or compost household waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% by 2005,</li> <li>30% by 2010,</li> <li>33% by 2015</li> </ul> </li> <li>Recycle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% by 2003/04</li> <li>18% by 2005/6</li> <li>30% by 2009/10</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide sites for waste processing and disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management</li> </ul>
<p><b>ENERGY WHITE PAPER – OUR FUTURE: CREATING A LOW CARBON ECONOMY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To put the U.K on a path to achieving a 60% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government target to generate 10% of U.K</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy and energy efficiency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy</li> </ul>

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<p>relative to 2000, by 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain the reliability of energy supplies</li> <li>To promote competitive markets in the U.K and beyond.</li> <li>To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>	<p>electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</p>		<p>sources.</p>
<p><b>PPS22: RENEWABLE ENERGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy projects should be accommodated where the technology is viable, and the environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily.</li> <li>Promote and encourage rather than restrict the development of renewable energy sources.</li> <li>Foster community involvement in renewable energy projects to promote knowledge and acceptance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government target to generate 10% of U.K electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of renewable energy schemes.</li> <li>Percentage of energy in new development to come from onsite renewable energy technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MAYOR OF LONDON 'GREEN LIGHT TO CLEAN POWER' ENERGY STRATEGY</b></p> <p>To minimise the effect of London's energy production by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen.</li> <li>Eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth.</li> <li>Contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities, by innovation in delivering sustainable energy and by improving London's housing stock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 20% (1990 levels) by 2010, 60% (2000 levels) by 2050.</li> <li>At least one R.E Scheme in every borough by 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of renewable energy schemes.</li> <li>Percentage of energy in new development to come from onsite renewable energy technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>LEWISHAM ENERGY POLICY (2001)</b></p> <p>Improve energy efficiency in the Borough by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing affordable warmth; using energy efficient technology in council buildings; using environmentally friendly energy sources; providing advice and education; monitoring energy consumption; using fuel efficient vehicles and promotion of alternative modes of transport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce domestic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 30% by 2011 (1996 baseline).</li> <li>Ensure 100% of residents have access to energy efficiency heating by 2015.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of renewable energy schemes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>U.K AIR QUALITY STRATEGY – WORKING TOGETHER FOR CLEAN AIR'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary objective: That everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.</li> <li>Local Authorities are encouraged to develop their own strategies and advice on Air quality.</li> <li>To provide the best practicable protection to human health by setting health-based objectives for eight main air pollutants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targets set for individual pollutants – overall reduction sought by 2008 at latest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve air quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage reduction / or mitigation of air polluting land uses.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CLEANING LONDON'S AIR – MAYORS AIR QUALITY STRATEGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise the adverse effects of air pollution on human health and improve air quality to enjoyable levels.</li> <li>Achievement of national air quality objectives need to be balanced.</li> <li>Work in partnerships with London Boroughs to achieve national objectives and air quality levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual targets by pollutant source category.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve air quality (through assessments for developments within designated AQMA's).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote landuses and activities with minimal impacts on air quality</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve air quality by reducing impacts of: road transport, industrial sources, construction and fires, and energy and heating.</li> </ul> <p><b>DRAFT LEWISHAM LOCAL AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN – Dec 2003</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key aim to bring about change to reduce emissions (NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) from main source of pollution (road transport) in a cost-effective and proportionate way.</li> <li>Aim to achieve national air quality standards by establishing four (4) Area Quality Management Areas (AQMA) with designated geographical boundaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (found to be most significant pollutants in borough).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve air quality (through assessments for developments within designated AQMA's).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote landuses and activities with minimal impacts on air quality incorporate air quality management areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PPS23: PLANNING AND POLLUTION CONTROL</b></p> <p>Plans should work to compliment existing pollution control regimes by controlling development and use of land through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying land or establishing criteria, for the acceptable location of potentially polluting developments and the reviewing the availability of alternative sites.</li> <li>Highlighting the need to separate necessary but potentially polluting land uses to reduce conflicts.</li> <li>Include appropriate policies for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land, reuse previously developed land and protect uncontaminated Greenfield land.</li> <li>Ensuring compliance with other statutory environmental quality standards or existing action /management plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separation of the polluting developments from pollution sensitive developments such as housing.</li> <li>Promote the re-use of contaminated land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure polluting land uses are appropriately located and managed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PPG24: PLANNING AND NOISE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that new 'noisy' developments should be sited away from noise sensitive landuses (housing).</li> <li>Consideration of feasibility of controlling or reducing noise levels, mitigation through use of contributions or planning conditions.</li> <li>Minimise adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect noise sensitive land uses from noisy development and activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation or avoidance of impacts arising from noisy activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE MAYOR'S AMBIENT NOISE STRATEGY</b></p> <p>Key aim is to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practises and technology. Three key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on roads</li> <li>Securing a night aircraft ban across London</li> <li>Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect noise sensitive land uses from noisy development and activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation or avoidance of impacts arising from noisy activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DRAFT LEWISHAM CONTAMINATED LAND STRATEGY 2001</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The key aim is the strategic identification of areas of contaminated land, through a risk assessment approach, to avoid significant harm to human health.</li> <li>Mapping and prioritisation of contaminated sites will direct the inspection programme which will provide valuable information about potential risks to human health and the environment.</li> <li>Aim to reducing the potential damage from past activities by permitted contaminated land to be kept in, or returned to, beneficial use wherever practical.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify contaminated areas and mitigate potential health / safety impacts faced by redevelopment opportunities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation or avoidance of impacts on human health arising from contaminated land.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>PPG25: PLANNING AND THE FLOODPLAIN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider potential flood risk on a catchment wide basis, at all stages of planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and risk to human health and safety.</li> <li>Apply precautionary approach, recognising the uncertainties inherent in the prediction of flooding, and have an expectation that flood risk is likely to increase as a result of climate change.</li> <li>Ensuring floodplains are used for natural purposes, functioning efficiently and protected from inappropriate development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify flood hazard areas and avoid inappropriate development in those areas, using a risk based approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation or avoidance of impacts of flooding hazards on property and human health and safety.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PPG14: DEVELOPMENT ON UNSTABLE LAND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aim is not to prevent development, but ensure that it is appropriate and that the physical constraints on the land have been taken into account at all stages of planning.</li> <li>Scope for remedial, preventative or precautionary measures must be fully explored so that land is not sterilised unnecessarily.</li> <li>Where areas of instability are known they should be shown on planning maps together with policies intended to apply to these areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of unstable land.</li> <li>RELEVANCE TO LEWISHAM??</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation or avoidance of impacts of unstable land on property and human health and safety.</li> </ul>
<p><b>RETAIL AND TOWNCENTRES</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 6 – TOWN CENTRES AND RETAIL DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>the Government's objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres;</li> <li>To focus development, especially retail development, in locations where the proximity of businesses facilitates competition from which all consumers are able to benefit and maximizes the opportunity to use means of transport other than the car;</li> <li>To maintain an efficient, competitive and innovative retail sector; and</li> <li>To ensure the availability of a wide range of shops, employment, services and facilities to which people have easy access by a choice of means of transport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None as such</li> </ul> <p>But LPAs should monitor the health of town centres and regularly collect information on key indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of retail &amp; leisure uses and Sequential test.</li> <li>Impact of new development on town centres.</li> <li>Concentration of A3 uses.</li> <li>Primary &amp; secondary frontage.</li> <li>Role and function of different centres.</li> <li>Manage access and car parking.</li> <li>Encourage high quality environment &amp; design.</li> <li>New supermarkets to incorporate recycling facility.</li> </ul>	<p>Access by public transport. Location needs to be sustainable. Reduce need to travel for basic services. Promote mixed use for best use of land and resources.</p>
<p><b>DRAFT PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 6</b></p> <p>Paragraph 6 sets out the key messages of the new draft PPS6 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a re-emphasis of the 'town centres first' objective;</li> <li>the need for a planned approach at both regional and local levels;</li> <li>the need for local planning authorities to plan for growth and growing town centres;</li> <li>the need to tackle social exclusion by ensuring access for all to a wide range of everyday goods and services; and</li> <li>the need to promote more sustainable patterns of development with less reliance on the car.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to plan for each level of retail hierarchy</li> <li>Housing will be an important element in most mixed-use, multi-storey developments.</li> <li>Consult with the community, including the public and private sectors, to ensure that their needs are reflected and that proposed site allocations are realistic and viable.</li> </ul> <p>assess the need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other key town</p>	



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		<p>centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative factors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In planning for the evening economy of town centres, LAs should, consider identifying distinct quarters, such as a leisure quarter in larger city centres, where the evening economy might be concentrated.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>USE CLASSES AMENDMENT ORDER 2005</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New class A4 Drinking Establishments</li> <li>A5 hot food take away</li> </ul>	<p>Concentration or dilution of these uses in town centres.</p>
<p><b>EMPLOYMENT</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 4 – INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT &amp; SMALL FIRMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide for choice, flexibility and competition and aim to ensure sufficient land is available readily capable of development and well served by infrastructure.</li> <li>ensure that there is a wide variety of sites available to meet differing needs</li> <li>businesses should be appropriately located to transport facilities, goods and services, and their business catchment areas</li> <li>businesses should be located to reduce the need for travel and achieve sustainability objectives</li> <li>many businesses can be carried on with few environmental effects so it may not be appropriate to separate them from the communities they serve</li> <li>new residential development close to existing industrial users may however detrimentally curb business activities</li> <li>ensure that development by some industries is separated from sensitive land uses.</li> <li>Areas under used or vacant industrial land should be identified, with appropriate alternative uses indicated including industrial and commercial uses.</li> </ul> <p><b>LEWISHAM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS PLAN 2004</b></p> <p>Lewisham's economic future characterised by themes and linking objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entrepreneurism and Investment: Creation and preservation of an economic base which is competitive and diverse, delivering jobs to all skill levels.</li> <li>Creativity culture and attraction: Make creative industry key driver of growth.</li> <li>The learning community: maximising potential for job acquisition conducive to reduction of unemployment and deprivation.</li> <li>Smart land use: Of employment land to optimise economic growth.</li> <li>Internal and External Connectivity: Availability of high quality public transport.</li> <li>High quality of living: education and social support to community</li> <li>Sustainability: Creation of a balance in supply of business accommodation in parallel with protection of environment and high standards of urban design.</li> </ul> <p><b>PLANNING EMPLOYMENT LAND REVIEWS - GUIDANCE NOTE ODPM 2004</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of strong stable productive and competitive economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide a variety of appropriately located sites</li> <li>Identify vacant and under used sites and allocate appropriate alternative uses.</li> </ul>	<p>Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives</p> <p>Cross-cutting issues (appropriate alternative uses including housing) to be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives</li> <li>Cross-cutting issues (appropriate alternative uses including housing) to be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.</li> </ul>
	<p>Action Plan targets but no targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a variety of appropriately located sites to accommodate diverse business needs</li> <li>review appropriateness of existing employment sites allocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives</li> </ul>
	<p>No targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>review appropriateness of existing employment sites allocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review all non-housing allocations and consider whether some should be used for housing or mixed use development</li> <li>Methodology for Employment Land Reviews</li> </ul>			
<p><b>CREATIVE LEWISHAM – LEWISHAM CULTURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>set up to help achieve vision of Lewisham as a visually exciting, creative and imaginative hub within London Borough of Lewisham achieve a more coherent synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy</li> <li>any project which impacts on the physical environment should be assessed from an urban design perspective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Policy promoting creative industries</p> <p>Possible design guidelines f</p>	<p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability</p>
<p><b>GLA SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE ON EMPLOYMENT LAND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lewisham identified as area for 'Limited Release of poorer quality industrial land'</li> <li>set of criteria for judging suitability of land for retention in employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Review of employment sites not yet done</p>	<p>Balance to be drawn between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality of the borough</p>
<p><b>ODPM EMPLOYMENT LAND REVIEWS: GUIDANCE NOTE DECEMBER 2004</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staged review of Employment Land in terms of sustainability, demand, and whether it should continue to be allocated</li> <li>Review of land not developed and allocated for employment</li> <li>Review of other sites greater than 0.5 ha, or over 500 m2 floorspace</li> <li>Objective to ensure that the best employment sites are protected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Review of employment sites not yet done</p> <p>Local Demand Study first draft available</p>	<p>Balance to be drawn between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality of the borough</p>
<p><b>TRANSPORT</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 13: TRANSPORT (2001)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and for freight.</li> <li>Ensure that jobs, shops, education, health, and leisure facilities are accessible by public transport, walking, and cycling.</li> <li>Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> <li>Focus major generators of travel demand in town centres near to major public transport interchanges.</li> <li>Use parking policies as well as other planning and transport measures to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys.</li> <li>Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres and local neighbourhoods.</li> <li>Protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Promote sustainable transport options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport/Housing relationship</li> <li>Location of travel generators.</li> <li>Influence of parking policies in town centres.</li> <li>People before traffic.</li> <li>Accessibility of public transport and key services to local communities.</li> <li>Reduce air pollution levels and improve health.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable transport options reducing car dependence.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A NEW DEAL FOR TRANSPORT: BETTER FOR EVERYONE (1998)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitment to create better, more integrated transport system to tackle the problems of congestion and pollution.</li> <li>A New Deal for Transport means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ More real transport choice</li> <li>➢ Better buses and trains</li> <li>➢ A better deal for the motorist</li> <li>➢ Better maintained roads</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated transport system to tackle the problem of congestion and pollution.</li> <li>Increase personal choice by improving the alternatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the transport system</li> </ul>

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO THE PLAN & THE S.A	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE PLAN AND SA	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PLAN (Issues)	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ a railway system working for the passenger</li> <li>➢ more money for public transport</li> <li>➢ more freight on the railway</li> <li>➢ safer and more secure transport systems</li> </ul>			
<p><b>TRANSPORT 2010: MEETING THE LOCAL TRANSPORT CHALLENGE (2000)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long term commitment to increase investment to the transport system and modernise the transport network.</li> <li>• Important to integrate transport with issues such as social inclusion, regeneration, and the environment.</li> <li>• The Strategy's 10 year objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ More choice</li> <li>➢ Better integration</li> <li>➢ Better access</li> <li>➢ Better quality services</li> <li>➢ Reduced impacts of traffic on the environment; and</li> <li>➢ Safer and more reliable journeys.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• At the local level, the delivery of the 10 Year Plan will be through the Local Transport Plans (LTPs) to be prepared by local authorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% increase in bus passenger journeys.</li> <li>• Double light rail passenger journeys by 2010.</li> <li>• Reduce road deaths or serious injury by 40% and the no. of child deaths or injury by 50% (against 94-98 average).</li> <li>• Treble the no. of cycling trips.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities have a crucial role in the delivery of integrated transport policy.</li> <li>• Increase road safety.</li> <li>• Improve road condition.</li> <li>• Increase cycling trips.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable transport options including cycling, walking and road safety.</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORT WHITE PAPER (2004)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategy is built around three central themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Sustained investment over the long term.</li> <li>➢ Improvements in transport management</li> <li>➢ Planning ahead.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport decisions consider liveability, sustainable communities. and other policy areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable transport options</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE MAYOR'S TRANSPORT STRATEGY (2001)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting London's economic and social development and improving the environment.</li> <li>• Increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of London's transport to provide the world class system that the Capital needs.</li> <li>• Priorities and improvements for Lewisham listed in London Plan' (see Appendix 1).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the capacity of the underground, rail and bus systems by up to 40% over the next 10 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport priorities See 'The London Plan'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable transport options</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE LONDON ROAD SAFETY PLAN (2001)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce traffic congestion and increase safety by use of public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>• Each borough is asked to prepare a Road Safety Plan. Take the Local Road Safety Plan into consideration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See 'Transport 2010' safety targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is anticipated that the Plan will be reviewed and re-issued in mid 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road Safety</li> </ul>
<p><b>LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM – LOCAL INTERIM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2002-2003)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up an accessibility and mobility forum.</li> <li>• Develop a transport action plan for accessibility and mobility.</li> <li>• Further development of Lewisham's community transport through the Lewisham pilot Door2Door scheme.</li> <li>• Improved routing and level of reliability of bus service.</li> <li>• Provision of physical assistance and interchange.</li> <li>• Promote physical improvements for bus services</li> <li>• Improved access to public facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport public and effective traffic management for the well being of local communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe, efficient and environmentally sustainable transport system.</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council is developing draft LIP which is expected to go to consultation in Spring 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well managed sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li>Planned, maintained good quality and sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li>Accessibility to walking, cycling and public transport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain an adequate supply of well managed and accessible sports and recreational facilities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>LEISURE, COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND EDUCATION</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 17: PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION (2002)</b></p> <p>Well designed and implemented planning policies for sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering the broader Government objectives which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting urban renaissance - through well managed facilities</li> <li>Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion, through well planned and maintained good quality sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li>Health and well being – sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy lifestyles.</li> <li>Promote more sustainable development – by ensuring that sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and more heavily used facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport.</li> </ul> <p>NB. Typology for existing sports and recreational facilities includes swimming pools, indoor sports halls, leisure centres, indoor tennis centre, ice rinks, community centres and village halls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social cohesion and inclusion.</li> <li>Consider fabric of communities.</li> <li>Access to jobs and key services.</li> <li>Reduce social inequalities.</li> <li>Promote health and well being through by encouraging physical activity.</li> <li>Contribute to safe, sustainable, liveable mixed and communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider the sustainable development principal of social cohesion and inclusion.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 1: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver sustainable development through the planning system.</li> <li>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life;</li> <li>ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.</li> </ul> </li> <li>In planning for sustainable development the principal of social cohesion and inclusion. Therefore, development plans policies should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the impact of development on the social fabric of communities is considered;</li> <li>Seek to reduce social inequalities</li> <li>Address accessibility</li> <li>Take into account the needs of all the community</li> <li>Deliver safe, healthy and attractive places to live.</li> <li>Support the promotion of health and well being by making provision for physical activity.</li> <li>ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>EDUCATION AND SKILLS – DELIVERING RESULTS A STRATEGY TO 2006 (Revised 2002)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build a competitive economy and inclusive society by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating opportunities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve educational attainment of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision adequate of educational facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educated and inclusive society.</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Releasing potential.</li> <li>➢ Achieving excellence.</li> <li>• The objective are:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Give children an excellent start in education so that they have a better foundation for future learning.</li> <li>2. Enable all young people to develop and to equip themselves with the skills, knowledge and personal qualities needed for life and work.</li> <li>3. Encourage and enable adults to learn and improve their skills and enrich their lives.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• children and young people (varying specific targets).</li> <li>• Increase sporting opportunities for children.</li> <li>• Increase opportunities for higher education or skilled employment for young people. .</li> <li>• Increase adult learning opportunities.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS (2003)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate for sustainable development – “all learner will develop the skills, knowledge and value base to be active citizens in creating a more sustainable society”;</li> <li>• The environmental impact of the Department and its partner bodies – “pursue the highest standards of environmental management across all properties owned and managed by the Department and its associated bodies”;</li> <li>• The environmental impact of the education estate – “encourage and support all publicly-funded educational establishments to help them operate to the highest environmental standards”;</li> <li>• Local and global partnership activity – “make effective links between education and sustainable development to build capacity within local communities”.</li> <li>• The plan sets direction and emphasises the critical importance of partnership and new thinking at the local level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of education and sustainable development.</li> <li>• Environmental impacts and management of educational facilities.</li> <li>• Environmental standards for educational facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Integration of education and sustainable development objectives. Relevant sustainable development objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leadership in education and schools and in international development.</li> <li>• Improve content and engagement with schools and lifelong learning.</li> <li>• Support and guidance.</li> <li>• Environmental management systems.</li> <li>• Reduce water and energy consumption and increase use of renewable energy.</li> <li>• Recycling campaigns.</li> <li>• Sustainable travel plans across all staff.</li> <li>• Promotion of fair trade and local provision of food.</li> <li>• Assessments for sustainability (including Application of Building Establishment Environmental Assessment Method for the Building Schools for the Future programme).</li> <li>• Identify partners to develop mechanism for increasing participation by young people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DELIVERING CHOOSING HEALTH: MAKING HEALTHIER CHOICE EASIER (2004)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The overarching objective of the Department of Health’s PSA is to improve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2010 increase the life expectancy at</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities and PCIs (Primary Care Trusts) share a responsibility to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and well being issues.</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the health of the population</li> <li>The plan recognises the vital importance of co-delivery between local government and the NHS in partnership with local communities etc.</li> <li>Local and central government have already agreed 'shared priorities' where local government can make a real difference to communicate and contribute to the Government's national priorities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Creating safer and stronger communities;</li> <li>➢ Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk</li> <li>➢ Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities;</li> <li>➢ Promoting the economic viability of localities and getting people back into work;</li> <li>➢ Transforming the local environment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>birth in England for 78.6 years for men and to 82.5 years for women.</li> <li>Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 (measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth).</li> <li>2010 to reduce at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improve health and well-being.</li> <li>Provision of support and services for people at the local level.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>NHS AND URBAN PLANNING IN LONDON – FINAL REPORT (2003)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of the report is to describe how the NHS can engage more effectively in London's urban planning agenda.</li> <li>Develop a clear understanding on the likely healthcare demands associated with the projected population and housing increases.</li> <li>Contribute effectively to planning sustainable communities so that they enjoy good health.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationship between healthcare provision and the demands associated with the projected population and housing increases.</li> <li>Planning for sustainable healthy communities.</li> <li>Provision of healthcare facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Healthy communities considerations in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>
<p><b>COMMUNITY STRATEGY (2003-2013) Lewisham Strategic Partnership</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Strategy has been developed by the Lewisham Strategic Partnership (LSP). The LSP brings together 20 representatives from the private, public and voluntary and community sectors.</li> <li>The Strategy brings together many individual strategies endorsed by different agencies and partnerships in the one over-arching document. It aims to establish activity for the next 10 years to enhance the quality of life of local residents.</li> <li>The Strategy identifies 10 priorities to be tackled in partnership to meet the needs and aspirations of Lewisham residents. These are groups in 3 main themes as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ IMPROVING THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE IN LEWISHAM (including: crime, health, education, enterprise and business growth, cultural vitality, regeneration, and welfare dependency).</li> <li>➢ DEVELOPING LOCAL COMMUNITIES (including: engage local communities.)</li> <li>➢ IMPROVING PUBLIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND DELIVER (including:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant targets have been taken from strategies listed in the table.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the wellbeing of people in Lewisham.</li> <li>Equal access to facilities and services.</li> <li>Improve the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider how to sustainability objectives which will improve the quality of life for Lewisham residents.</li> </ul>

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<p>equity in service delivery, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services.)</p> <p><b>LEWISHAM HEALTH IMPROVEMENT AND MODERNISATION PLAN (2002-2005)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The core purpose of the HIMP is to provide a coherent programme for partnership action on local priorities for action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Improving health and social well being;</li> <li>➢ Reducing health inequalities; and</li> <li>➢ Modernising health and social care services.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The plan presents the overarching local partnership strategy for implementing the NHS Plan and other national guidance.</li> </ul>	<p>By 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the gap between the quintile of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and population as a whole by at least 10%</li> <li>• Reduce the gap in mortality in children under one year between manual socio-economic groups and the population as a whole by at least 10%.</li> </ul> <p>NB Various targets and indicators are provided in relation to specific health objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve health and well being, reduce health inequalities and modernise health and social services.</li> <li>• Provision of health care facilities/services.</li> <li>• Access to health care facilities/services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include health and wellbeing objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal.</li> </ul>
<p><b>LEWISHAM EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2002-2007)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan will be a key motor of improvement for Lewisham. As it implemented it will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Raise the standards of education provided for all Lewisham children;</li> <li>➢ Improve the performance of Lewisham schools.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLAN FOR THE LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM (2004-2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan sets out the Education Authority's vision for education in the borough over the period of the plan. Within this context it sets out a strategy which will guide our approach to the planning of school places.</li> <li>• The key purpose of the Plan is to clearly set out how the Local Educational Authority plans to meet its statutory responsibility to secure sufficient education provision within its area in order to promote higher standards of achievement. It is not the purpose of the plan to make proposals for individual schools, rather the plan sets out in general terms where there is a need to revise the current provision of school places.</li> <li>• NB. This is the final School Organisation Plan that will be produced by the Council. The document will be superseded in the near future.</li> </ul> <p><b>LEWISHAM - SKILLS FOR LIFE PROGRAMME (2002-2010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The key purpose of this document is to set out a Strategy to achieve a literate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targets are predominantly outdated.</li> <li>• No targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the education and skills of the population overall.</li> <li>• Provision of suitable school facilities at all educational levels to meet the demographical needs.</li> <li>• Seek to avoid excessive spare capacity in schools.</li> <li>• Promote higher standards of achievement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider sustainability objectives that equip people with the skills they need for continuing education and employment.</li> <li>• Sustainability objectives need to consider the adequate provision of school facilities to promote higher standards of achievement.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lewisham Lifelong Learning Forum will</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of numeracy and literacy in the 19+ age group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable objectives need to consider literacy and numeracy</li> </ul>

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO THE PLAN & THE S.A	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE PLAN AND SA	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PLAN (Issues)	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
<p>and numerate community within Lewisham (focussing on the 19+ age group), with a level of English language skills that will ensure that people can reach their full potential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aims are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Create a literate and numerate community in Lewisham.</li> <li>➢ Ensure appropriate types of provision for key target groups and ensure that it is available and accessible.</li> <li>➢ Create high quality infrastructure for literacy, numeracy and ESOL provision to meet national standards.</li> <li>➢ Ensure a collaborative approach to addressing and removing barriers to access and participation to "hard to reach" groups.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>work with the Learning and Skills Council London East to deliver a 30% reduction in the number of adults of working age with poor basic skills by 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with 17,500 19+ by 2010 or around 2,300 new learners per year to improve their basic skills (8 years x 2,200 = 17,600).</li> <li>• Of the adults that participate aim to see an 80% retention rate on courses across the board.</li> <li>• By 2030, 10,637 people achieve a nationally recognised QCA qualification based on the level of need identified across literacy and numeracy in Lewisham and an estimate of the language need of ESOL residents.</li> <li>• Develop 6 new providers by 2010.</li> <li>• Existing providers increase learning opportunities by 10% by 2004.</li> <li>• 40% of participants to move on to either earlier further courses/FE, or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create high quality infrastructure for literacy, numeracy and ESOL provision.</li> <li>• Remove barriers to access and participation, particularly for "hard to reach groups".</li> </ul>	<p>levels to enable people to reach their full capacity.</p>



KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO THE PLAN & THE S.A	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE PLAN AND SA	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PLAN (Issues)	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
	employment.		

# APPENDIX 4: BASELINE INFORMATION

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
<b>HOUSING</b> Number of Additional Dwellings	<b>2002 – 927</b> <b>2003 – 980</b> GLA Housing Provision Survey 2002 & 2003. <a href="http://www.london.gov.uk">www.london.gov.uk</a>	Housing capacity calculated on a borough basis. Comparisons not relevant.	870 per annum (The London Plan)	Target being met. Net approvals for 2003 & 2004 considerably higher than previous 5 years.	Need to continually accommodate additional homes within the borough.	Plan – accommodate new housing. S.A – objectives relating to meet housing target.
No. of affordable dwellings.	NEED INFORMATION	Nil	No target. Need for affordable housing exceeds total supply of all housing.	N/A	Given considerable need for affordable housing, increasing the supply a key issue.	
New affordable housing as a % of all new housing.	<b>NEED INFORMATION</b>	Nil	50% of all housing to be affordable (The London Plan)	N/A	Given considerable need for affordable housing, increasing the supply a key issue.	Plan – generate additional affordable housing. S.A – affordable housing provision a key objective.
Tenure Mix of Affordable Housing	NEED INFORMATION	Nil	70% social rented / 30% intermediate (The London Plan)	N/A	Tenure mix of affordable housing.	
% households in housing need	Borough Wide – 9.3% Lewisham Housing Needs Survey (November 2003)	London – 18.4% Greater London Housing Requirements Study. GLA/Opinion Research Services, December 2003	Nil	N/A	Housing need affecting almost 1 in 10 households on average, but over 1 in 5 in certain areas (around Deptford)	Meeting housing needs a priority.
% households living in unsuitable housing	Borough Wide – 19.6% Lewisham Housing Needs Survey (November 2003)	Nil	Nil	Getting Worse. 1998 Survey put this figure at 15.2%.	Almost 1 in 5 households considered to be living in unsuitable housing borough wide. Most concentrated in Evelyn & Girling Gibbons wards (40%).	Providing housing which meets the needs of the community. Facilitating housing improvements.
Density of new development.	NEED INFORMATION	Nil	London Plan indicative density ranges.	N/A	Increase densities in all areas to accommodate new housing.	Maximise use of land.
No of bedrooms in new dwellings.	NEED INFORMATION	Nil	Nil	N/A	Provide for the housing needs of the community in terms of dwelling types and sizes.	Meet the housing needs of the community.
% of new housing built to lifetime homes standards.	NEED INFORMATION	N/A	100% (London Plan)	N/A	New homes built to lifetime homes standards.	
% of new homes	NEED INFORMATION		10% (London Plan)		Wheelchair accessible	

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
wheelchair accessible or easily adapted to be wheelchair accessible. <b>RETAIL</b>					homes.	
Resident satisfaction with town centres	Resident Survey information. NEED INFORMATION		None		Quality of town centres Redevelopment of town centre areas.	Enjoyable and safe town centres.
Total floor space in Lewisham	79,246 sq.m.	Other metropolitan centres eg Bromley info needed?	100,000 sq.m. + department store		Aspiration to become Metropolitan Centre	Make provision for additional comparison floor space + department store
Number and % of A1, A2 & A 3	<p><u>LEWISHAM</u> A1 = 63% A2 = 15% A3 = 17%</p> <p><u>BLACKHEATH</u> A1 = 59% A2 = 14% A3 = 23%</p> <p><u>CATFORD</u> A1 = 51% A2 = 14% A3 = 18%</p> <p><u>DEPTFORD</u> A1 = 60% A2 = 7% A3 = 14%</p> <p><u>DOWNHAM</u> A1 = 62% A2 = 7% A3 = 18%</p> <p><u>FORESTHILL</u> A1 = 38% A2 = 10% A3 = 19%</p> <p><u>LEE GREEN</u> A1 = 46% A2 = 07% A3 = 22%</p> <p><u>NEWCROSS</u> A1 = 40% A2 = 8% A3 = 27%</p> <p><u>SYDENHAM</u> A1 = 54% A2 = 11% A3 = 17%</p>	<p>GB Average for Town Centre Convenience 9.3% Comparison 48.1% Service 30.7%</p>	<p>70% in A1 use in Core Area</p>	<p>Over the past 10 years <u>LEWISHAM</u> A1 uses have declined. A2 has remained constant and A3 has increased <u>BLACKHEATH</u> A1 has remained constant A2 &amp; A3 both increased <u>CATFORD</u> A1 uses have declined A2 remained constant &amp; A3 increased significantly <u>DEPTFORD</u> A1 uses have increased <u>DOWNHAM:</u> A1 uses have declined slightly <u>LEE GREEN:</u> A1 uses have increased. A2 has remained constant and A3 has increased <u>NEWCROSS</u> A1 uses have declined. A2 has remained constant and A3 has increased.</p>	<p>Review of core area policy. Protection of A1 shops. Role &amp; function of centre. Role of evening economy</p>	

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
% of Vacant Property	<p><b>SOURCE: Lewisham Town Centres Health Check 2004.</b></p> <p>LEWISHAM: 3%            BLACKHEATH: 1%            CATFORD: 11%            DEPTFORD: 10%            DOWNHAM: 4%            FORESTHILL: 26%            LEEGREEN: 12%            NEWCROSS: 16%            SYDENHAM: 8%</p> <p><b>SOURCE: Lewisham Town Centres Health Check 2004.</b></p>	GB Average 10.5% (2003)	Aim is No worse than nation Average	<p>SYDENHAM: A1 uses have declined. A2 has remained constant and A3 has increased</p> <p>Has decreased in recent years            LEWISHAM / FOREST HILL / LEEGREEN: Vacant property has increased in recent years.</p>	<p>LEWISHAM: High % of vacant units            BLACKHEATH: Commercially successful centre            CATFORD: To maintain its status as major centre            DEPTFORD: Centre appears to be becoming more commercially viable but few national names            FOREST HILL: High % of vacant units            LEEGREEN: High % of A3 units            NEW CROSS: High % of vacant units</p>	<p>Value of A3 uses for visitors            Protection of A1 shops            Role &amp; function of centre</p>
Commercial Yields	<p><b>LEWISHAM: 7.5%            CATFORD 7.5% (Jan 2004)</b></p> <p><b>Source: The Litchfield Capacity Study 2004.</b></p>	Bromley 6.0%	Match Bromley?	Declining in recent years	Centres are becoming more attractive	Economic viability
Zone A Rents	NEED INFORMATION	NEED INFORMATION	None			
Accessibility	<p>LEWISHAM            PTAL Score 6            1675 Car parking spaces            BLACKHEATH            PTAL Score 3            230 Car parking spaces            CATFORD            PTAL Score 3            230 Car parking spaces            DEPTFORD:            PTAL Score 3            146 Car parking spaces            DOWNHAM:</p>	Need information	None	Demand increasing	Adequate / appropriate carparking levels in town centres	Appropriate Carparking provision.

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
	PTAL Score 2 FOREST HILL: PTAL Score 3 210 Car parking spaces LEE GREEN PTAL Score 3 x Car parking spaces NEWCROSS PTAL Score 6 400 Car parking spaces SYDENHAM: PTAL Score 3 182 car parking spaces <b>SOURCE: Lewisham Town Centres Health Check 2004.</b>					
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>						
% of land having formal Employment Land designation	Borough Wide – 2.4% Council's Core Proof of Evidence for Employment for Public Local Inquiry (October 2003)		Nil	Decline in industrial and commercial floorspace of 25% 1985-2003	Although the level of decline was one of the lower of comparator boroughs as defined in the June 2004 'The State of the Borough' report this was from a low level of land allocated for industrial uses	Review land allocated for industrial and commercial use.  Review land allocated for employment use in terms of sustainability
% of land within Strategic Employment Locations	<b>COLLECT INFO</b> Borough Wide – Area to be identified To be collected Planning Permission Data Surrey Canal SEL major concentration of industrial and commercial units in the	Nil	Nil	Pressure on these locations from Housing development, live work and construction of East London Line Extension	GLA seek to preserve these locations to meet waste handling and recycling. Need to preserve proportion of land in this use to preserve economic and social diversity	
% CHANGE IN OFFICE FLOORSPACE	<b>COLLECT INFO</b> London Office Policy Review 2004 identified limited or no demand for new office development.	Nil	Nil	Continuing lack of demand for new office space in town centres within Lewisham (	Preservation of employment land/mixed use development in face of pressures for changes of use to housing	Preparation of Local Demand Study

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
Demand for Premises Size of Local Firms	TO BE OBTAINED. SOURCES: Lewisham Commercial Property Survey draft March 2005  The state of the borough, June 2004  Industrial and Warehousing Land Demand in London GLA Report 2004	Available for Southwark Bexley Greenwich London England and Wales	Rent Levels	Loss of commercial floorspace Good Demand for smaller premises Localational attractiveness close to Canary Wharf Cheaper prices than central London Small size of premises and firms	Demand for smaller premises	Allocation of employment sites
Vacancy Rates within Employment Land and Class B sites	NEED INFORMATION (From Review of Employment sites)	See Industrial and Warehousing Land Demand in London GLA Report 2004	None			
Planning Activity with Employment Areas (changes of use etc. loss to residential)	Land Use Survey – to be done Survey of planning permissions granted	None	None	Some Loss of noise/pollution generating activity	Need to ensure sensitive land uses are separated from noise generating ones	Review of criteria for allowing new industrial and commercial development. Review of criteria for allowing change of use from industrial/commercial development
Industrial and commercial land located appropriately	Land use survey to be done	None	None	Loss of heavy transport generating industrial/commercial uses	Ensure industrial and commercial development is appropriately located	Review of criteria for allowing new industrial and commercial development. Review of criteria for allowing change of use from industrial/commercial development
Proportion of working population travel to work outside the borough	60,000 Lewisham Economic Development Plan	Southwark Bexley Greenwich London England and Wales	None	Consistent high level of working outside the borough	Lack of Local job opportunities outside the public sector	Allocation of employment sites to ensure pool of local job opportunities
Unemployment Rate	4.7% of the total population Men – 6.6% Women – 2.6% Lewisham Economic Development Plan	London – 3.5% Britain – 2.5%	None	Consistently higher level of unemployment than the rest of London over several years	Enhance local employment prospects. Site allocation	Take advantage of development opportunities
Economically Active Population	Lewisham Economic Development Plan and 2001 Census	Southwark adjacent boroughs London wide	None	None identified	Enhance local employment prospects. Site allocation	Take advantage of development opportunities
<b>URBAN DESIGN</b>						
% of residents who feel very safe / fairly safe when outside in Lewisham during the day / night.	Best Value (Annual residents survey)  Day: 76%(02/03) 77% (03/04) Night: 36% (02/03)	Other Boroughs statistics	Day: 78%(04/05) 79%(05/06/07)  Night: 39%(04/05) 40%(05/06) 41%(06/07)	Lewisham residents may be feeling safer in their community.	Design with community safety in mind	Appropriate policy Urban design Transport Town centres housing design

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
Crime statistics	38% (03/04) Community Safety data	Other Boroughs crime statistics	Retain Lewisham as Inner London Borough with low overall crime rate Retain Lewisham's position as the safest borough in Inner London Borough of Lewisham To reduce the % of residents who feel that the crime level is one of their top three priorities by 1% per annum	None identified	Design with community safety in mind	Appropriate policy Urban design Transport Town centres housing design Possible policy targeting town centres
No of planning applications referred to design panel	Development Control Statistics. NEED INFO	None	None	None identified	Appropriate set of design policies	Good urban design
Area Appraisals undertaken	Conservation Section Statistics. NEED INFO	None	Best Value Indicator	None identified	Appropriate set of design policies. Production of SPD	Urban design incorporating conservation elements.
No. of listed buildings, archaeological sites and historic parks and gardens.	English Heritage Register of Listed Buildings English Heritage Register of Listed Buildings	None	None	None identified	Protect built and natural heritage.	Protect built and natural heritage.
No. of historic buildings at risk	English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register. NEED INFO	English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register	Reduction in Number of Buildings in Lewisham at risk	None identified	Protect built heritage	Protect built heritage. Reuse of listed buildings
No of planning applications for alterations to listed buildings / within conservation areas.	Development Control Statistics. NEED INFO	None	None	None identified	Protect built heritage	Protect built heritage. Reuse of listed buildings
Resident satisfaction of town centres / public space.	Best Value indicators available.	No information	Various for Crime, Transport, Open Space (none for urban space).	None identified	Quality of urban spaces	Quality urban spaces.
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b> Total Household waste stream.	2003: 80% incinerated	GREATER LONDON: (2003)	RECYCLE: Lewisham:	National waste growth projected at	Increased levels of recycling required, waste sorting and	Provision of waste management sites in suitable locations.

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
	(SELCHIP) 10% Land filled 8% Recycled. (2002/03: 7.04%)  TOTAL: 116,022 tonnes  SOURCE: Lewisham Draft Waste Management Strategy.	Landfill: 71% Incineration: 20% Recycled: 9%  (Greenwich 7% Bromley 15%)  SOURCE: The Mayor's State of the Environment Report for London.	2003/04: 10% 2005/06: 18%  National: 2005/6: 25% 2010: 30% 2015: 33%	3% per annum.  Predicted 161,000 tonnes in Lewisham by 2010.  Recycling levels in the borough are improving slowly.	management sites required.	
No. of waste management sites within Lewisham	51 Mini-recycling sites Plus 12 other sites: 1 Civic amenity site 1 Incinerator 6 Processing sites 1 C & D site 3 Transfer stations  SOURCE: GLA Waste Management Strategy.	Waste Management sites (not mini recycling) -Greenwich 26 -Southwark 27 -Tower Hamlets 38 -Newham 33	NONE	NO TREND IDENTIFIED	Availability and distribution of management sites.	Provision of waste management sites in suitable locations.
No. of development applications approved with waste mgmt / recycling facilities incorporated.	NEED INFORMATION  Development Control	NONE AVAILABLE	NONE AVAILABLE	NONE AVAILABLE	Increase awareness needed of Waste Management /recycling close to source.	Provision of waste management facilities within new developments.
No. of developments granted planning permission incorporating renewable energy solutions.	NEED INFORMATION  Anecdotal evidence from D.C Planners suggests level is low.	NOT AVAILABLE	Mayor of London, Energy Strategy - At least one R.E Scheme in every borough by 2010.	Renewable energy schemes are slow in being adopted.	Increase support and encouragement of renewable energy schemes.	Increase renewable energy schemes.
Level of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	721,727 tonnes (1999) projected as 761,601 (2005) – 5% increase. London CO <sub>2</sub> emissions created by: 65% Road Transport 25% Rail and	NEED INFORMATION (more research required)	Reduce national CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by 20% by 2010. (1990 figures)	5% increase expected to continue.	Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions primarily created by road transport.	Encourage energy efficiency and reduce vehicle dependence to reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.



INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
Total energy used in borough sourced from renewable schemes.	Underground 10% Aviation. (SOURCE: Draft Local Air Quality Plan 2003) NEED INFORMATION	NEED INFORMATION	No specific targets	Note: Sustainability board proposed to purchase green energy making Lewisham 8 <sup>th</sup> highest user in Europe? <b>CHECK WITH BRIAN.</b>	Increase energy use from renewable sources.	Increase renewable energy schemes.
Energy consumption levels and resulting emissions	LEWISHAM DATA NEEDED:	<p><b>LONDON WIDE (1999 – 2000)</b></p> <p><b>Commercial:</b> Energy (MWh) 50,934,555 Emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>) 13,161,174</p> <p><b>Domestic</b> Energy (MWh) 68,343,839 Emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>) 18,692,169</p> <p><b>Transport</b> Energy (MWh) 32,666,664 Emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>) 8,547,816</p> <p>(Source: GLA 2002 – State of the Environment Report for London 2003)</p>	Reduce national CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by 20% by 2010. (1990 figures)	None available Note: Domestic is highest consumer.	Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable sources (fossil fuels)	Encourage energy efficiency.
Levels exceeding main air pollutant quality standards - NO <sub>2</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> particles	NO <sub>2</sub> 50µg/m <sup>3</sup> (2002 levels)  PM <sub>10</sub> particles 31µg/m <sup>3</sup> (2002 levels)  (Source: Review and assessment of air quality in Lewisham	<p>NO<sub>2</sub> (2002 levels) London Central (kerbside) 80µg/m<sup>3</sup> Greenwich (roadside) 54µg/m<sup>3</sup> Tower Hamlets (Roadside) 61µg/m<sup>3</sup></p> <p>PM<sub>10</sub> (2002 levels) London Central (kerbside) 44µg/m<sup>3</sup> Greenwich (roadside) 35µg/m<sup>3</sup> Tower Hamlets</p>	<p>NO<sub>2</sub> Standard 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> (21ppb) annual mean by 2005</p> <p>Particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>) Standard 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> (21ppb) annual mean by 2005</p> <p>(Air Quality Regulations 2000 and (Amendment) Regulations 2002)</p>	Lewisham may not meet air quality objectives.	Lewisham may not meet air quality objectives.	Minimise air pollution.

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
No. of complaints relating to noise	2004) 2001/ 2002 8,147 noise complaints were dealt with in Lewisham. Increase of 14% from 00/01. 3,668 new complaints, majority resolved, 250 abate notices served, 19 cases of legal action. Source: Lewisham Corporate Plan, Environmental Enforcement Team statistics (check data sources).	(Roadside) 26ug/m <sup>3</sup> Bexley (Roadside) 42ug/m <sup>3</sup> London: 13% of households rated noise from road traffic was a 'serious problem', comparatively same level 4% Noisy neighbours. (Source: GLA London Household Survey 2002 – Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy).	NONE AVAILABLE	NONE AVAILABLE	Consider impact of noise generating activities	Consider the impact of noise generating activities.
Area of land identified as contaminated.	Need specific information, Complete land inspection ongoing through Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy. Some info already on GIS (?). Completion due 2005? SOURCE: Lewisham: Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy.	NEED INFORMATION	NEED INFORMATION	More land will be identified as contaminated as redevelopment occurs.	Ensure contaminated land is identified, effects minimised and land remediated to allow reuse.	Environmental impacts of contaminated land and reuse where possible.
No. developments approved on contaminated sites per year.	NEED INFORMATION: Development Control.	NEED INFORMATION:	NEED INFORMATION	No trend identified	Ensure contaminated land is identified, effects minimised and land remediated to allow reuse.	Environmental impacts of contaminated land and reuse where possible.
Chemical Water quality of main rivers	Ravensbourne river Between 1988/90 – 2001/03 (C classification = fairly good) 1997-2001 – B=Good. Little Quaggy 1988-1996 – C=Fairly good. 1997-2003 – B=Good.	<b>UK</b> (2002) estimated 95% of rivers good or fair . (2003) 73% Good. <b>England</b> 93% of rivers good or fair (2003) 62% good quality compared wuth	Not available	No trends identified	Avoid activities that pollute waterways.	Minimise pollution of waterways.

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
	SOURCE: DEFRA EDigest River Water Quality Database.	43% in 1990.				
Area of Public Open Space / outdoor recreation (ha) per 1000 population	21.8% of Lewisham's land area is Open Space (560). 1.67ha per 1000 head of population (SOURCE: Lewisham Open Space Strategy 2004 – 2009)	Check to see if any available	National 2.43ha Lewisham 1.7ha	None identified	Inadequate levels of Open Space – must increase.	Protect and enhance Open Space.
% of Lewisham identified as deficient in Open Space	19.45% (as calculated using MapInfo – measuring shapes over total area of Lewisham).	None available	None	May increase as more Open Space areas are developed in areas identified as deficient. None identified	More Public Open Space areas are needed in areas identified as deficient.	Create opportunities for additional public open space.
Gains and Losses in recreational Open Space (ha per year)	Gain = 9ha Loss = 10ha Average Net Change = -1ha (SOURCE: GLA State of Environment Report 2003)	Greenwich (+4 / -0) = +4 Net Newham (+5 / -1) = +4 Net Bexley (-0 / -2) = -2 Net	None	None identified	Retaining and improving recreational areas.	Protect and enhance recreational open space facing increasing pressure from housing development.
% of Urban Residential Population within 500m (15min walk) of public open space.	73% of park users surveyed travelled less than 500m to use a park. (SOURCE: Lewisham Open Space Strategy 2004 – 2009).	None available	None available	None identified	Retaining and improving recreational areas.	Protect and enhance recreational open space and linkages to them.
No. of planning applications obtaining Open Space or public access linkages through s.106 agreements per year.	INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE	N/A	NONE	Not available	Ability to increase quality, amount and linkages to Open Spaces.	Protect and enhance recreational open space and linkages to them.
% of users satisfied with parks and open spaces. (BV119)	70% (2003/4) SOURCE: Lewisham Best Value, Corporate Plan.	Also see criteria for Green Flag Awards, other boroughs.	69% (2003/4) 72% (2006/7)	Quality of Public Open Space is improving.	Retaining and improving recreational areas.	Protect and enhance recreational open space
% of Open Space managed as habitat for nature conservation purposes	3.5% 2001 / 2002 SOURCE: Lewisham Open Space Strategy 2004 – 2009)	None Available	Increase to 4.5% from 3.5 by 2004/05. 5% by 2004/05 5.5% by 2006/17	None Available	Management of natural habitats.	Protection and enhancement of natural habitats.
Change in	Priorities species for	Priority species most	Monitored through	Anecdotal evidence	Destruction of habitat	Protection and enhancement of natural

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
populations of priority (locally important) species.	Lewisham are: - Black Redstart Bird (10% of national breeding pop <sup>u</sup> ) - Stag beetle (Lewisham national 'hotspot') - House Sparrow - Song Thrush SOURCE: Lewisham Biodiversity Action Plan.	significant to Lewisham area, in relation to rest of London and UK –  NO QUANTITATIVE DATA AVAILABLE AT LOCAL LEVEL	Local Biodiversity Action Plans.	populations are on decline  (Source: Lewisham Biodiversity Action Plan).	through proposed redevelopment.	habitats.
Length of non-tidal rivers restored per annum (m)	(2001/2002) River Quaggy, Chinbrook meadows 400m restored. Pool River Cafford, 50m restored. SOURCE Green Capital, SoE Report for London 2003 (Env Agency Data unpublished).	River Ravensbourne LB Bromley 300m  River Crane LB Hounslow 100m  River Wandle LB Merton 200m  Spring Brook LB Bromley 95m  None available	NONE	NONE IDENTIFIED	Naturalisation of waterways, open spaces should be encouraged.	Naturalisation where possible to increase biodiversity.
No. of planning applications for development approved in identified flood hazard areas per year.	NEED INFORMATION DC Control.	None available	NONE – target should be as few as possible unless mitigation provided.	NONE IDENTIFIED.	Avoidance of risk from flood hazards.	Avoidance of risk from flood hazards.
No. of planning applications for development approved incorporating a sustainable drainage systems.	NEED INFORMATION DC Control.	None available	NONE	NONE IDENTIFIED.	Incorporation of sustainable drainage systems into developments.	Incorporation of sustainable drainage systems into developments.
<b>TRANSPORT</b> <b>MAINTENANCE</b> Condition of principal roads: % of network with a defects score of 70 or higher.	2002/03 – 10.87% 2003/04 – 10.03% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Best England quartile (02/03) – 2% Best London quartile (02/03) – 3%	8% (2004/05) 7% (2005/06)	Way off target.	Improve maintenance of principal roads.	Road maintenance.
Condition of footways: high and medium use	2002/03 – 11.77% 2003/04 – 16.77% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Comparators for 2003 only.	10% (2004/05) 9% (2005/06)	Way above target.		Well maintained footpaths encourage pedestrian usage.

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<b>ROAD SAFETY</b> Road accident casualties – people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 populations.	2002/03 – 88.9% 2003/04 – 83.14% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil	72.94% (2003/04)  Indicators for 2004 – 07 have been revised.	Way off target.	Increase overall road safety standards and reduce the number of accident casualties.	Encourage higher road safety standards.
<b>PUBLIC TRANSPORT</b> Number of passenger journeys on Lewisham extension of DLR.	2002/03 – 12,780,000 2003/04 – 14,969,398 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil	13,300,000 (2003/04)  No indicators for 2004/05 as PSA ended 2004. 100% (2004/05) 100% (2005/06)	Way above target. PSA agreement now ended as of 31 March 04.  On target.		Continue to encourage DLR patronage.
Proportion of passenger transport staff who have received training on disability issues.	2003/04 – 100% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05).	Nil	100% (2004/05) 100% (2005/06)	On target.	Need to ensure new staff are provided with training.	Social inclusion.
Bus excess wait time (EWT) – only calculated on high frequency routes.	EWT in 2002/03 was 1.8 minutes EWT in 2003/04 was 1.4 minutes.  (TfL data taken from the draft LIP)		TfL EWT London-wide target = 1.3 minutes by 2009/10	TfL forecast that the target will be achieved by 2009/10.	Ensure EWT is restricted and long term target is met. Furthermore, ensure the additional 2005 (to be set in summer 2005) is met.	Continue to maintain bus reliability to encourage passenger patronage.
<b>TRAFFIC</b> Traffic Volumes in Inner London	2001 – 0% increase 2002 – 0.67% increase 2003 – 1.1% increase  (TfL data taken from the draft LIP)	Nil.	Target change in traffic growth (inner London Boroughs) = 4% maximum growth between 2001-2011	If trend continues, traffic growth between 2001 and 2011 will be 5.5%.		Reduce the need to travel by car.
<b>ACCESS</b> Percentage of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people.	2001/02 – 79% 2002/03 – 80% 2003/04 – 100% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	100% (2004/05) 100% (2005/06)	On target.	Continue to provide good pedestrian access to disabled people.	Provision of good pedestrian access for disabled people.
<b>CYCLING</b> Volume and rate of cycling trips.	2002-2004 average change in cycle flow an increase of 1.4% (12 hour flows).  (Lewisham Western Screenline Counts)	Nil.	TfL and boroughs are to achieve an increase of at least 80% in cycling in London between 2001 and 2011.	Lewisham Western Screenline Counts data shows an average increase in cycle follow for 2002-2004 over 2001 levels.  2001 Census data indicates that cycle	Need to significantly increase cycle trips to reach TfL target by 2011.	Significantly increase the number of cycling trips in the Borough.

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				use has remained fairly steady for home to work trips in Lewisham between 1971 and 2001 at 2%.		
<b>COMMUNITY FACILITIES, EDUCATION AND HEALTH</b>						
Average number of young people per day using the one-stop shop.	2002/03 – 35 2003/04 – 42 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	60 (2004/05) 70 (2005/06)	Off target.	Encourage greater number of visits to one-stop shop.	Increase accessibility to youth facilities and services.
Number of physical visits per 1000 population to public libraries.	2002/03 – 5734 2003/04 – 6204 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Best England Quartile (02/03) – 6295 Best London quartile (02/03) – 7900	6500 (2004/05) 7000 (7500) (2005/06)	On target.	Maintain physical visits numbers and further encourage an increase in visits.	Ensure accessibility to educational facilities and resources. Promote learning.
Total attendance at Broadway Theatre.	2002/03 – 96138 2003/04 – 112000 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	NA.	108000 (2004/05) 110000 (2005/06)	Above target.	Maintain physical visits numbers and further encourage an increase in visits.	Ensure accessibility to recreational facility.
Swimming pools and sports centres number of swimmers and other visits per 1000 population.	2002/03 – 2563 2003/04 – 3109 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	3569 (2004/05) 3741 (2005/06)	On target.	Maintain physical visits numbers and further encourage an increase in visits.	Ensure accessibility to recreational facility. Encourage physical activity and wellbeing.
Number of learners completing adult education basic skills programme.	2003/04 – 1480 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	1866 (2004/05) 1959 (2005/06)	Way off target.	Encourage a greater number of learners to participate within the programme.	Skill higher number of adult learners. Promote learning.
Older people (aged 65+) helped to live at home per 1000 population aged 65+.	2002/03 – 104.7 2003/04 – 101 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Best England Quartile (02/03) – 100<-320	110 (105) (2004/05) 115 (110) (2005/06)	On target.	Continue to provide high quality accessible home services.	Aged care service provision and access to services to promote independence and wellbeing.
% of residents satisfied with personal social services (based on 821 respondents confidence interval +/-3%)	2002/03 – 22% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	24% (2006/07)	Insufficient data.	Provide high quality accessible services to meet the health and well being needs of the Borough.	High quality accessible personal social services to promote health and well being.

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
NB Best Value survey takes place every 3 years. Infant mortality rate.	1993 to 98 – 8.4/1000 (Lewisham Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan)	London – 6.1/1000	National target: Under 5/1000 deaths (2006)	Above target.	Provide preventative health care with the aim to reduce infant mortality rates within the Borough.	Provision of child health care services that contribute to the decrease of the infant mortality rate.
Drug usage.	Oct 1998 – Mar 1999 drug treatment episode rate 715/100000 (Lewisham Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan)	Nil.	Reduce the number of under 25 year olds using class A drugs by 25%.	Insufficient information.	Decrease drug usage and provide education and adequate health services that target the needs of current and potential drug users.	Provision of adequate health services that target the needs of current and potential drug users.
HIV incidence rates.	134.9% increase in infection rate between 1996-2000 (Lewisham Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan)	Nil.	By 2007/08 reduce the number of newly acquired HIV infections by 25%.	Infection rate on the increase.	Significantly lower incidents of infection through by targeting at those at risk in the community.	Provision of adequate health services that target the needs those infected and those at risk.
% of children on the child protection register reviewed when due.	2002/03 – 86.8% 2003/04 – 100% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Best England Quartile (02/03) – 100%	100% (2004/05) 100% (2005/06)	On target.	Maintain review rates.	Provision of child protection services.
Changes in number of conceptions to females under 18, resident in an area, per 1000 females aged 15-17 in the area, compared with the baseline year in 1998 (PAF).	2003/04 – -4.1% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	-15% (2004/05) -20% (2005/06)	Too early to tell.	Maintain low teenage pregnancy rates.	Provision and accessibility of health care services to meet the needs of teenagers.
% of schools rated good or very good.	2002/03 – 57% 2003/04 – 64.7% (Corporate	Nil.	64% (2004/05) 67% (2005/06)	Above target.	School standards.	Maintain high education standards for schools.

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
	Performance Plan 2004/05)					
LEA capacity to facilitate access to high quality services (where 1 = High and 5 = Low)	2002/03 – 3.06 2003/04 – 2.95 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	2.5 (2004/05) 2.5 (2005/06)	Off target.	Increase LEA capacity to facilitate access to high quality services.	Assist LEA capacity to facilitate access to high quality services.
LEA commitment to promoting access to education and social inclusion (where 1 = High and 5 = Low)	2002/03 – 2.48 2003/04 – 2.69 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	2.4 (2004/05) 2.4 (2005/06)	Way off target.	Increase LEA commitment to promoting access to education and social inclusion.	Promote social inclusion and access to educational services.
% of foundation setting rated by OfSTED as good or better.	2002/03 – 97% 2003/04 – 97% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	99% (2004/05) 99% (2005/06)	On target.	Maintain good/better OfSTED rating.	Maintain educational standards.
% of primary schools with 24% or more (and at least 30) of their places unfilled.	2002/03 – 8.6% 2003/04 – 12% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Best England Quartile (02/03) – 8% Best London quartile (02/03) – 3%	2% (1.5%) (2004/05) 2% (1.5%) (2005/06)	Way off target.	Enrolment levels for Primary Schools	Falling enrolment levels.
% of secondary schools with 25% or more (and at least 30) of their places unfilled.	2002/03 – 8.3% 2003/04 – 0% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Best England Quartile (02/03) – 0% Best London quartile (02/03) – 0%	0% (2004/05) 0% (2005/06)	On target.	Enrolment levels for Secondary Schools	Maintain enrolment levels.
% of 15 year-old pupils in schools maintained by the authority achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-G (inc. English and maths).	2002/03 – 85% 2003/04 – 85.6% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Best England Quartile (02/03) – 91% Best London quartile (02/03) – 91%	87% (2004/05) 88% (2005/06)	On target.	Numbers of students gaining GCSEs.	Level of skills and qualifications attained by young people.
% of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C or equivalent.	2002/03 – 38.7% 2003/04 – 39.4% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Best England Quartile (02/03) – 54% Best London quartile (02/03) – 53%	42% (2004/05) 43% (2005/06)	On target.	Level at which GCSEs are attained.	Level of skills and qualifications attained by young people.
Pupils with statements of special educational need as a % of all	2002/03 – 3% 2003/04 – 2.2%	Nil.	2.2% (2004/05) 2% (2005/06)	Above target.	Number of students with special need.	Provision of assistance to special needs students.



INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
children.	(Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)					
% of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with at least 1 GCSE at grades A-G or GNVQ (interface indicator with education services).	2002/03 – 26.7%  (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	75% (2004/05) 75% (2005/06)	Way off target.	Education levels of young people leaving care.	Education levels of young people leaving care.

# APPENDIX 6: UDP POLICIES ISSUES REVIEW

POLICY No.	POLICY SUMMARY	ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY	ISSUES - D.C POLICIES
	CHAPTER 2: URBAN DESIGN AND CONSERVATION		
STR. URB1	To create a built environment through new development and alterations to existing buildings that are well designed, safe to use and accessible to all.	Well designed, safe and accessible urban environment	.
STR. URB2	To preserve and enhance buildings or architectural or historic interest and their settings, and preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.	Preservation and enhancement of the historic aspects of the borough's environment	
STR. URB3	To preserve and enhance the archaeological heritage and the valuable elements, strategic and local, of the Borough's environment.	Preserve enhance the archaeological and valuable elements of the Borough's environment.	
STR. URB4	To protect the best in our environment and enhance and improve the environment in areas of the Borough where social and environmental conditions are poorest	Enhance and improve environment of the borough	
STR. URB5	To respect the special character of the River Thames and Deptford Creek and to improve the vitality, urban design and environmental quality of the River, its foreshore and its adjoining areas.	Improve the Thames and Deptford Creek environment and respect its special character	
URB 1	Development Sites and Key Development Sites	Improve overall image of the borough. Seek high quality of design on key development sites	Design statements for significant new developments
URB 2	Major Regeneration Schemes – Single Regeneration Budget and New Deal for Communities	Land use changes from SRB/NDC and other schemes.	
URB 3	Urban Design	Improve urban design quality of the Borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ high standard of design</li> <li>➤ ensure scale, mass etc complementary</li> <li>➤ large unlandscaped areas of parking and servicing</li> <li>➤ height</li> <li>➤ building frontages</li> <li>➤ public routes and pedestrian access to surrounding facilities</li> <li>➤ building materials</li> <li>➤ design details and boundary treatments</li> <li>➤ visual interest at ground level</li> <li>➤ retention and refurbishment of existing buildings</li> <li>➤ local distinctiveness</li> <li>➤ energy efficiency</li> </ul>
URB 4	Designing out Crime	Reduction of crime and fear of crime by design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ security in new developments</li> <li>➤ overlooking</li> <li>➤ definition of private space</li> <li>➤ unassigned pockets of land</li> <li>➤ lighting</li> <li>➤ active frontages to face public realm</li> <li>➤ conformity to BS8220 b</li> </ul>
URB 5	Design and Location of High Buildings	Location of High Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development briefs identifying sites as suitable</li> <li>• potential visual impact on various important areas listed buildings and existing tall buildings and structures</li> </ul>

POLICY No.	POLICY SUMMARY	ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY	ISSUES - D.C POLICIES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• micro climatic problems at street level</li> <li>• effect on river environment</li> <li>• environmental impact statement</li> <li>• high building consultation areas</li> <li>• other functional considerations</li> <li>• definition of high buildings includes high structures</li> </ul>
URB 6	Alterations and Extensions		<p>Criteria policies for alterations and extensions to buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enclosure of pipework and mechanical equipment within building envelope</li> <li>• patterns of existing doors and windows</li> <li>• Setback from rest of building</li> <li>• Respect form and detailing of original</li> <li>• matching materials</li> <li>• obtrusive impacts</li> </ul>
URB7	Access to Buildings for People with Disabilities	Environment to provide accessibility to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ all new development open to the public to provide access for people with disabilities</li> </ul>
URB 8	Shopfronts	<p>Preserve and improve quality of the street scene Reduction of crime and fear of crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ retention or replacement of quality shopfronts</li> <li>➢ relation to rest of buildings materials</li> <li>➢ open shopfronts</li> <li>➢ separate access to residential accommodation above</li> <li>➢ access for people with disabilities</li> <li>➢ street numbering</li> <li>➢ refuse bins</li> <li>➢ temporary banners and promotional advertising</li> </ul>
URB 9	Signs and Hoardings	Preserve and improve quality of street scene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shop signs located at fascia level</li> <li>• Moving digital displays</li> <li>• Internally illuminated box signs and projecting signs</li> <li>• Bright glossy blinds</li> <li>• Poster hoardings</li> <li>• Temporary hoardings and public art</li> </ul>
URB10	Roller Grilles and Shutters	<p>Preserve and improve quality of street scene. Reduction of crime and fear of crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ solid v. open mesh roller shutters</li> <li>➢ shutter box contained behind fascia.</li> </ul>
URB11	Masts, Satellite Dishes and Telecommunications Equipment	Facilitate growth of telecommunication systems but protect the amenity of urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ siting and visual impact</li> <li>➢ prominent skyline features</li> <li>➢ permitted development rights communal telecommunications equipment</li> <li>➢ remove or upgrade older equipment</li> <li>➢ best possible environmental and operational solution</li> <li>➢ mast sharing</li> <li>➢ sympathetic design</li> </ul>
URB12	Landscape and Development	<p>High quality building settings vital to good urban design Nature conservation/Biodiversity Trees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Landscape proposals for areas not occupied by buildings</li> <li>➢ landscape appraisals/retention of site features/species of nature conservation interest</li> <li>➢ replacement tree planting</li> <li>➢ loss of trees</li> </ul>

POLICY No.	POLICY SUMMARY	ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY	ISSUES - D.C POLICIES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ reflection of local biodiversity</li> <li>➤ sustainable urban drainage techniques</li> </ul>
URB13	Trees	Protection of natural elements of the environment Numbers of trees in the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tree Preservation Orders</li> <li>➤ planning conditions to plant new trees</li> <li>➤ loss of trees and replanting programmes</li> </ul>
URB14	Street Furniture and Paving	Preserve and improve quality of street scene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Design of street furniture and paving materials</li> <li>➤ Street clutter</li> <li>➤ Access for all</li> <li>➤ Historic street furniture</li> </ul>
URB15	Conservation Areas	Programme of Conservation Area declaration	Special Guidance for Conservation Areas
URB16	New Development, Changes of Use and Alterations to Buildings in Conservation Areas	Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ character of new development and/or extensions</li> <li>➤ compatibility of changes of use</li> <li>➤ detailed applications for development</li> <li>➤ boundary and landscaping features</li> <li>➤ street furniture and paving materials</li> <li>➤ alterations to unlisted buildings</li> </ul>
URB17	Demolition in Conservation Areas	Preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of Conservation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demolition of buildings in Conservations Areas</li> <li>• Contribution of buildings to enhancement of character or appearance of buildings in CAs</li> <li>• Condition of building</li> <li>• Capacity for adaptation to new uses</li> <li>• Efforts made to find new uses</li> </ul>
URB18	Preserving Listed Buildings	Preservation of the character of Listed Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demolition</li> <li>• Alterations</li> <li>• Maintenance</li> <li>• Setting</li> <li>• Identification of buildings suitable for listing</li> </ul>
URB19	Listed Buildings – Changes of Use	Preservation of the character of Listed Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposals for change s use</li> <li>• Original use of building</li> <li>• Essential other uses</li> <li>• Statutory requirements for fire escapes etc.</li> </ul>
URB20	Locally Listed Buildings	Preservation and enhancement of townscape of merit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation and enhancement of Locally Listed Buildings.</li> </ul>
URB21	Archaeology	Conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological site evaluations</li> <li>• Cooperation between developers and archaeological organisations</li> <li>• Conditions/S106 agreements</li> <li>• Preservation of remains in situ</li> <li>• Statutory protection</li> <li>• Recording/publication of excavations</li> <li>• Scheduling of Ancient monuments</li> </ul>
URB22	Important Local Views and Landmarks	Preservation and enhancement of townscapes of merit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local views</li> <li>• Local Landmarks</li> </ul>
URB23	Strategic Views	Protection and enhancement of Strategic Views of St Paul's Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development proposals in the viewing corridor</li> <li>• Foreground, background and wider setting</li> <li>• Improvement of views in case of redevelopment</li> <li>• Comments of other bodies</li> </ul>

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>POLICY SUMMARY</b>	<b>ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY</b>	<b>ISSUES - D.C POLICIES</b>
URB24	Thames Policy Area	High quality Urban Design Character of the River Thames and riverfront Tidal defences Nature Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban design</li> <li>• Relationship with river</li> <li>• River related uses</li> <li>• Nature Conservation</li> <li>• Tidal defences</li> <li>• River infrastructure</li> <li>• Encroachment</li> <li>• Design statements</li> </ul>
URB25	Thames Path	Character of the River Thames and riverfront	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities to realign Thames Path onto the riverfront</li> </ul>
URB26	Thames Foreshore	Character of the River Thames and riverfront	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and enhance access to the foreshore</li> </ul>
URB27	Areas of Special Character	Areas that provide a unique and strategic contribution to London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution of Sydenham Ridge</li> <li>• Contribution of Blackheath</li> </ul>
URB28	Deptford Creek	Improve the Thames and Deptford Creek environment and respect its special character Nature Conservation interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public access and views to Creek in association with Waterlink Way</li> <li>• Appearance structure and environmental quality of Creek Walls</li> <li>• Encroachment of development into the Creek</li> </ul>
URB29	Art in Public Places	Preserve and improve quality of street scene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of public art</li> <li>• Murals to screen prominent sits boarded up in preparation for development</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 3: OPEN SPACE</b>			
STR.O S 1	To protect all open space in the Borough from inappropriate built development.	Protection of open space	Development of Open Space.
STR.O S 2	To seek to provide additional open space in the Borough, particularly in areas identified as deficient in accessible provision.	Provide additional open space in deficient areas.	Allow opportunities for additional Open Space.
STR.O S 3	To protect and wherever possible enhance nature conservation and biodiversity in the Borough.	Protect and enhance biodiversity.	Protect sites of nature conservation from development.
OS 1	Metropolitan Open Land	Preserve the open character of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL).	Preserving the open nature of MOL (certain uses are listed as appropriate, and only limited extension of buildings allowed).
OS 2	Land Close to Metropolitan Open Land	Consider visual amenity, character or use of any development fringing MOL.	Consider effects of development adjoining MOL.
OS 3	Green Chains	Protect Open spaces forming the South East London Green Chain.	Consider linkages to South East London Green Chain.
OS 4	Waterlink Way	Safeguard the proposed route of the Waterlink Way and land adjacent as MOL.	Agreements with developers of sites within and adjoining the route could: - provide additional open space; - improve the quality of footpaths and cycleways; - create & enhance wildlife habitats within the waterways.
OS 5	Green Corridors	Protect Green Corridors for their nature conservation and informal recreation value.	Developments within Green Corridors should enhance conservation and informal recreation.
OS 6	River Corridors	Protect, enhance and restore the natural elements of the river environment.	Potential for improvements to river environment through planning applications.
OS 7	Other Open Space	Development of Public Open Space (POS) or Urban Green Space (UGS).	Criteria for appropriate development on POS or UGS.
OS 8	Areas of Public Open Space Deficiency	Provide POS and enhance public access to POS in areas identified as being deficient.	Negotiate with developers for new areas of Public Open Space within housing schemes.

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>POLICY SUMMARY</b>	<b>ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY</b>	<b>ISSUES - D.C POLICIES</b>
OS 9	Temporary Open Space	Bring suitable vacant land into temporary open space use.	UNKNOWN
OS 10	Trees in Open Spaces	Loss of trees for amenity values.	Prevent the loss of trees and allow Tree Preservation Orders.
OS 11	Sport and Recreation	Loss and damage to outdoor sport and recreation land.	Loss or damage to outdoor sport and recreation land.
OS 12	Nature Conservation on Designated Sites	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance.
OS 13	Nature Conservation	Protect and enhance nature conservation value of all sites.	Protect nature conservation value of all sites through the imposition of planning conditions or new habitat provision nearby.
OS 14	Burial Spaces	Protect and enhance existing burial space, considering reuse if possible.	Not relevant
OS 15	Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes	Protect and enhance the parks and gardens of special historic interest included in the English Heritage Register.	Protect and enhance the parks and gardens of special historic interest.
OS 16	World Heritage Site Buffer Zone	Visual impact of developments within the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone.	Consider visual impact of developments within World Heritage Site Buffer Zone.
OS 17	Protected Species	Prohibit development or land use with an adverse impact upon protected plant and animal species.	Consider protected plant and animal species.
<b>Chapter 4: Environmental Protection</b>			
STR. ENV PRO 1	Minimise generation of waste and encourage greater reuse of materials and recycling of waste, ensure environmentally acceptable waste disposal schemes.	Reuse and recycling of waste through environmentally acceptable schemes.	Waste management sites within developments. Access for waste collection.
STR. ENV PRO 2	Reduce levels of environmental pollution, improve air and water quality, locate polluting activities to minimise any environmental impact.	Minimise polluting activities.	Minimise impacts of polluting activities.
STR. ENV PRO 3	Encourage renewable energy generation and natural resource conservation.	Encourage renewable energy and natural resource conservation.	Encourage renewable energy schemes in developments.
STR. ENV PRO 4	Facilitate improvement and decontamination of poor quality, degraded and contaminated land.	Re-use of contaminated Land	Assess impacts of developments on contaminated land.
STR. ENV PRO 5	To protect areas liable to river or tidal flooding and to control surface water drainage.	Identification of areas subject to river or tidal flooding. Control of surface water drainage.	Avoidance and mitigation of effects of flooding on developments.
ENV. PRO 1	Waste Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO), the Waste Hierarchy, the Proximity Principle and Regional Self-Sufficiency.	Waste Management and Recycling	Waste management sites within developments. Access for waste collection.
ENV. PRO 2	Special Wastes and Hazardous Substances	Public health and safety resulting from special wastes, hazardous substances.	Assessment of Hazardous waste / contaminated sites.
ENV. PRO 3	Waste Management Co-ordination	Co-ordinate its waste management methods with neighbouring authorities.	N/A
ENV. PRO 4	Waste Transfer Stations	New Waste transfer stations and associated amenity impacts.	Impacts of New waste transfer stations in the Borough (visual amenity, odour, traffic and access).
ENV. PRO 5	Waste Management Facilities	Criteria to assess applications for waste management facilities.	Criteria to consider for applications of W.M Sites. (listed)
ENV. PRO 6	Recycling and Civic Amenity Site	Encouraging Recycling Provide a civic amenity site (Landmann Way).	Waste management sites within developments.
ENV. PRO 7	Environmental Impact Assessment	Assessment of Environmental effects of Developments.	Require an EIA where a development has significant likely

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>POLICY SUMMARY</b>	<b>ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY</b>	<b>ISSUES - D.C POLICIES</b>
			effects upon the environment.
ENV. PRO 8	Air Quality Management Areas	Definition of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).	Assessment of impact of new developments on air quality within AQMA's.
ENV. PRO 9	Potentially Polluting Uses	Avoid adverse effects from polluting uses.	Criteria to consider for applications of polluting uses (listed)
ENV. PRO 10	Contaminated Land	Appropriate use of Contaminated Land.	Remedial measures on contaminated land.
ENV. PRO 11	Noise Generating Development	Resist unacceptable levels of noise.	Mitigate effects of Noise generating activities.
ENV. PRO 12	Light Generating Development	Resist unacceptable levels of light.	Mitigate effects of obtrusive lighting.
ENV PRO 13	Aggregates	Use of recycled aggregates	New developments use recycled aggregates, where appropriate.
ENV. PRO 14	Controlling Development in the Flood Plain	Identification of areas subject to flood hazard.	Mitigation of risk from flood hazards.
ENV. PRO 15	Sustainable Surface Water Drainage in New Development	Use of Sustainable Water Drainage.	Use of Sustainable Water Drainage.
ENV. PRO 16	Protection of Tidal and Fluvial Defences	Protection of flood defences.	Protection of flood defences.
ENV PRO 17	Management of the Water Supply	Prevent depletion or reduction in quality of future water supplies. Water use efficiency	Adequate foul and surface water drainage capacity, being environmentally acceptable.
ENV. PRO 18	Electricity Generation	Avoid Environmental effects of Electricity Generation schemes.	Criteria to consider for applications of Electricity Generation schemes (listed).
ENV. PRO 19	Energy Efficiency	Energy and natural resource efficiency.	Energy efficiency and natural resource conservation through design, orientation, density and location.
ENV. PRO 20	Renewable Energy	Renewable energy.	Renewable energy schemes.
<b>Chapter 5: Housing</b>			
STR. HSG1	To prevent the loss of viable residential property as a consequence of development, change of use or redevelopment schemes, and where a loss is considered acceptable to ensure that at least equal provision is made elsewhere in the borough.	Prevent the loss of housing.	Merits of proposal involving loss of housing.
STR. HSG2	To protect and enhance the character and amenity of residential areas, while providing for higher density in defined Sustainable Living Areas.	Protect and enhance the character and amenity of residential areas.  Higher densities in Sustainable Living Areas.	
STR. HSG3	To ensure a mix and balance of residential provision to ensure a full range of identified housing need including single people, families of different sizes, persons with special needs and affordable housing.	Meet housing need.  Provide sufficient affordable housing to meet needs.	Providing housing for a range of households, household sizes and affordable housing.
STR. HSG4	To make provision for at least 8,400 dwellings in the period 1992 and 2006 and to recognise the likely need for a minimum of 11,178 new residential units in the period 1997 to 2016.	Providing sufficient housing to meet needs.	Site allocations to meet housing provision.
HSG1	Prevention of Loss of Housing	Prevent the loss of housing.	Policy to consider merits of proposal involving loss of housing.
HSG2	Housing on Previously Developed Land	Preferred use of windfall sites. Re-use of previously developed land.	
HSG3	Provision of Housing Sites	Provide sufficient housing.	
HSG4	Residential Amenity	Improve and safeguard residential amenity.	Residential Development Standards

POLICY No.	POLICY SUMMARY	ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY	ISSUES - D.C POLICIES
			including: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ siting of new development;</li> <li>➤ landscaping;</li> <li>➤ design;</li> <li>➤ gardens;</li> <li>➤ conservation;</li> <li>➤ character;</li> <li>➤ community facilities;</li> <li>➤ open space;</li> <li>➤ transport in residential areas.</li> </ul>
HSG5	Layout and Design of New Residential Development	Quality of new residential development.	Residential development standards including: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ privacy, outlook, natural lighting, amenity space;</li> <li>➤ Parking;</li> <li>➤ Energy efficiency;</li> <li>➤ Accessibility.</li> </ul>
HSG6	Dwelling Mix		Dwelling mix
HSG7	Gardens		Residential Development Standards – open space. Retention of ecological important features in new housing.
HSG8	Backland and In-Fill Development	Backland and in-fill development.	Residential Development Standards (Backlands) including: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ gardens;</li> <li>➤ design;</li> <li>➤ privacy.</li> </ul>
HSG9	Conversion of Residential Property	Conversions of existing residential properties.	Residential Development Standards (Conversions) - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ minimum floorspace;</li> <li>➤ amenity;</li> <li>➤ character;</li> <li>➤ parking;</li> <li>➤ existing use;</li> <li>➤ garden / private open space.</li> </ul>
HSG 10	Conversion of Office and other Commercial Space to Residential Accommodation	Conversions of non-residential property (linked to PPS3 requirements to convert to housing unneeded employment and commercial land) Live / Work Developments	Residential Development Standards (Conversions) Residential Development Standards (Live / Work)
HSG 11	Conversion of Space Above Shops to Residential Accommodation	Conversions of non-residential property.	Residential Development Standards (Conversions) including:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ conflicts with existing land uses;</li> <li>➤ access;</li> <li>➤ environmental quality;</li> <li>➤ parking;</li> <li>➤ safety standards.</li> </ul>
HSG 12	Residential Extensions	Residential Extensions	Residential Development Standards (Residential Extensions) including: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ functional requirements;</li> <li>➤ external space for recreation and domestic purposes;</li> <li>➤ privacy;</li> <li>➤ amenity;</li> <li>➤ urban design;</li> <li>➤ special needs accommodation (e.g. large families, the elderly, those in need of care).</li> </ul>
HSG 13	Affordable Housing	Number of affordable housing provision to meet affordable housing need.	
HSG 14	Provision of Affordable Housing	Threshold for affordable housing in new development.	Affordable housing suitability on an individual site, including: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ proximity of local services;</li> <li>➤ whether provision would prejudice other planning objectives.</li> </ul> Residential Development Standards (affordable housing), including: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ housing mix and type.</li> </ul>
HSG 15	Creating Mixed and Balanced Communities	Mixed and balanced communities.	Off-site provision of affordable housing.



<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>POLICY SUMMARY</b>	<b>ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY</b>	<b>ISSUES - D.C POLICIES</b>
		Existing concentrations of social rented housing.	Flexible tenures in areas of high social rented housing.
HSG 16	Density	Locations for Higher Densities	Housing – Density
HSG 17	Sustainable Living Areas	Locations for higher densities and flexible residential development standards.	Residential Development Standards, including: - ➤ locations for flexible standards.
HSG 18	Special Needs Housing	Provision of short and long stay supported accommodation.	
HSG 19	Housing in Multiple Occupation	Modification of housing in multiple occupation to achieve greater self-containment.	
HSG 20	Travellers sites	Need for travellers sites.	Criteria for location of travellers sites (ODPM Circular)
HSG 21	Bed And Breakfasts	Provision of bed and breakfast accommodation.	Standards for Bed & Breakfast developments.
HSG 22	Consultation on Housing Developments	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
	<b>Chapter 6: Sustainable Transport and Parking.</b>		
STR.TR N 1	Co-ordinate land use and development with the provision of transport and car parking, so as to minimise the need to travel by car and provide good access to premises, especially in Town Centres.	Car travel. Access to facilities, especially in Town Centres.	Location of activity generators in relation to public transport and parking.  Provision of car parking.
STR.TR N 2	Seek improvements to the provision of public transport in the Borough, which benefit residents and minimise adverse impacts on the environment.	Sustainable transport options. Provision of public transport. Environmental impacts.	Developer contributions to contribute to public transport provision.
STR.TR N 3	Ensure that adequate and safe provision is made for cyclists, pedestrians and people with disabilities in new development and improve access and facilities within existing land uses.	Safe provision for cyclists and pedestrians.	Location of cycle and pedestrian paths in new and exiting developments.
STR.TR N 4	Adopt an integrated car parking strategy which contributes to the objectives of traffic reduction, whilst protecting the operational needs of major public facilities, essential economics and the needs of people with disabilities.	Traffic management. Disabled requirements.	Traffic management via car parking strategy.
TRN 1	Location of development.	Location of public transport facilities in relation to large scale development.	Location of public transport facilities in relation to large scale development.
TRN 2	Travel impact statements.	Impact of development major schemes on congestion, safety, and the surrounding environment.	Developers to provide statements for all major schemes.
TRN 3	Developer contributions.	Developer contributions to highway improvements, traffic management and accessible public transport and cycle/pedestrian facilities.	Developer contributions to contribute to transport provision.
TRN 4	Access for public transport.	Accessibility (roads and footpaths).	Accessibility of major development schemes.
TRN 5	Green travel plans.	Management of organisations travel needs.	Sustainable travel options.
TRN 6	Employment areas.	Accessibility to employment areas.	Accessibility to employment areas.
TRN 7	Transport by rail.	Transport by rail.	Encourage transport by rail.
TRN 8	Use of River Thames.	Freight and passenger use of Thames.	Encourage freight and passenger use of Thames.
TRN 9	Shopping areas.	Accessibility. Traffic impacts.	Accessibility. Traffic impacts.
TRN 10	Protection and improvement of public transport.	Protection and improvement of public transport.	Provision and access of public transport.
TRN 11	New rail schemes.	Impact on residents and the local environment.	Impact on residents and the local environment.
TRN 12	Lewisham interchange.	Interchange facilities and linkages.	Transport linkages. Connectivity.
TRN 13	Transport interchange.	Interchange facilities and linkages.	Transport linkages. Connectivity.
TRN	Cycle parking.	Cycle parking provision.	Cycle parking provision.

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>POLICY SUMMARY</b>	<b>ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY</b>	<b>ISSUES - D.C POLICIES</b>
14			
TRN 15	Provision for cyclists and walkers.	Convenient, safe and secure cycle and pedestrian facilities.	Convenient, safe and secure cycle and pedestrian facilities.
TRN 16	Developing pedestrian and cycle networks.	Status of Strategic Cycle Network and Strategic Walking routes.	Safe, convenient and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes.
TRN 17	Protecting cyclists and pedestrians.	Cyclists and pedestrian safety (including people with disabilities).	Needs and safety of cyclists and pedestrians (including people with disabilities).
TRN 18	The road hierarchy.	Road hierarchy.	Traffic management.
TRN 19	New road building and improvements.	Traffic congestion.	Impacts on local residents, congestion, public transport and safety.
TRN 20	Improving road safety.	Road safety.	Developer contributions to improve road safety.
TRN 21	Traffic management.	Traffic management.	Traffic calming measures.
TRN 22	Home zones.	Traffic management measures.	Encourage alternative transport modes.
TRN 24	Car free residential development.	Car free residential development. Access to public transport.	Access to public transport. Adverse impacts on on-street parking.
TRN 25	Off-street parking for residential conversions.	Off-street parking for residential conversions.	Off-street parking for residential conversions.
TRN 26	Controlled parking zones.	Location of controlled parking zones.	Developer contributions for proposals adversely impacting on-street parking.
TRN 27	Car parking standards.	Car parking standards.	Need for off street parking (including disabled needs).
TRN 27A	Dual use of private car parks	Dual use of private car parks	Investigate dual use opportunities.
TRN 28	Motorcycle parking.	Motorcycle parking provision.	Need for motorcycle parking.
	<b>Chapter 7: Employment</b>		
STR. EMP 1	Protect and increase the number and range of employment opportunities, having regard to sustainability and availability of sites and buildings including appropriate provision for live work	Provision of sites for employment. Judge sustainability and availability.	Range/number of job opportunities on sites. Live work developments Site allocations
STR. EMP 2	Protect and range of suitable sites for business including industrial uses, in line with sustainability and environmental objectives, especially for new growth areas of the economy	Provision of sites for business Identify new economic growth areas and sustainability and environmental suitability	Suitability of sites and site allocations for business/industrial use and for new growth areas of the economy
STR. EMP 3	Promote business clusters particularly for the creative and cultural industrial sector	Promote business clusters particularly for the creative and cultural industrial sector	Site allocations to provide for business clusters
EMP 1	Satisfactory supply of employment land	Providing sufficient employment land to meet needs.	Site allocations for employment uses.
EMP 2	Retention and promotion of premises for use by Creative Industries	Retention and promotion of premises for use by Creative Industries.	Site allocations. Use of planning conditions and S106 agreements in relation to new creative industry developments.
EMP 3	Defined Employment Areas	Business uses on Defined Employment Areas	Criteria for development on Defined Employment Areas
EMP 4	Employment Sites outside Defined Employment Areas	Business uses on employment sites outside Defined Employment areas.	Criteria for development on employment sites outside Defined Employment Areas.
EMP 5	Intensification of Existing Business Use	Safeguard amenity.	Criteria for judging when intensification of business use will require planning permission.
EMP 6	New Office Development	Location of new office development	Criteria for location of new office development.
EMP 7	Live-Work Developments	Location of Live/work developments	Criteria for location and SPG on live work standards
EMP 8	Working from Home		Criteria for judging intensification of business uses at home to the point where it affects residential amenity
EMP 9	Convoys Wharf Special Policy Area	Protection of Wharf uses	Criteria for loss of wharf
EMP	Convoys Wharf – Comprehensive	Regeneration priorities for large	Uses on Convoys Wharf if the site is

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>POLICY SUMMARY</b>	<b>ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY</b>	<b>ISSUES - D.C POLICIES</b>
9A	Redevelopment	development sites	completely redeveloped
EMP 9B	Convoys Wharf – Partial Redevelopment	Regeneration priorities for large development sites	Uses on Convoys Wharf if the site is completely redeveloped
	Chapter 8: Shopping and Town Centres		
STR STC 1	Sustain & promote Vitality & Viability of shopping centres in Borough	Protecting and promote quality town centres.	Details of implementing via DC grant or refuse planning permission
STR 2	Location of large scale retail development	Location of new stores in/out of existing	Size threshold for new retail
STR 3	Environmental improvements	Improve attractiveness of existing centres	
STC 1	Sets out existing retail hierarchy	Maintain and improve role & function of centres in retail hierarchy	
STC 2	Location of large new stores	Location of large new stores	Criteria for sequential test
STC 3	Location of new cinemas	Promotion of TC & improve entertainment	Criteria for location & change of use
STC 4	Protection of A1 use in core areas	Attractiveness and V&V issues for TC	Detailed frontages protection policy
STC 5	Providing for A2 & A3 uses in TC	Role & function & V&V issues for TC	Criteria for use and change of use. Also need to consider A4 & A5 use
STC 6	Promote TC uses other than A1, A2 & A3	V&V Promote TC uses other than A1, A2 & A3 any contraction issues	TC boundary detail CoU policy
STC 7	Loss of local shopping facilities (centres)	Loss of local shopping facilities	Detailed DC criteria policy
STC 8	Loss of local shopping facilities (parades)		Detailed DC criteria policy
STC 9	Location of restaurants & take away food shops	New use class A4 & A5	Take away in local parades
STC 10	Location of mini cab offices		Detailed DC criteria policy
STC 11	Regeneration strategies for TC	Regeneration strategies for TC. BIDs	TC management?
STC 12	Promote mixed use schemes	Promote mixed use schemes	Site specific allocation & type of mix
STC 13	Promotion & location of leisure facilities	Promoting the night time economy	Site allocation & Detailed DC criteria policy
STC 13a	Promoting retail on Downham depot		Update of specific site allocation
STC 14	Promoting Metropolitan status for LTC	Promoting Metropolitan status for LTC	
STC 15	Promoting Hotel in LTC	V&V issues	Sites specific allocation
STC 16	Environmental improvements in TC	Environmental improvements in TC	
STC 17	Support for A205 improvements in Catford	Support for A205 improvements in Catford	Detail of any road alignment
STC 18	Promoting tourism in TC & Creekside	Promoting tourism in TC & Creekside	
	Chapter 9: Leisure, Community Facilities and Education		
STR.L CE 1	Ensure sufficient education and community facilities to enable the Council, and other protective and public authorities to meet their statutory obligations and duties.	Provision of education and community facilities to meet statutory obligations.	Adequate provision of education and community facilities.
STR.L CE 2	Ensure leisure, community, arts, cultural, entertainment, sports, health care, child care, protective and public services and education facilities are located in appropriate places that both contribute to sustainability objectives and provide access for users.	Appropriate location of community facilities and services. Accessibility to all users.	Provision and location of community facilities and services.
STR.L CE 3	Prevent loss of valuable existing leisure, community, arts cultural, entertainment facilities as a consequence of redevelopment or change of use.	Loss of valuable community facilities and services.	Identify valuable community facilities and services.
STR.L CE 4	Promote the Borough's potential for tourism and encourage the provision of hotel accommodation and tourist related attractions in appropriate locations.	Provision of accommodation and tourist facilities/infrastructure.	Location and provision of tourist facilities.

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>POLICY SUMMARY</b>	<b>ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY</b>	<b>ISSUES - D.C POLICIES</b>
LCE 1	Location of new and improved leisure, community and education facilities.	Location of community and education facilities.	Suitable location of community and education facilities.
LCE 2	Existing leisure and community facilities.	Loss of existing leisure and community facilities.	Loss or change of use of existing leisure and community facilities.
LCE 3	Educational sites and playing fields.	Improvements. Provision of future sites.	Improvements. Provision of future sites.
LCE 4	Places for children to play.	Attractive, safe and accessible play facilities.	Provision and suitable location of play facilities.
LCE 5	Day nursery and child care facilities.	Adequate provision of facilities.	Provision of existing and future facilities.
LCE 6	Artificial grass pitches.	Provision and location of grass pitches.	Provision and location of grass pitches.
LCE 7	Tourism and tourist accommodation.	Location and accessibility. Environmental impacts.	Appropriate site provision. Accessibility to public transport. Environmental impacts.
LCE 8	Public conveniences.	Adequate provision for public conveniences.	Well located, signed posted and accessible facilities. Disability design standards.

# **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

**Preferred Options Report  
For the Spatial (core) Strategy**

## **APPENDIX B**

**Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account.**

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN COMMUNITY LEVEL</b></p> <p><u>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Proponent body United Nations) 2002</u>  <b>Status: Statutory</b></p>	<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns WSSD outcome: Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>- 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</p> <p>Example regional actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater resource efficiency</li> <li>• Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management</li> <li>• Waste reduction and producer responsibility</li> <li>• Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement</li> </ul> <p>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency</li> <li>• New technology development</li> <li>• Low-carbon programmes.</li> </ul> <p>Biodiversity: Significantly reduce rate of loss by 2010</p>	<p>The WSSD represented a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development coming 30 years after the Stockholm commitment to tackle environmental degradation and ten years after the Rio Summit and Declaration of 1992. The key outcomes of the summit were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – from our origins to the future, and a Key Outcomes statement mapping out commitments made by all parties (and in particular national governments).</p>	<p>Supporting programme</p>
<p><u>European Spatial Declaration on Sustainable Development</u>  <b>Proponent body European Union 1999</b>  <b>Status: voluntary</b></p>	<p>Chapter 1 identifies territory as a new dimension of European policy. Spatial balance can contribute to a more even geographic distribution of growth. In addition, 'balanced and sustainable spatial development' can reconcile social and economic claims on land with the area's ecological and cultural functions, with a balanced settlement structure the key.</p> <p>Chapter 3 presents policy options under three 'spatial development guidelines' as follows:</p>	<p>The aim of the spatial development declaration is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. In the Ministers' view, that is important is to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic and social cohesion;</li> <li>• conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural</li> </ul>	<p>Supporting programme</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002 - 2012</b>  <b>Status: voluntary</b></p>	<p>1. Polycentric Spatial Development and a New Urban-Rural Partnership  2. Parity of Access to Infrastructure and Knowledge  3. Wise Management of the Natural and Cultural Heritage  Each is broken down into topics and sixty policy options so only policy 1 is mentioned here.  This is the strengthening of several larger zones of global economic integration in the EU (including London), equipped with high-quality, global functions and service, including the peripheral areas, through transnational spatial development strategies."</p> <p>The programme identifies four environmental areas for priority actions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change</li> <li>• Nature and Biodiversity</li> <li>• Environment and Health and Quality of Life</li> <li>• Natural Resources and Waste</li> </ul> <p>The Programme provides the environmental component of the Community's strategy for sustainable development : placing Environment policy in a broad perspective, also considering economic and social aspects. The link is made between environment and European objectives for growth, competitiveness and employment.</p>	<p>heritage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more balanced competitiveness of the European territory. However, due to cultural variety, spatial development policies, must not standardize local and regional identities in the EU, which help enrich the quality of life of its citizens.</li> </ul>	
			Supporting programme

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter Directive</b>  <b>Proponent body European Commission</b>  <b>1996</b>  <b>Status: Statutory</b></p>	<p>EU Directives legally bind all Member States to an overall objective to be achieved. They are defined following proposals by the European Commission and a process of consultation and agreement between members of the European Parliament and EU Council of elected ministers.</p> <p>Air pollution has been one of Europe's main political concerns since the late 1970s. EU air quality policy takes the form of an Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and a number of 'daughter' directives which address individual or groups of specific pollutants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first Daughter Directive (1999/30/EC) relating to limit values for NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, Pb and PM<sub>10</sub> in ambient air came into force in July 1999 with member states having two years to translate targets into national law.</li> <li>• The second Daughter Directive (2000/69/EC) relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air came into force on the 13th of December 2000.</li> <li>• The third Daughter Directive relating to ozone 2002/3/EC was adopted on 12 February 2002.</li> <li>• There is a proposal for a fourth Daughter Directive to cover the remaining pollutants, but this has yet to be agreed or adopted.</li> </ul>	<p>LDF requires robust policies relating to air quality, which will help to reach attainable targets that are set within the SEA Framework.</p>	<p>The appraisal framework requires an objective relating to air quality, attainable targets, and recognised indicators that will allow for progress to be effectively monitored.</p>
<p><b>Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)</b></p>	<p>EU Directives legally bind all Member States to an overall objective to be</p>	<p>The LDF will be required to contain policies that encourage effective</p>	<p>The SEA/SA will need specific objectives to reduce the amount of</p>



Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>Proponent body European Commission 1975</b> <b>Status: Statutory</b></p>	<p>achieved. They are defined following proposals by the European Commission and a process of consultation and agreement between members of the European Parliament and EU Council of elected ministers. The EU is aiming for a significant cut in the amount of rubbish generated, through new waste prevention initiatives, better use of resources, and encouraging a shift to more sustainable consumption patterns. It wants to reduce the quantity of waste going to 'final disposal' by 20% from 2000 to 2010, and by 50% by 2050, with special emphasis on cutting hazardous waste.</p>	<p>waste management at a range of scales, firstly through prevention and secondly recovery</p>	<p>waste requiring final disposal. Indicators and targets are required for the proportion of waste reused, recycled and recovered.</p>
<p><b>Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora)</b> <b>Proponent body European Commission 1992</b> <b>Status: Statutory</b></p>	<p>Promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. In applying these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. The provisions of the Directive require Member States to introduce a range of measures including the protection of species listed in the Annexes; to undertake surveillance of habitats and species and produce a report every six years on the implementation of the Directive. The 189 habitats listed in Annex I</p>	<p>Requirement to include an Appropriate Assessment at preferred options stage and policies to protect listed species and habitats in the Habitats directive.</p>	<p>Supporting programme</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds)</b>  <b>Proponent body European Commission</b>  <b>1979</b>  <b>Status: Statutory</b></p>	<p>of the Directive and the 788 species listed in Annex II, are to be protected by means of a network of sites.</p> <p>The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3).</p> <p>The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I (PDF 106KB) of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). (Together with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of pan-European protected areas known as Natura 2000 .)</p> <p>The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5).</p> <p>In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). A very wide range of other statutory and non-statutory activities also support the Bird Directive's implementation in the UK. This includes national bird monitoring schemes , bird conservation research, and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan which involves action for a number of bird species and the habitats which support</p>	<p>The LDF will be required contain policies that protect bird species and their habitats as listed in the Birds Directive</p>	<p>Supporting programme</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>Water Framework (2000/60/EC)</b>  <b>Proponent body European Commission</b>  <b>2000</b>  <b>Status: Statutory</b></p>	<p>To establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater. It will ensure all aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good status' by 2015.</p>	<p>The LDF is required to include policies on protection and enhancement of water courses and reduce discharge into the river systems.</p>	<p>Supporting programme</p>
<b>NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL</b>			
<p><b>The London Plan (Feb 2004)</b>  <b>Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (May 2006)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces-the 'Compact City'</li> <li>• To make London a better city for people to live in.</li> <li>• To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth.</li> <li>• To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination.</li> <li>• To improve London's accessibility.</li> <li>• To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city.</li> </ul> <p>Appendix 1 is a brief summary of the London Plans key objectives relevant to Lewisham.</p>	<p><b>HOUSING</b>  Provision of new homes in London 1997 – 2016 – 17,350 (870/annum) (Target being reviewed – 2005)  Strategic target of 50% affordable housing from all sources.  Affordable housing tenure split – 70% social housing, 30% intermediate.  10% of new housing to be designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting housing target.</li> <li>• Meeting affordable housing target.</li> <li>• Tenure mix.</li> <li>• Definition of affordable housing.</li> <li>• Prevent the loss of housing and affordable housing without its planned replacement at existing or higher densities.</li> <li>• Providing new housing in Opportunity Area (northern part of the borough).</li> <li>• Review employment land for suitability as housing.</li> <li>• Town centres &amp; good public transport areas to be a focus for new housing.</li> <li>• Bring unused housing back into use.</li> <li>• Provision of a range of housing choices (e.g. size, mix).</li> <li>• Provision of special needs and specialist housing.</li> </ul>	<p>Meeting housing and affordable housing needs to be reflected in sustainability objectives.</p> <p>Efficient use of land to be reflected in sustainability objective.</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New housing to be built to 'lifetime home' standards / wheelchair accessible housing.</li> <li>Major housing development to be located in areas of high public transport accessibility.</li> <li>Protect traveller and gypsies sites and establish criteria for new sites.</li> </ul>	
RETAIL		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As PPG 6 require appropriate health, education, public and community services to locate in TC.</li> <li>Support TC management &amp; BIDs</li> <li>Maintain/enhance/manage local centres</li> <li>Have regard to hierarchy of centres</li> <li>Policy 3D1 boroughs should designate core &amp; secondary shopping areas</li> </ul>	Sustaining local centres and economic viability of some district centres.
URBAN DESIGN Nil		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good design</li> <li>Sustainable design and construction</li> <li>Viewing lines of St Paul's Cathedral</li> <li>Maximise intensity of use compatible with local context – local context studies</li> <li>Identification of locations for high buildings</li> <li>Good design of high buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable design and construction</li> <li>Heritage and cultural factors</li> <li>Sustainable locations for high buildings</li> <li>Protection of the water environment</li> <li>Sustainable riverside uses</li> <li>Flood risk locations</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify areas of character that may be affected by high buildings</li> <li>protection of water environment of the Thames and Ravensbourne network</li> <li>sustainable riverside uses</li> <li>flood risk</li> <li>river related uses</li> <li>design of built form adjacent the network</li> <li>designate a Thames Policy Area to provide a detailed planning framework for the River Thames</li> </ul>	
<p>WASTE</p> <p>See targets from MWMS</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguard existing W.M sites.</li> <li>Identify and support new sites in suitable locations</li> <li>Require storage facilities in new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management</li> </ul>
<p>AGGREGATES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% reuse of construction and demolition waste.</li> <li>60% reuse of waste as aggregates in London by 2011</li> </ul> <p>RENEWABLE ENERGY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Energy strategy for targets.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect sources of aggregates.</li> <li>Encourage aggregate management facilities (recycling, processing, storage) where suitable.</li> <li>Require major developments to demonstrate energy demand and how renewables can be incorporated.</li> <li>Acceptability of sites for wind turbines and other renewable energy provisions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of Aggregates</li> <li>Renewable energy</li> </ul>
<p>EFFICIENT USE OF WATER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring adequate water resources and infrastructure is available in new</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water efficiencies and adequate infrastructure</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
	<p>CLIMATE CHANGE: No targets</p> <p>CONTAMINATED LAND: No targets</p> <p>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: No targets</p> <p>TRANSPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase capacity of public transport in London by up to 50% over the Plan period.</li> <li>• From 2001-2011, zero growth across the rest of inner London.</li> </ul>	<p>developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess likely impacts of Climate Change.</li> <li>• Remediate contaminated sites to bring into beneficial use.</li> <li>• Locations for storage and limit risk to health and environment.</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel (particularly by car).</li> <li>• Location of high trip development generators.</li> <li>• Parking standards.</li> <li>• Reduction in parking standards.</li> <li>• Provision of adequate cycle facilities.</li> <li>• Support improvement projects and walking routes identified in the Plan.</li> <li>• East London Line extension.</li> <li>• Site allocation for East London line extension.</li> <li>• Criteria for new roading projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change issues</li> <li>• Remediation of contaminated land.</li> <li>• Location of hazardous waste sites.</li> <li>• Sustainable integrated transport networks.</li> </ul>
	<p>HEALTH, EDUCATION, COMMUNITY FACILITIES</p> <p>No Targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of and Accessibility to a range of quality community services, particularly education and health.</li> <li>• Social inclusion.</li> <li>• Protection and enhancement of social infrastructure and community facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial planning of major public services (Community, health, education)</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PLANS &amp;</b></p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Given effect through Planning Policy Statement 12 and 'Sustainability</p>	

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>PROGRAMMES REGULATIONS 2004</b> Gives effect to the SEA directive. <b>PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004</b></p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper’ Clause 38 places a duty on Local Authorities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Local Planning Authority is required to produce a Sustainability Appraisal to accompany certain planning documents.</p>	
<p><b>TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990</b></p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Set out the procedures for the preparation, approval and adoption of Development Plans and for the control of development. Certain parts of the Act need to be adhered to in preparing the LDF.</p>	
<p><b>LEWISHAM COMMUNITY STRATEGY</b></p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Make Lewisham a safer place. Reduce the fear of crime. Improve the health and wellbeing of local people. Raise educational attainment (early years, ages 4-19, youth, &amp; adult / lifelong learning). Raise skill levels. Improve employability. Foster enterprise. Sustainable business growth. Growth in creative industries. Develop cultural vitality building on Lewisham’s distinctive cultures and diversity. Regenerate housing. Regenerate transport.</p>	

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
		<p>Regenerate the environment.            Reduce welfare dependency.            Promote Independence.            Increase the life changes of vulnerable members of the community.            Help local communities to develop the capacity to support themselves, act independently, and participate in providing services.            Ensure equality in service delivery.            Improve the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services.            Improve the management of assets.            Optimise investment in infrastructure.</p>	
<p><b>Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London) May 2006</b>  <b>Status: due for examination</b></p>			
<p><b>LOCAL LEVEL</b>  <b>NATURE CONSERVATION / BIODIVERSITY</b></p>			
<p><b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 1998</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To seek conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (ecosystems in their natural surroundings).</li> <li>To share the benefits arising out the utilisation and distribution of genetic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and promotion of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity.</li> </ul>



Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>resources and information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information relating to biodiversity.</li> <li>To increase education, training and awareness of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local biodiversity and geological conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DRAFT PPS9 BIODIVERSITY AND GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote sustainable development (by ensuring biodiversity is conserved)</li> <li>To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology</li> <li>To contribute to an urban renaissance (by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas)</li> <li>To contribute to rural renewal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of areas of wildlife habitat.</li> <li>Recognise opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CONNECTING WITH LONDON'S NATURE – MAYOR'S BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect manage and enhance London's Biodiversity, including the blue ribbon network and within open spaces areas.</li> <li>Improve wildlife habitats and water quality and access to green space.</li> <li>Progress in conserving biodiversity should be measured through indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of areas of wildlife habitat.</li> <li>Recognise opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>DRAFT LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN – A NATURAL RENAISSANCE FOR LEWISHAM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundation for individual Biodiversity Action Plans highlighting locally important plants and animals and their habitats,</li> <li>• Plans provide detailed information to supplement planning and development decisions, and allow for monitoring of progress.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and enhancement of natural wildlife areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of Biodiversity and protection of natural wildlife areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>OPEN SPACE / RECREATION</b></p> <p><b>PPG 17: PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACES, SPORT AND RECREATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities should undertake detailed assessments of existing and future needs and opportunities for open spaces, sports and recreational facilities (quantitative, qualitative, accessibility).</li> <li>• Local authorities should set local standards for open space, using information gained from assessments of needs.</li> <li>• Maintain an adequate supply and protect existing open space.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy and quality of Open Space provided (distribution)</li> <li>• Protection of Open Space from development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy of Open Spaces.</li> </ul>
<p><b>OPEN SPACE STRATEGY FOR LEWISHAM 2004 - 2009</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess availability and adequacy of open spaces in Lewisham.</li> <li>• Protect open space from</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.7ha Open Space availability per ward per 1000 population by 2006 and 1.75ha by 2010.</li> <li>• 3.5% of public space actively managed as natural habitat, Increase to 4.5% by 04/05;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy and quality of Open Space provided (distribution)</li> <li>• Protection of Open Space and biodiversity from development and enhancement where possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy of Open Spaces.</li> <li>• Protection of Biodiversity.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>inappropriate development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance and improve the level of quality of open space, and accessibility to open spaces.</li> <li>To promote wildlife protection, biodiversity management and environmental education throughout Open Space areas.</li> </ul>	<p>5% by 05/06 5.5 by 06/07</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hierarchy of Open Spaces (MOL, POS, UGS)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>HOUSING</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 3 – HOUSING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable housing.</li> <li>Provide wider housing opportunity and choice, a better mix in the size, type and location of housing, and seek to create mixed and balanced communities.</li> <li>Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously developed land.</li> <li>Create more sustainable pattern of development by building in ways which exploit and deliver accessibility by public transport to the full range of infrastructure and services.</li> <li>Seek to reduce car dependency by facilitating more walking and</li> </ul>	<p>National target – 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings.</p> <p>Given that the Plan area is a built-up inner London Borough, this target is not considered to be relevant as most development occurs on previously developed land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide sufficient housing to meet housing need.</li> <li>Provide sufficient affordable housing to meet need.</li> <li>Good quality design in new housing.</li> <li>The transport / housing relationship.</li> <li>Need to reconcile, economic development, employment land and housing</li> <li>Promote mixed use development which includes housing</li> <li>Allow for windfall sites in the plan</li> <li>Reallocate employment land for housing where land can be better used.</li> </ul>	<p>Meeting housing and affordable housing needs to be reflected in sustainability objectives.</p> <p>Cross-cutting issues (transport, design) to be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>cycling, through mixed uses, and by improving linkages by public transport to infrastructure and services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote good design in new housing in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people choose to live.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 3 – HOUSING (DRAFT)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home.</li> <li>Should be greater housing choice.</li> <li>Housing should not be used to reinforce social distinctions.</li> <li>Housing needs of all in the community should be recognised, including those in need of affordable or special housing.</li> <li>New housing should be well designed.</li> <li>New housing should contribute to improving the quality of urban life and make a significant contribution to promoting urban renaissance.</li> </ul>	<p>National target – 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings.</p> <p>Given that the Plan area is a built-up inner London Borough, this target is not considered to be relevant as most development occurs on previously developed land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing sufficient housing &amp; affordable housing to meet housing need.</li> <li>Definition of affordability in the local context.</li> <li>Affordable housing should be provided on site.</li> <li>Need to reconcile economic development, employment land and housing.</li> <li>Higher density development around existing centres and close to public transport.</li> <li>Promote housing in town centres.</li> <li>Flexibility in the application of parking standards / allow significantly lower levels of parking provision in all housing development, including less off-street parking.</li> <li>Urban design, density and needs of people and community to come before the needs of the car.</li> </ul> <p>Priority to be given to the needs of</p>	

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>LEWISHAM HOUSING COMMISSION – FINAL REPORT (2000)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create communities which have a mix of people and properties.</li> <li>• Ensure all Council housing is managed in a way which reacts to and meets the needs of residents.</li> <li>• Bring investment into housing and neighbourhoods to provide long-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pedestrians and cyclists.</li> <li>• Promote mixed use development which includes housing.</li> <li>• Open space to be provided with substantial new housing to serve future residents.</li> <li>• Landscaping, retention and planting of trees, and greening to occur with housing.</li> <li>• Create mixed and balanced communities (avoiding the creation of large areas of housing for a particular social or income group.</li> <li>• Allow for windfall sites in the plan.</li> <li>• Reallocate employment land for housing where land can be better used.</li> <li>• Support conversion of buildings for housing.</li> <li>• Increase density at and around town centres &amp; public transport nodes &amp; set minimum densities.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not provide more social housing in areas which already have large numbers of homes managed by social landlords.</li> <li>• Provide extra social housing both inside and outside the borough.</li> <li>• Encourage more flexible tenure, including part ownership and other shared housing schemes.</li> </ul>	

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>term improvements.</li> <li>Link housing to wider Council objectives like improving health and educational attainment.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote an improved private rental sector.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>LEWISHAM HOUSING STRATEGY 2004 - 2007</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create balanced communities, maximizing the supply and choice of affordable housing</li> <li>Deliver responsive housing services, operating to the highest standards of quality and equality</li> <li>Work with partners for the well-being of Lewisham's communities, linking housing to the wider agenda</li> <li>Deliver sustained investment to provide decent homes for all Lewisham's residents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating more mixed and balanced communities.</li> <li>Maximising affordable housing.</li> <li>Facilitate investment in new housing.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>LEWISHAM HOMELESSNESS REVIEW AND HOMELESS STRATEGY 03-06</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the supply of affordable housing</li> <li>Ensure that regeneration schemes result in minimal net loss of social units</li> <li>Bring Empty Properties in the Borough back into use</li> <li>Increase the supply of temporary accommodation</li> </ul>	<p>Empty properties back into use.</p> <p>100 (03/04) 110 (04/05) 115 (05/06)</p> <p>The planning system is not able to intervene to bring vacant properties back into use. Powers exist outside of the planning system to do this. This target is not relevant. Planning can only encourage this activity.</p>	<p>Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>Minimise the loss of affordable housing through regeneration of social units.</p> <p>Encourage empty houses to be brought back into use.</p>	
<b>URBAN DESIGN</b>			

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 1: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new development in terms of function and impact over the lifetime of the development</li> <li>• Design which fails to take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area should not be accepted</li> <li>• Development plans should contain clear comprehensive and inclusive access policies that consider people's diverse needs and aim to breakdown unnecessary barriers and exclusions to benefit the entire community</li> <li>• Design policies should avoid unnecessary prescription or detail and should concentrate on guiding overall scale, density, layout access etc.</li> <li>• Policies should not impose architectural styles of tastes and should not stifle original design through unsubstantiated requirements to conform to certain styles</li> <li>• It is proper to seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness when supported by clear plan policies or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<p>High quality inclusive design of layout Design should take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area</p> <p>Policies for access for all Design policies should provide general guidance and should not seek to impose specific styles Seek to promote local distinctiveness supported by clear policies.</p>	<p>Assess impact of policies on cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape</p> <p>Assess policies on use of materials , design and function in terms of sustainability</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>supplementary planning documents.</p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 12 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site specific allocations – policies relating to their delivery such as critical access requirements or broad design principles must be set out in a DPD</li> <li>• Area Action Plans – may provide design requirements or in SPD</li> <li>• Conservation Action Area Plans – set out proposals for action to preserve or enhance the area including defining areas where specific conservation measures are proposed and areas subject to specific controls over development</li> <li>• generic development control policies – focus on topics including protecting residential amenity, addressing visual impact etc</li> </ul> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 15 PLANNING AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment</li> <li>• historic environment should not be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Include broad design principles/ access requirements</p> <p>Development control policies on design should focus on principles only</p> <p>Contents of area action plans and conservation action area plans</p>	<p>Sustainability appraisals of site allocations</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• historic environment should not be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Protection for the various elements of the historic environment</p> <p>Policies to allow for appropriate change</p> <p>Policies to reconcile conservation and economic growth where possible</p> <p>Design policies for historic environment</p> <p>Integration of older buildings into</p>	<p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability retention of buildings new uses for them, re-use of building materials etc. economic and social contribution of high quality buildings and environment</p>



Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>sacrificed in favour of short term interests (sustainable) but also recognise that the historic environment cannot be preserved entirely unchanged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• therefore the special aspects of the historic environment together with its capacity for change should be identified and defined through the development plan system</li> <li>• conservation and economic growth not in conflict</li> <li>• economic prosperity can secure the continued vitality of the historic areas and buildings provided there is a realistic and imaginative approach to their alteration and change of use</li> <li>• conservation a key part in economic prosperity by offering attractive conditions that encourage inward investment</li> <li>• positive management of development in conservation areas to ensure vitality and prosperity</li> <li>• design in historic area needs careful consideration in terms of scale, height, mass alignment and materials but not necessarily copies of old style buildings</li> <li>• integrate old buildings into the townscape</li> </ul>		<p>townscape Lists of locally important buildings</p>	

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establish lists of locally important buildings</li> <li>economically viable uses for Listed buildings</li> <li>balance the economic viability of possible uses against the possibly destructive alterations</li> <li>need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered to secure a building's survival</li> </ul>			
<p><b>PPG 16 ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>planning policy guidance on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan system</li> <li>a finite and non-renewable resource requiring appropriate management to ensure preservation of remains</li> <li>important therefore that development plan policies deal with the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their setting and seek to reconcile the need for development with conservation</li> <li>importance and need for archaeological field evaluations, preservation of remains and archaeological agreements in the development process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Protection, preservation and enhancement of archaeological remains</p> <p>Reconcile need for development with conservation</p> <p>Archaeological field evaluations and agreements</p>	<p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>BY DESIGN: URBAN DESIGN IN THE PLANNING SYSTEM – TOWARDS BETTER PRACTICE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplements PPG1 to promote better urban design</li> <li>• sets out series of inter-related urban design objectives dealing with character, continuity, enclosure, quality of the public realm, ease of movement, legibility, adaptability and diversity.</li> <li>• These may be translated into physical forms to define overall layout (routes and building blocks); scale (building heights and massing) appearance (details and use of materials); landscape (public realm, built and green spaces)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Promotion of design objectives</p> <p>Overall layout, sale, appearance, landscape, built and green spaces</p>	<p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability</p>
<p><b>CREATIVE LEWISHAM – LEWISHAM CULTURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision of Lewisham as a visually exciting, creative and imaginative hub, creating a synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy.</li> <li>• any project which impacts on the physical environment should be assessed from an urban design perspective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<p>achieve synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy</p> <p>Urban design analyses</p>	<p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability</p>
<p><b>RPG3A 'SUPPLEMENTARY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Carry over of existing viewing</p>	

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p><b>GUIDANCE ON THE PROTECTION OF STRATEGIC VIEWS IN LONDON</b> Protect two strategic views of St Paul's Cathedral that pass through Lewisham</p> <p><b>SAFER PLACES: THE PLANNING SYSTEM AND CRIME PREVENTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice on planning considerations relating to crime prevention</li> <li>• Establish design principles for all new development which seek to reduce crime and the risk of crime and provide people with a safer and more secure environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<p>corridors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering and influencing crime prevention</li> <li>• the attributes of safe, sustainable places</li> <li>• access and movement</li> <li>• uses structured so that they do not conflict</li> <li>• surveillance</li> <li>• ownership</li> <li>• physical protection</li> <li>• activity</li> <li>• management and maintenance</li> <li>• development control toolkit</li> </ul>	<p>Consideration of cultural, factors etc safety</p>
<p><b>PLANNING &amp; ACCESS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE: A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• delivery of inclusive environments</li> <li>• breaking down of unnecessary barriers and exclusions</li> <li>• consideration of access issues an integral part of planning a development</li> </ul>	<p>Access to ensure long term sustainability of development</p>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LEWISHAM ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY / STATEMENT 2002</b> Corporate orientated Policy document aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce Lewisham's contribution to climate change through use of fossil fuels</li> <li>• Reduce depletion of biodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>Meet national targets of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling or composting domestic waste: 10% by 03/04</li> <li>18% by 05/06</li> <li>30% by 09/10</li> <li>• 30% increase in domestic energy efficiency by 2010.</li> <li>• Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 20% (1990</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy.</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Recycling.</li> <li>• Improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution</li> <li>• Improving environmental quality of built environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy.</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Recycling.</li> <li>• Improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution</li> <li>• Improving environmental quality of built environment.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>and resources through goods / services purchased.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce, re-use or recycle solid waste.</li> <li>• Improve local air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution</li> <li>• Increase biodiversity and local wildlife habitat, improving environmental quality of built environment.</li> </ul>	<p>levels) by 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide sites for waste processing and disposal.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>DRAFT PPS10 AND PPG10: SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable waste management in line with the 'waste hierarchy' and by providing facilities for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste.</li> <li>• Ensure sufficient waste management facilities, and incorporation of re-use/recycling facilities in the new developments is properly considered.</li> <li>• Avoid potential adverse effects on the environment resulting from handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycle or compost household waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% by 2005,</li> <li>30% by 2010,</li> <li>33% by 2015</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide sites for waste processing and disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste management</li> </ul>
<p><b>MAYOR OF LONDON'S MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision is that by 2020, municipal waste should no longer compromise London's future as a sustainable city</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide sites for waste processing and disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste management</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>based on a radical redirection of the way London Boroughs manage their municipal waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the strategy for the management of London's waste by prioritising reduction, reuse, recycling and composting.</li> <li>London will aim to exceed the recycling and composting targets for household waste set by the government.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>DRAFT LEWISHAM MUNICIPAL WASTE STRATEGY 2004/05 – 2009/10</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To minimise Lewisham's annual growth in waste to ensure it is less than the national 3% average.</li> <li>To increase the amount of household waste that is recycled and composted, to deliver strategic sustainable waste management.</li> <li>Ensure 100% of Lewisham's population is served by recyclables kerbside collection or bring facilities, and to provide sufficient and strategically located facilities for the disposal of bulky household waste.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle: 10% by 2003/04 18% by 2005/6 30% by 2009/10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide sites for waste processing and disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management</li> </ul>
<p><b>ENERGY WHITE PAPER – OUR FUTURE, CREATING A LOW CARBON ECONOMY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To out the U.K on a path to achieving a 60% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government target to generate 10% of U.K electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy and energy efficiency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>emissions relative to 2000, by 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain the reliability of energy supplies</li> <li>To promote competitive markets in the U.K and beyond.</li> <li>To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>PPS22: RENEWABLE ENERGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy projects should be accommodated where the technology is viable, and the environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily.</li> <li>Promote and encourage rather than restrict the development of renewable energy sources.</li> <li>Foster community involvement in renewable energy projects to promote knowledge and acceptance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government target to generate 10% of U.K electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of renewable energy schemes.</li> <li>Percentage of energy in new development to come from onsite renewable energy technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MAYOR OF LONDON 'GREEN LIGHT TO CLEAN POWER' ENERGY STRATEGY</b></p> <p>To minimise the effect of London's energy production by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 20% (1990 levels) by 2010, 60% (2000 levels) by 2050.</li> <li>At least one R.E Scheme in every borough by 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of renewable energy schemes.</li> <li>Percentage of energy in new development to come from onsite renewable energy technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth.</li> <li>• Contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities, by innovation in delivering sustainable energy and by improving London's housing stock.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>LEWISHAM ENERGY POLICY (2001)</b> Improve energy efficiency in the Borough by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing affordable warmth; using energy efficient technology in council buildings; using environmentally friendly energy sources; providing advice and education; monitoring energy consumption; using fuel efficient vehicles and promotion of alternative modes of transport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce domestic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 30% by 2011 (1996 baseline).</li> <li>• Ensure 100% of residents have access to energy efficiency heating by 2015.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of renewable energy schemes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>U.K AIR QUALITY STRATEGY – ‘WORKING TOGETHER FOR CLEAN AIR’</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary objective: That everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.</li> <li>• Local Authorities are encouraged to develop their own strategies and advice on Air quality.</li> <li>• To provide the best practicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targets set for individual pollutants – overall reduction sought by 2008 at latest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve air quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage reduction / or mitigation of air polluting land uses.</li> </ul>



Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>protection to human health by setting health-based objectives for eight main air pollutants.</p> <p><b>CLEANING LONDON'S AIR – MAYORS AIR QUALITY STRATEGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise the adverse effects of air pollution on human health and improve air quality to enjoyable levels.</li> <li>Achievement of national air quality objectives need to be balanced.</li> <li>Work in partnerships with London Boroughs to achieve national objectives and air quality levels.</li> <li>Improve air quality by reducing impacts of: road transport, industrial sources, construction and fires, and energy and heating.</li> </ul> <p><b>DRAFT LEWISHAM LOCAL AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN – Dec 2003</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key aim to bring about change to reduce emissions (NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) from main source of pollution (road transport) in a cost-effective and proportionate way.</li> <li>Aim to achieve national air quality standards by establishing four (4) Area Quality Management Areas (AQMA) with designated geographical boundaries.</li> </ul> <p><b>PPS23: PLANNING AND POLLUTION CONTROL</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual targets by pollutant source category.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve air quality (through assessments for developments within designated AQMA's.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote landuses and activities with minimal impacts on air quality</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (found to be most significant pollutants in borough).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve air quality (through assessments for developments within designated AQMA's.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote landuses and activities with minimal impacts on air quality incorporate air quality management areas.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separation of the polluting developments from pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure polluting land uses are appropriately located and</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>Plans should work to compliment existing pollution control regimes by controlling development and use of land through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying land or establishing criteria, for the acceptable location of potentially polluting developments and the reviewing the availability of alternative sites.</li> <li>• Highlighting the need to separate necessary but potentially polluting land uses to reduce conflicts.</li> <li>• Include appropriate policies for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land, reuse previously developed land and protect uncontaminated Greenfield land.</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance with other statutory environmental quality standards or existing action / management plans.</li> </ul>		<p>sensitive developments such as housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the re-use of contaminated land.</li> </ul>	<p>managed.</p>
<p><b>PPG24: PLANNING AND NOISE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that new 'noisy' developments should be sited away from noise sensitive landuses (housing).</li> <li>• Consideration of feasibility of controlling or reducing noise levels, mitigation through use of contributions or planning conditions.</li> <li>• Minimise adverse impact of noise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect noise sensitive land uses from noisy development and activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation or avoidance of impacts arising from noisy activities.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.</p> <p><b>THE MAYOR'S AMBIENT NOISE STRATEGY</b></p> <p>Key aim is to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practises and technology. Three key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on roads</li> <li>• Securing a night aircraft ban across London</li> <li>• Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect noise sensitive land uses from noisy development and activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation or avoidance of impacts arising from noisy activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DRAFT LEWISHAM CONTAMINATED LAND STRATEGY 2001</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The key aim is the strategic identification of areas of contaminated land, through a risk assessment approach, to avoid significant harm to human health.</li> <li>• Mapping and prioritisation of contaminated sites will direct the inspection programme which will provide valuable information about potential risks to human health and the environment.</li> <li>• Aim to reducing the potential damage from past activities by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify contaminated areas and mitigate potential health / safety impacts faced by redevelopment opportunities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation or avoidance of impacts on human health arising from contaminated land.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>permitted contaminated land to be kept in, or returned to, beneficial use wherever practical.</p> <p><b>PPG25: PLANNING AND THE FLOODPLAIN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider potential flood risk on a catchment wide basis, at all stages of planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and risk to human health and safety.</li> <li>Apply precautionary approach, recognising the uncertainties inherent in the prediction of flooding, and have an expectation that flood risk is likely to increase as a result of climate change.</li> <li>Ensuring floodplains are used for natural purposes, functioning efficiently and protected from inappropriate development.</li> </ul> <p><b>PPG14: DEVELOPMENT ON UNSTABLE LAND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aim is not to prevent development, but ensure that it is appropriate and that the physical constraints on the land have been taken into account at all stages of planning.</li> <li>Scope for remedial, preventative or precautionary measures must be fully explored so that land is not sterilised unnecessarily.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify flood hazard areas and avoid inappropriate development in those areas, using a risk based approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation or avoidance of impacts of flooding hazards on property and human health and safety.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of unstable land.</li> <li>RELEVANCE TO LEWISHAM??</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation or avoidance of impacts of unstable land on property and human health and safety.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where areas of instability are known they should be shown on planning maps together with policies intended to apply to these areas.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>RETAIL AND TOWNCENTRES PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 6 – TOWN CENTRES AND RETAIL DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>the Government's objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres;</li> <li>To focus development, especially retail development, in locations where the proximity of businesses facilitates competition from which all consumers are able to benefit and maximizes the opportunity to use means of transport other than the car;</li> <li>To maintain an efficient, competitive and innovative retail sector; and</li> <li>To ensure the availability of a wide range of shops, employment, services and facilitate to which people have easy access by a choice of means of transport.</li> </ul> <p><b>DRAFT PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 6</b> Paragraph 6 sets out the key messages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None as such</li> </ul> <p>But LPAs should monitor the health of town centres and regularly collect information on key indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of retail &amp; leisure uses and Sequential test.</li> <li>Impact of new development on town centres.</li> <li>Concentration of A3 uses.</li> <li>Primary &amp; secondary frontage.</li> <li>Role and function of different centres.</li> <li>Manage access and car parking.</li> <li>Encourage high quality environment &amp; design.</li> <li>New supermarkets to incorporate recycling facility.</li> </ul>	<p>Access by public transport. Location needs to be sustainable. Reduce need to travel for basic services. Promote mixed use for best use of land and resources.</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>of the new draft PPS6 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a re-emphasis of the 'town centres first' objective;</li> <li>• the need for a plan-led approach at both regional and local levels;</li> <li>• the need for local planning authorities to plan for growth and growing town centres;</li> <li>• the need to tackle social exclusion by ensuring access for all to a wide range of everyday goods and services; and</li> <li>• the need to promote more sustainable patterns of development with less reliance on the car.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<p>element in most mixed-use, multi-storey developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult with the community, including the public and private sectors, to ensure that their needs are reflected and that proposed site allocations are realistic and viable.</li> </ul> <p>➤ assess the need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other key town centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative factors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In planning for the evening economy of town centres, LAs should, consider identifying distinct quarters, such as a leisure quarter in larger city centres, where the evening economy might be concentrated.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>USE CLASSES AMENDMENT ORDER 2005</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New class A4 Drinking Establishments</li> <li>• A5 hot food take away</li> </ul>	<p>Concentration or dilution of these uses in town centres.</p>
<p><b>EMPLOYMENT</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 4 – INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT &amp; SMALL FIRMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for choice, flexibility and competition and aim to ensure sufficient land is available readily capable of development and well served by infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide a variety of appropriately located sites</li> <li>• Identify vacant and under used sites and allocate appropriate alternative uses.</li> </ul>	<p>Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives</p> <p>Cross-cutting issues (appropriate alternative uses including housing) to be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure that there is a wide variety of sites available to meet differing needs</li> <li>businesses should be appropriately located to transport facilities, goods and services, and their business catchment areas</li> <li>businesses should be located to reduce the need for travel and achieve sustainability objectives</li> <li>many businesses can be carried on with few environmental effects so it may not be appropriate to separate them from the communities they serve</li> <li>new residential development close to existing industrial users may however detrimentally curb business activities</li> <li>ensure that development by some industries is separated from sensitive land uses.</li> <li>Areas under used or vacant industrial land should be identified, with appropriate alternative uses indicated including industrial and commercial uses.</li> </ul>	<p>Action Plan but no targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a variety of appropriately located sites to accommodate diverse business needs</li> <li>review appropriateness of existing employment sites allocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives</li> <li>Cross-cutting issues</li> </ul>
<p><b>LEWISHAM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS PLAN 2004</b> Lewisham's economic future characterised by themes and linking</p>			

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrepreneurism and Investment: Creation and preservation of an economic base which is competitive and diverse, delivering jobs to all skill levels.</li> <li>• Creativity culture and attraction: Make creative industry key driver of growth.</li> <li>• The learning community: maximising potential for job acquisition conducive to reduction of unemployment and deprivation.</li> <li>• Smart land use: Of employment land to optimise economic growth.</li> <li>• Internal and External Connectivity: Availability of high quality public transport.</li> <li>• High quality of living: education and social support to community</li> <li>• Sustainability: Creation of a balance in supply of business accommodation in parallel with protection of environment and high standards of urban design.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review appropriateness of existing employment sites allocation</li> </ul>	<p>(appropriate alternative uses including housing) to be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives</li> </ul>
<p><b>PLANNING EMPLOYMENT LAND REVIEWS . GUIDANCE NOTE ODPM 2004</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of strong stable productive and competitive economy</li> </ul>			



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review all non-housing allocations and consider whether some should be used for housing or mixed use development</li> <li>Methodology for Employment Land Reviews</li> </ul>			
<p><b>CREATIVE LEWISHAM – LEWISHAM CULTURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>set up to help achieve vision of Lewisham as a visually exciting, creative and imaginative hub within London Borough of Lewisham</li> <li>achieve a more coherent synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy</li> <li>any project which impacts on the physical environment should be assessed from an urban design perspective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Policy promoting creative industries</p> <p>Possible design guidelines f</p>	<p>Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability</p>
<p><b>GLA SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE ON EMPLOYMENT LAND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lewisham identified as area for 'Limited Release of poorer quality industrial land'</li> <li>set of criteria for judging suitability of land for retention in employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Review of employment sites not yet done</p>	<p>Balance to be drawn between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality of the borough</p>
<p><b>ODPM EMPLOYMENT LAND REVIEWS: GUIDANCE NOTE DECEMBER 2004</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staged review of Employment Land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<p>Review of employment sites not yet done</p> <p>Local Demand Study first draft available</p>	<p>Balance to be drawn between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality of the borough</p>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>in terms of sustainability, demand, and whether it should continue to be allocated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of land not developed and allocated for employment</li> <li>• Review of other sites greater than 0.5 ha. or over 500 m<sup>2</sup> floorspace</li> <li>• Objective to ensure that the best employment sites are protected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>		
<p><b>TRANSPORT</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 13: TRANSPORT (2001)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and for freight.</li> <li>• Ensure that jobs, shops, education, health, and leisure facilities are accessible by public transport, walking, and cycling.</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> <li>• Focus major generators of travel demand in town centres near to major public transport interchanges.</li> <li>• Use parking policies as well as other planning and transport measures to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys.</li> <li>• Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable transport options.</li> <li>• Transport/Housing relationship</li> <li>• Location of travel generators.</li> <li>• Influence of parking policies in town centres.</li> <li>• People before traffic.</li> <li>• Accessibility of public transport and key services to local communities.</li> <li>• Reduce air pollution levels and improve health.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable transport options reducing car dependence.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>centres and local neighbourhoods.</li> <li>Protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>		
<p><b>A NEW DEAL FOR TRANSPORT: BETTER FOR EVERYONE (1998)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitment to create better, more integrated transport system to tackle the problems of congestion and pollution.</li> <li>A New Deal for Transport means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ More real transport choice</li> <li>➢ Better buses and trains</li> <li>➢ A better deal for the motorist</li> <li>➢ Better maintained roads</li> <li>➢ a railway system working for the passenger</li> <li>➢ more money for public transport</li> <li>➢ more freight on the railway</li> <li>➢ safer and more secure transport systems</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% increase in bus passenger journeys.</li> <li>Double light rail passenger journeys by 2010.</li> <li>Reduce road deaths or serious injury by 40% and the no. of child deaths or injury by 50% (against 94-98 average).</li> <li>Treble the no. of cycling trips.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated transport system to tackle the problem of congestion and pollution.</li> <li>Increase personal choice by improving the alternatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the transport system</li> </ul>
<p><b>TRANSPORT 2010: MEETING THE LOCAL TRANSPORT CHALLENGE (2000)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long term commitment to increase investment to the transport system and modernise the transport network.</li> <li>Important to integrate transport with issues such as social inclusion, regeneration, and the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authorities have a crucial role in the delivery of integrated transport policy.</li> <li>Increase road safety.</li> <li>Improve road condition.</li> <li>Increase cycling trips.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable transport options including cycling, walking and road safety.</li> </ul>	

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategy's 10 year objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ More choice</li> <li>➢ Better integration</li> <li>➢ Better access</li> <li>➢ Better quality services</li> <li>➢ Reduced impacts of traffic on the environment; and</li> <li>➢ Safer and more reliable journeys.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• At the local level, the delivery of the 10 Year Plan will be through the Local Transport Plans (LTPs) to be prepared by local authorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>		
<p><b>THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORT WHITE PAPER (2004)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategy is built around three central themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Sustained investment over the long term.</li> <li>➢ Improvements in transport management</li> <li>➢ Planning ahead.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport decisions consider liveability, sustainable communities, and other policy areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable transport options</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE MAYOR'S TRANSPORT STRATEGY (2001)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting London's economic and social development and improving the environment.</li> <li>• Increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of London's transport to provide the world class system that the Capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the capacity of the underground, rail and bus systems by up to 40% over the next 10 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport priorities See 'The London Plan'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable transport options</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities and improvements for Lewisham listed in London Plan' (see Appendix 1).</li> </ul> <p><b>THE LONDON ROAD SAFETY PLAN (2001)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce traffic congestion and increase safety by use of public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>• Each borough is asked to prepare a Road Safety Plan. Take the Local Road Safety Plan into consideration.</li> </ul> <p><b>LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM – LOCAL INTERIM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2002-2003)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up an accessibility and mobility forum.</li> <li>• Develop a transport action plan for accessibility and mobility.</li> <li>• Further development of Lewisham's community transport through the Lewisham pilot Door2Door scheme.</li> <li>• Improved routing and level of reliability of bus service.</li> <li>• Provision of physical assistance and interchange.</li> <li>• Promote physical improvements for bus services</li> <li>• Improved access to public facilities.</li> <li>• Council is developing draft LIP which is expected to go to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See 'Transport 2010' safety targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is anticipated that the Plan will be reviewed and re-issued in mid 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road Safety</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport public and effective traffic management for the well being of local communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe, efficient and environmentally sustainable transport system.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>consultation in Spring 2005.</p> <p><b>LEISURE, COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND EDUCATION</b></p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 17: PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION (2002)</b> Well designed and implemented planning policies for sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering the broader Government objectives which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting urban renaissance - through well managed facilities</li> <li>• Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion, through well planned and maintained good quality sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li>• Health and well being – sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy lifestyles.</li> <li>• Promote more sustainable development – by ensuring that sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and more heavily used facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport.</li> </ul> <p>NB. Typology for existing sports and recreational facilities includes swimming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well managed sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li>• Planned, maintained good quality and sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li>• Accessibility to walking, cycling and public transport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain an adequate supply of well managed and accessible sports and recreational facilities.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>pools, indoor sports halls, leisure centres, indoor tennis centre, ice rinks, community centres and village halls.</p> <p><b>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 1: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver sustainable development through the planning system.</li> <li>• Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life;</li> <li>➢ ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In planning for sustainable development the principal of social cohesion and inclusion. Therefore, development plans policies should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Ensure the impact of development on the social fabric of communities is considered;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social cohesion and inclusion.</li> <li>• Consider fabric of communities.</li> <li>• Access to jobs and key services.</li> <li>• Reduce social inequalities.</li> <li>• Promote health and well being through by encouraging physical activity.</li> <li>• Contribute to safe, sustainable, liveable mixed and communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the sustainable development principal of social cohesion and inclusion.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Seek to reduce social inequalities</li> <li>➢ Address accessibility</li> <li>➢ Take into account the needs of all the community</li> <li>➢ Deliver safe, healthy and attractive places to live.</li> <li>➢ Support the promotion of health and well being by making provision for physical activity.</li> <li>➢ ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>EDUCATION AND SKILLS – DELIVERING RESULTS A STRATEGY TO 2006 (Revised 2002)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build a competitive economy and inclusive society by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Creating opportunities.</li> <li>➢ Releasing potential.</li> <li>➢ Achieving excellence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The objective are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Give children an excellent start in education so that they have a better foundation for future learning.</li> <li>2. Enable all young people to develop and to equip themselves</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve educational attainment of children and young people (varying specific targets).</li> <li>• Increase sporting opportunities for children.</li> <li>• Increase opportunities for higher education or skilled employment for young people. .</li> <li>• Increase adult learning opportunities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision adequate of educational facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educated and inclusive society.</li> </ul>



Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>with the skills, knowledge and personal qualities needed for life and work.</p> <p>3. Encourage and enable adults to learn and improve their skills and enrich their lives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of education and sustainable development.</li> <li>Environmental impacts and management of educational facilities.</li> <li>Environmental standards for educational facilities.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS (2003)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate for sustainable development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“all learner will develop the skills, knowledge and value base to be active citizens in creating a more sustainable society”;</li> </ul> </li> <li>The environmental impact of the Department and its partner bodies – “pursue the highest standards of environmental management across all properties owned and managed by the Department and its associated bodies”;</li> <li>The environmental impact of the education estate – “encourage and support all publicly-funded educational establishments to help them operate to the highest environmental standards”; and</li> <li>Local and global partnership activity – “make effective links between education and sustainable development to build capacity within local communities”.</li> </ul>			<p>Integration of education and sustainable development objectives. Relevant sustainable development objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership in education and schools and in international development.</li> <li>Improve content and engagement with schools and lifelong learning.</li> <li>Support and guidance.</li> <li>Environmental management systems.</li> <li>Reduce water and energy consumption and increase use of renewable energy.</li> <li>Recycling campaigns.</li> <li>Sustainable travel plans across all staff.</li> <li>Promotion of fair trade and local provision of food.</li> <li>Assessments for sustainability (including Application of Building Establishment Environmental Assessment</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan sets direction and emphasises the critical importance of partnership and new thinking at the local level.</li> </ul>			<p>Method for the Building Schools for the Future programme).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify partners to develop mechanism for increasing participation by young people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DELIVERING CHOOSING HEALTH: MAKING HEALTHIER CHOICE EASIER (2004)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The overarching objective of the Department of Health's PSA is to improve the health of the population</li> <li>The plan recognises the vital importance of co-delivery between local government and the NHS in partnership with local communities etc.</li> <li>Local and central government have already agreed 'shared priorities' where local government can make a real difference to communicate and contribute to the Government's national priorities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Creating safer and stronger communities;</li> <li>➢ Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk</li> <li>➢ Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2010 increase the life expectancy at birth in England for 78.6 years for men and to 82.5 years for women.</li> <li>Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 (measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth).</li> <li>2010 to reduce at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authorities and PCTs (Primary Care Trusts) share a responsibility to improve health and well-being.</li> <li>Provision of support and services for people at the local level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health and well being issues.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Promoting the economic viability of localities and getting people back into work;</li> <li>➢ Transforming the local environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets</li> </ul>		
<p><b>NHS AND URBAN PLANNING IN LONDON – FINAL REPORT (2003)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The purpose of the report is to describe how the NHS can engage more effectively in London's urban planning agenda.</li> <li>• Develop a clear understanding on the likely healthcare demands associated with the projected population and housing increases.</li> <li>• Contribute effectively to planning sustainable communities so that they enjoy good health.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relationship between healthcare provision and the demands associated with the projected population and housing increases.</li> <li>• Planning for sustainable healthy communities.</li> <li>• Provision of healthcare facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy communities considerations in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>
<p><b>COMMUNITY STRATEGY (2003-2013) Lewisham Strategic Partnership</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategy has been developed by the Lewisham Strategic Partnership (LSP). The LSP brings together 20 representatives from the private, public and voluntary and community sectors.</li> <li>• The Strategy brings together many individual strategies endorsed by different agencies and partnerships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant targets have been taken from strategies listed in the table.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the wellbeing of people in Lewisham.</li> <li>• Equal access to facilities and services.</li> <li>• Improve the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider how to sustainability objectives which will improve the quality of life for Lewisham residents.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>in the one over-arching document. It aims to establish activity for the next 10 years to enhance the quality of life of local residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategy identifies 10 priorities to be tackled in partnership to meet the needs and aspirations of Lewisham residents. These are groups in 3 main themes as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ IMPROVING THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE IN LEWISHAM (including: crime, health, education, enterprise and business growth, cultural vitality, regeneration, and welfare dependency).</li> <li>➢ DEVELOPING LOCAL COMMUNITIES (including: engage local communities.)</li> <li>➢ IMPROVING PUBLIC SECOTR PERFORMANCE AND DELIVER (including: equity in service delivery, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<p><b>LEWISHAM HEALTH IMPROVEMENT AND MODERNISATION PLAN (2002-2005)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The core purpose of the HIMP is to provide a coherent programme for partnership action on local priorities for action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Improving health and social well</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>By 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the gap between the quintile of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and population as a whole by at least 10%</li> <li>• Reduce the gap in mortality in children under one year between manual socio-economic groups and the population as</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve health and well being, reduce health inequalities and modernise health and social services.</li> <li>• Provision of health care facilities/services.</li> <li>• Access to health care facilities/services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include health and wellbeing objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>being;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Reducing health inequalities; and</li> <li>➢ Modernising health and social care services.</li> <li>• The plan presents the overarching local partnership strategy for implementing the NHS Plan and other national guidance.</li> </ul>	<p>a whole by at least 10%.</p> <p>NB Various targets and indicators are provided in relation to specific health objectives.</p>		
<p><b>LEWISHAM EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2002-2007)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan will be a key motor of improvement for Lewisham. As it implemented it will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Raise the standards of education provided for all Lewisham children;</li> <li>➢ Improve the performance of Lewisham schools.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targets are predominantly outdated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the education and skills of the population overall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider sustainability objectives that equip people with the skills they need for continuing education and employment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLAN FOR THE LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM (2004-2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan sets out the Education Authority's vision for education in the borough over the period of the plan. Within this context it sets out a strategy which will guide our approach to the planning of school places.</li> <li>• The key purpose of the Plan is to clearly set out how the Local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of suitable school facilities at all educational levels to meet the demographical needs.</li> <li>• Seek to avoid excessive spare capacity in schools.</li> <li>• Promote higher standards of achievement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability objectives need to consider the adequate provision of school facilities to promote higher standards of achievement.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<p>Educational Authority plans to meet its statutory responsibility to secure sufficient education provision within its area in order to promote higher standards of achievement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is not the purpose of the plan to make proposals for individual schools, rather the plan sets out in general terms where there is a need to revise the current provision of school places.</li> <li>NB. This is the final School Organisation Plan that will be produced by the Council. The document will be superseded in the near future.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>LEWISHAM - SKILLS FOR LIFE PROGRAMME (2002-2010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The key purpose of this document is to set out a Strategy to achieve a literate and numerate community within Lewisham (focussing on the 19+ age group), with a level of English language skills that will ensure that people can reach their full potential.</li> <li>The aims are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Create a literate and numerate community in Lewisham.</li> <li>➢ Ensure appropriate types of provision for key target groups and ensure that it is available and accessible.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lewisham Lifelong Learning Forum will work with the Learning and Skills Council London East to deliver a 30% reduction in the number of adults of working age with poor basic skills by 2010.</li> <li>Work with 17,500 19+ by 2010 or around 2,300 new learners per year to improve their basic skills (8 years x 2,200 = 17,600).</li> <li>Of the adults that participate aim to see an 80% retention rate on courses across the board.</li> <li>By 2030, 10,637 people achieve a nationally recognised QCA qualification based on the level of need identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of numeracy and literacy in the 19+ age group.</li> <li>Create high quality infrastructure for literacy, numeracy and ESOL provision.</li> <li>Remove barriers to access and participation, particularly for “hard to reach groups”.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable objectives need to consider literacy and numeracy levels to enable people to reach their full capacity.</li> </ul>

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SEA and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create high quality infrastructure for literacy, numeracy and ESOL provision to meet national standards.</li> <li>➤ Ensure a collaborative approach to addressing and removing barriers to access and participation to “hard to reach” groups.</li> </ul>	<p>across literacy and numeracy in Lewisham and an estimate of the language need of ESOL residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop 6 new providers by 2010.</li> <li>• Existing providers increase learning opportunities by 10% by 2004.</li> <li>• 40% of participants to move on to either earlier further courses/FE, or employment.</li> </ul>		

# **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

**Preferred Options Report  
For the Spatial (core) Strategy**

## **APPENDIX C**

**Comparison of Plan Objectives against SA  
Objectives**



(✓) COMPATIBLE (/) NEUTRAL (X) CONFLICT		CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES												
		CS1	CS2	CS3	CS4	CS5	CS6	CS7	CS8	CS9	CS10	CS11	CS12	CS13
SA1	✓	✓	/	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA2	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA3	X	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	/	/	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓
SA4	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓
SA5	/	/	✓	✓	/	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	/	✓	✓
SA6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓
SA7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA8	X	✓	✓	✓	/	X	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓
SA9	✓	✓	✓	/	/	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/
SA10	/	✓	✓	/	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓
SA11	/	✓	/	/	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	/	/	✓	✓
SA12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓
SA13	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	/
SA14	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA15	/	✓	/	✓	✓	/	/	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA16	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	✓	/	/	✓	✓
SA17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

# **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

**Preferred Options Report  
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## **APPENDIX D**

**Sustainability Appraisal of Issues and Options**

WASTE MANAGEMENT		Issue 1: Waste Reduction			
		Opt 1.1 - The Council shall encourage the minimisation of generation of waste and increased recycling rates. All planning applications will be assessed to consider what practical steps can be taken to apply the waste hierarchy.			
Objectives	Effects			Comments (Effects)	
	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	0	0	*	Increasing recycling rates can increase demand for recycled products and waste management services which can in turn encourage growth in local enterprises	
Employment	0	0	*	Potential economic growth will increase employment. Current waste management site which are	
Minimise waste	**	**	**	Opt 1.1 will present a significant positive impact in minimising waste.	
Water quality	0	*	**	The reduction of waste will result in less litter and pollution of waterways.	
Biodiversity	0	0	*	The reduction of waste will result in less litter and pollution and this can contribute positively to biodiversity.	
Air quality	0	0	*	Minor positive impact on air quality by waste reduction.	
Energy	0	0	0	The energy saved by waste minimisation so that energy is not used producing new materials is currently offset by the energy used in the processing of the recyclables	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	Reducing the need for waste management sites will improve the townscape and the landscape	
Historic environment	0	0	0	No significant impact	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	No significant impact	
Human health	0	0	*	Minor positive impact on human health by waste reduction.	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	No significant impact	
Education	0	0	0	No significant impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	No significant impact	
Community welfare	0	0	0	No significant impact	
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	No significant impact	
There is only one option presented for this issue. The option shows neutral or positive impacts and is hence sustainable.					

Issue 2: Provision of New Waste Management Sites														
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Objectives	Opt 2.1 - Encourage new waste management facilities in the northern locations, in line with Best Practicable Environmental Option			Opt 2.2 - Encourage new waste management facilities in all preferred employment locations & other suitable locations such as Convoys Wharf in line with Best Practicable Environmental Option			Opt 2.3 - Criteria for assessment of planning applications for waste management facilities (listed). Nature areas and MOL not appropriate for W.M			Opt 2.4 - Encourage new recycling 'bring points' in key service use areas and adequate waste storage facilities in new developments.			
		Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects			
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Economic Growth		0	*/-	*/-	0	*/-	*/-	0	0	*	0	0	*	Opt 2.1 is positive and negative as the loss of employment locations can also give opportunities for growth for new industries in the waste mngt sector. The negative impacts are higher in 2.2. as this covers all locations. Opt 2.3 will contribute the most to economic growth by more appropriately protecting existing employment land and providing additional waste mgt facilities.
Employment		#	*/-	*/-	#	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	Options 2.1 & 2.2 could lead to the loss of employment land but also gains in employment opportunities in the waste mngt sector. Opt 2.3 applies a stricter criteria and will result in a neutral impact.
Minimise waste		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	Rather than aim to establish more sites, the more sustainable option (2.4) encourages more recycling and adequate waste storage facilities.
Water quality		0	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Protection of nature and MOL areas from new waste sites is beneficial to water quality.
Biodiversity		0	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	*	Protection of nature and MOL areas from new waste sites is beneficial to biodiversity.
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	*	**	**	**	**	0	Opt 2.3 is positive as it sets criterias for mitigation of dust emissions from waste mngt facilities
Energy		#	0	*	#	0	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	Opt 2.1 has long term positive benefits as the transport connections are better in the north of the borough. Option 2.4 will reduce private car journeys and thus energy usage
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	**	Criteria based approach that does not necessarily rely on employment land and protects nature areas results in the most positive impact for landscapes and lesser to townscapes.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	The criteria in opt2.3. minimise impacts from dust, noise and vibration which affect human health
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not applicable.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not applicable.
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not applicable.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not applicable.
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Positive impacts as these options provide access to bring sites for recyclables in the south of the borough which are currently unavailable
<b>Opt 2.2. shows the most negative impacts whilst opt 2.3. shows the most positive. The results show that the most sustainable option would be opt2.1 in terms of locations, though the criteria set down in opt 2.3 should also be applied. Opt 2.4 covers recyclables and is therefore a complementary option</b>														

WASTE MANAGEMENT		Issue 3: Protection of Existing Waste Management Sites										
		Opt 3.1 - Encourage retention of existing waste management sites unless appropriate compensatory provision is made (council managed waste management facilities only).			Opt 3.2 - Same as option 2.1 but for council managed waste management facilities and private business enterprises also.			Comments (Effects)				
Objectives	Effects			Effects								
	S	M	L	S	M	L						
Economic Growth	0	0	*/-	0	*/-	*/-	Protecting some of the current waste management sites, particularly car breakers, has a negative impact on adjoining land values. A change to B1 uses or mixed use developments can increase employment rates, land value and subsequently economic growth. However, with requirements to handle our own waste, protecting current sites reduces the need to use valuable employment sites for waste mnt facilities in the future					
Employment	0	0	#	0	*/-	#	The waste mngt sites have a relatively low level of employment. By protecting current sites the potential for higher employment rates via A and B use are lost. The impact is therefore negative in the long run.					
Minimise waste	*	*	**	*	**	**	Opt 3.2 covers more existing sites and therefore protects more sites.					
Water quality	0	*	*	0	*	**	Opt 3.2 covers more existing sites and therefore protects more sites.					
Biodiversity	0	*	*	0	*	*	Opt 3.2 covers more existing sites and therefore protects more sites which will alleviate pressure on allocating sites for waste mgt purposes.					
Air quality	0	#	#	0	#	#	The current waste mngt facilities generate vehicle emissions and dust emissions from car breaking. Retaining the current use has a negative impact compared to other uses such as housing as most of waste mngt facilities are in areas of good public transport					
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	The retention of sites will reduce the need to transport waste outside the borough and thus this reduces energy consumption. However, the change in use to e.g.housing may be a more energy efficient option hence offsetting the energy savings					
Landscapes and Townscapes	0	0	#	0	0	#	Existing sites are not necessarily located in the most appropriate location e.g. car breakers next to residential areas. The landscape will benefit from new and more appropriately located facilities					
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts					
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	#	0	0	#	Protecting sites that could be used for housing has a negative impact, particularly with anticipated population growth in the borough					
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	Noise, vibration and dust emissions from current waste mngt uses can cause negative health impacts					
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts					
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts					
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts					
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts					
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts					
Protecting existing waste management sites are important in terms of providing adequate facilities for waste mngt uses. However, there are negative impacts with regards to where the sites are located and the type of waste that is handled.												

Issue 4: Standards for Waste Storage & Recycling Facilities												
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Objectives	Opt 4.1 - Require all new residential developments (5 units or more) to incorporate adequate waste storage and recycling facilities. Assessment criteria listed.			Opt 4.2 - Require all large new residential developments (15 units or more) to incorporate adequate waste storage and recycling facilities. Assessment criteria listed.			Opt 4.3 - Require all new commercial / business operations demonstrate how waste storage and recycling facilities are to be incorporated onto the site			Comments (Effects)	
		Effects			Effects			Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Employment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Minimise waste		*	**	**	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	The provision of adequate waste storage and recycling will greatly assist minimising waste. Opt 4.1 will capture more developments.
Water quality		*	*	**	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	The provision of adequate waste storage and recycling will reduce litter and improve water quality. Opt 4.1 will capture more developments.
Biodiversity		*	*	**	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	The provision of adequate waste storage and recycling will improve biodiversity. Opt 4.1 will capture more developments.
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Energy		*	*	**	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	Commercial developments are most likely to produce a quantity of waste greater than that produced by e.g. residential developments
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	*	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	The provision of adequate waste storage and recycling will encourage a reduction in litter and detritus and improve both landscapes and townscapes.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact
Accessibility to services		0	*	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	The options make recycling facilities more accessible
<b>All options show neutral to significantly positive benefits. Opt 4.1 show more positive impacts as it captures a greater number of household units. Opt. 4.3 also shows positive impacts as commercial waste constitutes a larger proportion of total waste that is generated in the borough</b>												

Issue 1																										
Objectives	Opt 1 - Protect existing sites used (or previously used) for health, education and community facilities from redevelopment to other uses			Opt 2 - Ensure that health, education and community service needs arising from a development are provided			Opt 3 - Require major developments undertake a social impact assessment			Opt 4 - Encourage the provision of health, education and community facilities to locate in areas with good public transport			Opt 5 - Provide flexibility for health, education and community uses serving a very local area to locate in residential areas			Opt 6 - Facilitate the up-grade/improvement of existing facilities			Opt 7 - Ensure comm facilities are located in appropriate places that both contribute to sustainability objectives and provide access for users			Most Sustainable Option(s) Opt 2,4,5,6 & 7	Comments (Effects)			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
Economic Growth	0	0	0	0	0	**	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Opt 2,4,5,6 & 7	Options 2 shows long term positive impacts as a growth in housing provision will result in an increase in HEC facilities which contributes to economic growth
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Opt 2,4,5,6 & 7	An increase in the HEC facilities will provide employment opportunities in the borough
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Minor negative impact for opt 6 as redevelopment creates additional waste
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Opt 4, 5 & 7	Water quality will be marginally improved in the long term should these facilities be located closer to public transport and less vehicle movements will result.
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	neutral	no significant effect
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	Opt 4, 5 and 7	Location of facilities near good public transport facilitates will result in less car travel and improved air quality.





Other Employment Land															
EMPLOYMENT LAND	Objectives	OTH 1 - Preserve all these sites in business/industrial use			OTH 2 - Remove protection from and allow redevelopment for mixed use commercial and housing or 100% housing			OTH 3 - Assess applications for the redevelopment of these sites flexibly on the basis of criteria			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)			
		Effects			Effects			Effects							
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
Economic Growth		*	*	**	*	*	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt OTH 1 & 2	Both preservation and removal of protection of these sites would be beneficial for economic growth for different reasons. This would depend on the nature of the uses in the redevelopment - housing development would possibly have a negative impact by reducing the vitality and and variety of the local economy. Mixed use development could have a positive impact by renewing local business uses.
Employment		*	*	**	#	#	**	0	*	*	0	*	*	Opt OTH 1	Removal of protection will represent a significant negative impact on employment, as it is likely that due to land values redevelopment proposals would be 100% housing.
Minimise waste		#	#	#	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	Opt OTH 2	Waste minimisation could be assisted by removing 'dirty' industries that generate more waste than mixed use or 100% housing developments.
Water quality		0	#	#	0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Opt OTH 2	Removing industrial uses should generally result in improved water quality and conservation, although the introduction of residential uses may result in increased water usage. Many industrial sites are hard surfaced with little landscaping, and redevelopment to modern standards would improve natural drainage and reduce
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Opt OTH 2	Potential minor improvement for biodiversity by removing protection and allowing redevelopment for other uses which would allow for more landscaping using native species.
Air quality		0	#	#	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Opt OTH 2	Potential minor improvement for air quality by removing protection and allowing redevelopment.
Energy		0	0	#	#	0	*	#	?	?	?	?	?	Opt OTH 2/3	There would be a short term negative effect on energy consumption arising from the energy costs of new development, which would in the long term be cancelled out by a saving in energy from new energy efficient developments. <del>On the OTH 3, results would depend on the nature of the redevelopment.</del>
Landscapes and Townscapes		#	#	#	*	*	**	0	*	*	0	*	*	Opt OTH 2	Townscapes, specifically will be improved by the removal of medium and heavy industries and replacement with mixed use developments.
Historic environment		0	#	#	*	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Opt OTH 2	The historic environment would be more enhancement where located in close proximity to industrial sites that are redevelopment for mixed use purposes.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	#	#	0	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	Opt OTH 2	Redevelopment including residential uses will provide additional decent housing opportunities.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	OPT 3	It is possible that in the longer term some of these sites might be redeveloped for health services which would H
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact on reducing poverty & social exclusion.
Education		*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	Neutral	Provision of local job opportunities would present opportunities for training if local people are able to take advantage of them
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	*	?	?	?	?	?	?	OTH 1/2	Mixed use developments which are more intensively used over more hours of the day would result in more natural surveillance and a more lively environment and therefore reduce the fear of crime.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Accessibility to services		0	*	*	0	0	#	0	0	*	0	*	*	Opt OTH 1	Business that provide services that are not protected could be negatively affected. Redevelopment for a use that provided a local service would improve community services.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Opt OTH 2</b>	Opt OTH 2 scores strongly for environmental reasons as redevelopment of land for mixed use schemes will generally result in an improvement. However the economic and more important employment impacts from removing these protected areas could be significant.			

Office Development												
EMPLOYMENT LAND	Objectives	OFF1 - Direct larger office development to the Major Town Centres of Lewisham & Catford. Smaller office developments elsewhere				OFF2 - 'Do nothing' - allow office development in all locations				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M			L
Economic Growth		*	**	**	#	#	#	#	#	##	##	The borough has not succeeded in attracting office development to its major town centres in the past. It is considered that these locations however would have the most beneficial impact on economic growth by locating them in clusters of other supportive uses such as retail and leisure facilities.
Employment		*	**	**	#	#	#	#	#	##	##	As above for employment
Minimise waste		#	##	##	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Office development is usually responsible for waste production.
Water quality		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Water quality is likely to be affected by office development in whatever location
Biodiversity		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Office development involving intensive use of land is likely to have negative impacts on biodiversity
Air quality		*	*	*	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Air Quality could be assisted by office development locating in the borough, and providing jobs closer to Lewisham residents. Development in town centres where public transport is good will have more of a beneficial effect by reducing traffic movements.
Energy		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	All office development is a consumer of energy
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	*	*	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Town centre office development can enhance the townscape and commercial character of these places.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not applicable.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	By providing local job opportunities office development can indirectly reduce poverty and exclusion
Education		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	By providing local job opportunities office development can indirectly improve education by providing training
Reduce crime		*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This option will present a minor positive effect for reducing crime.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Accessibility to services		*	*	*	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Access to services would be enhanced by directing larger office developments closer to services in Major Town Centres.
Most Sustainable Option:											<b>OFF1</b>	This option was put forward as it was considered to be the only sustainable option to accommodate office development in the borough. Large office development would be directed to those places with good transport links and able to provide local facilities to office staff, and to increase the economic viability of the larger town centres in the borough, with a variety of smaller premises to meet local demand.

Employment Clusters & Creative Industries											
EMPLOYMENT LAND	Objectives	CRE 1 - Identify 'Creative Quarters' where the Council will encourage development of creative enterprises			2 - Do not identify Creative Quarters			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth		*	*	*	#	#	#	Opt CRE 1	The creation of a creative quarter will assist in economic growth over the short - long term by providing greater variety in the local economy, and therefore attract other businesses.		
Employment		*	*	**	0	0	0	Opt CRE 1	Encouraging the development of creative industries will provide an increase in the range of employment opportunities for local people in the longer term.		
Minimise waste		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	It is difficult to identify whether creative industries or different industries would generate different amounts of waste.		
Water quality		0	0	0	?	?	?	?	It is highly likely that creative industries will reuse older buildings. The effect on water quality overall is uncertain.		
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral effect	Assuming the same buildings are retained then the effect on biodiversity will be neutral.		
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral effect	Assuming the same buildings are retained then the effect on air quality will be neutral.		
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral effect	Assuming the same buildings are retained then the effect on energy will be neutral.		
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt CRE 1	The identification of creative quarters by providing vitality and viability to the urban landscape and possibly reusing older industrial buildings will have a positive effect.		
Historic environment		*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt CRE 1	As above especially in relation to the re use of older buildings.		
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	#	0	0	0	Opt CRE 2	Retention of buildings for the creative industries will possibly have a negative effect on providing sites for housing.		
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral effect	Neutral impact.		
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.		
Education		0	0	*	0	0	0	Opt CRE 1	The creation of creative clusters will increase a range of job opportunities which might lead to more training opportunities for local people providing they are able to access them.		
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.		
Community welfare		*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt CRE 1	The creation of a creative quarter will add to a sense of identity and a sense of place which will indirectly promote community activities and welfare.		
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral effect	Neutral impact.		
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>									<b>Opt CRE 1</b>	The option to identify and retain creative quarters or clusters builds on the Creative Lewisham Strategy adopted by the Council. The only direct negative effect identified is one concerning the provision of housing sites. This could be mitigated by the provision of sufficient housing sites elsewhere in the borough to meet targets.	

LiveWork Units												
EMPLOYMENT LAND	Objectives	Effects			Effects			Effects			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		LW1 - Live-work developments should be welcome in Defined Town Centres, and locations associated with Local Shopping Parades where the use does not conflict with res amenity			LW2 - Live-work developments should only be allowed in attractive older workshop/warehouse buildings as a way of ensuring their continued use			LW3 - Live-work developments should be refused planning permission in favour of mixed use commercial and residential development or 100% residential development				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth		0	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	**	Opt LW3	Mixed use commercial and residential developments would most greatly assist economic growth over live-work units.
Employment		*	*	0	*	*	*	#	0	*	Opt LW2	For employment purposes, only allowing live-work units in attractive older workshops/warehouse buildings will assist in ensuring their continued use and will benefit these types of employment uses more greatly.
Minimise waste		#	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt LW2	It is difficult to gauge the precise sustainability effects of options LW1 and LW3 as the options do not specify whether the new development would reuse older buildings. LW2 is clearly the most sustainable option as it specifically relates to the re-use of buildings.
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	These options appear to all have a neutral effect on water quality
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	These options appear to all have a neutral effect on biodiversity
Air quality		*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	#	Option LW1 or LW2	It is likely that granting permission for live/work developments would have a minor positive impact on air quality by reducing the need to travel to work
Energy		#	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	#	Option LW1 or LW2	Redevelopment options always involve an energy expense involved with construction costs. Re use of older less energy efficient buildings may have an energy cost in the longer term. Option LW3, most likely involves higher intensity development which may also have higher energy costs.
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	*	*	**	**	0	0	*	Opt LW2	Workshops and warehouses can be restored and their use maintained by allowing this flexible employment and residential use, which will most greatly assist townscapes.
Historic environment		0	0	0	*	*	**	#	#	#	Opt LW2	The historic environment will mostly be enhanced and protected by allowing live-work developments in older workshops and warehouses.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	*	*	0	*	*	*	**	**	Opt LW3	Opt LW3 will result in the most amount of housing which will provide the greatest amount of succifient and decent housing.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	Opt LW3	Option LW3 is most likely to assist in reducing social exclusion by being able to provide associated social facilities
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	Opt LW3	Option LW3 is most likely to have indirect effects in promoting education by providing more job opportunities
Reduce crime		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	Opt LW3	Most sustainable for reducing crime.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral
<b>Most Sustainable Option</b>											<b>Opt LW2 &amp; LW3</b>	Both these options are considered to be more sustainable than option LW1, which is the current practice.

Issue 0: Provision of New Homes and Housing Target										
HOUSING Objectives	Opt 0.1 - Adopt London Plan Target			Opt 0.2 - Exceed London Plan Target			Comments (Effects)	Opt 0.1	Opt 0.2	
	Effects			Effects						
	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	*	*	**	*	**	**	Exceeding the London target contributes to positive economic growth.	Opt 0.2		
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	**	Exceeding the London target contributes to creating employment opportunities.	Opt 0.2		
Minimise waste	0	#	#	#	#	##	Adopting rather than exceeding the housing target, will result in less waste generation.	Opt 0.1		
Water quality	0	#	#	#	#	##	Provision of new housing beyond targets could negatively impact on water quality.	Opt 0.1		
Biodiversity	0	#	#	#	#	##	Provision of new housing beyond targets could negatively impact on biodiversity.	Opt 0.1		
Air quality	0	0	#	0	#	#	Provision of new housing beyond targets could negatively impact on air quality.	Opt 0.1		
Energy	0	#	#	#	#	#	Provision of new housing beyond targets will create demand for increased energy.	Opt 0.1		
Landscapes and Townscapes	0	0	0	0	0	#	Landscapes and townscapes will be under additional pressure from increased housing targets.	Opt 0.1		
Historic environment	0	0	#	0	#	#	Historic sites will be under pressure for redevelopment from increased housing targets.	Opt 0.1		
Sufficient & decent housing	*	**	**	**	**	**	Increased housing targets will contribute to the delivery of sufficient and decent housing.	Opt 0.2		
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need to ensure additional housing is linked (especially through walking and cycling) to town centres and community services	Neutral		
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.	Neutral		
Education	0	0	0	0	0	#	Demands for education will arise from increased population.	Opt 0.1		
Reduce crime	0	0	#	0	#	#	Additional housing will result in additional people, which could impact negatively on crime.	Opt 0.1		
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need to ensure new communities are integrated and social welfare of existing communities improved.	Neutral		
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	Future population will create additional needs for services. New development should be located to maximise accessibility.	Neutral		
								<b>Opt 0.1</b>		
								The provision of additional housing can negatively impact on the environment, and has the potential for negative social impacts. By meeting, rather than exceeding, the targets, the potential impacts can be minimised.		

Issue 1: Housing Mix & Type														
HOUSING Objectives	Opt 1.1 - Set a preferred housing mix for affordable housing			Opt 1.2 - Set housing mix for market housing			Opt 1.3 - Set broad mix for all housing			Opt 1.4 - No Housing Mix Policy			Comments (Effects)	
	Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	*	*	**	*	0	Opt 1.4	A more flexible mix that responds to the housing market will assist economic growth.
Employment	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	**	0	#	#	Opt 1.3	A set housing mix will ensure variety in housing choice and assist in the provision of affordable housing (especially key workers), thus assisting local employment.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing mix and type will have a minimal impact on waste.
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing mix and type will have a minimal impact on water quality.
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing mix and type will have a minimal impact on biodiversity.
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing mix and type will have a minimal impact on air quality.
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing mix and type will have a minimal impact on energy use.
Landscapes and Townscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact from mix on landscape/townscape.
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Minimal impact on the historic environment.
Sufficient & decent housing	*	**	**	*	*	**	*	**	**	0	#	**	Opt 1.3	A set housing mix for all housing will assist greatly in providing
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Minimal impact on human health.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	*	**	*	*	**	*	**	**	0	#	**	Opt 1.3	Ensuring variety in the mix and type of housing can assist in reducing social exclusion and contributing towards mixed and balanced communities.
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Accessibility to services	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	**	0	#	#	Opt 1.3	A broad mix can assist in more equitable access to services.
<b>Opt 1.3</b>														
Option 1.3 sets a broad mix for all housing types, rather than just market housing, which contributes positively on social objectives.														

Issue 2: Special Needs Accommodation											
HOUSING	Objectives	Opt 2.1 - Encourage provision of special needs housing				Opt 2.2 - Encourage the provision of special needs housing but not in concentration				Comments (Effects)	
		Effects				Effects					
		S	M	L	L	S	M	L	L		
Economic Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Landscapes and Townscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Sufficient & decent housing	*	**	**	**	*	**	*	**	**	Opt 2.1/2.2	Mutually exclusive options. Both are positive and assist in housing provision for key groups.
Human health	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 2.1/2.2	Mutually exclusive options. Both are positive and contribute to the health and well being of key groups.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 2.1/2.2	Mutually exclusive options. Both are positive and assist in housing provision for key groups.
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Reduce crime	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 2.1/2.2	Housing provision for key groups contributes to health and well-being - thereby contributing to a reduction in crime.
Community welfare	*	*	*	*	*	**	*	**	**	Opt 2.2	Avoiding a concentration assists in creating mixed and balanced communities.
Accessibility to services	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 2.1/2.2	Concentrating services could assist in economies of scale for related services and accessibility requirements.
										<b>Opt 2.2</b>	Generally mutually exclusive options, however, avoiding a concentration assists in creating mixed and balanced communities.

Issue 3: Gypsy and Traveller Sites					
HOUSING	Objectives	Opt 3.1 - Criteria based Development Control & Site Allocations policy for consideration of new sites			Comments (Effects)
		Effects			
		S	M	L	
	Economic Growth	0	0	0	Generally a neutral impact. Criteria will need to ensure a contribution to economic growth.
	Employment	0	0	0	Generally a neutral impact. Criteria will need to ensure potential employment opportunities.
	Minimise waste	0	0	0	Generally a neutral impact. Criteria will need to ensure waste minimisation.
	Water quality	0	0	0	Generally a neutral impact. Criteria will need to ensure water quality is not negatively impacted.
	Biodiversity	0	0	0	Generally a neutral impact. Criteria will need to ensure biodiversity issues are addressed.
	Air quality	0	0	0	Generally a neutral impact. Criteria will need to ensure air quality issues are adequately addressed.
	Energy	0	0	0	Generally a neutral impact. Criteria will need to ensure sufficient energy reduction measures.
	Landscapes and Townscapes	0	0	0	Generally a neutral impact. Criteria will need to ensure protection of the historic environment.
	Historic environment	*	*	*	Criteria based policy will ensure protection of the historic environment.
	Sufficient & decent housing	*	**	**	The criteria will assist in selecting suitable and sufficient sites for gypsy and travellers.
	Human health	*	*	*	Provision for this group will contribute to health and well-being issues.
	Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	*	*	Provision for this group will contribute positively social inclusion.
	Education	0	0	0	Generally a neutral impact. Criteria will need to ensure accessibility to education facilities.
	Reduce crime	0	*	*	Criteria can secure adequate site/s and social well being for this group, which could impact positively on crime reduction.
	Community welfare	0	*	*	Criteria based control and allocation policy for new sites will assist community welfare.
	Accessibility to services	0	*	**	Criteria based control and allocation policy for new sites will assist this group accessing services.
<b>Opt 3.1</b>					The option responds to Government guidance and the need to ensure all groups have access to suitable housing sites. The need to adopt criteria which responds to the relevant economic, environmental and social objectives and impacts will be crucial to ensure effective implementation.



Issue 4: Empty Homes								
HOUSING	Objectives	Opt 4.1 - Encourage empty homes to be bought back into use.					Comments (Effects)	
		Effects						
		S	M	L				
Economic Growth		0	*	*		Opt 4.1	The re-use of empty homes is economically sensible.	
Employment		0	*	*		Opt 4.1	The re-use of empty homes can assist employment by providing adequate and already established housing to perspective employees, and employment for those in the building and construction industry.	
Minimise waste		*	*	*		Opt 4.1	Re-use of empty homes can reduce pressure to build new homes, thereby minimising waste, especially in the construction phase.	
Water quality		0	0	*		Opt 4.1	The re-use of empty homes can reduce pressure to build new homes, having a positive long term benefit on water quality.	
Biodiversity		*	*	*		Opt 4.1	The re-use of empty homes will reduce the pressure to build additional homes, contributing to the protection of biodiversity.	
Air quality		0	*	*		Opt 4.1	The re-use of empty homes will reduce the need to build new homes, which can contribute positively on air quality.	
Energy		0	0	*		Opt 4.1	The re-use of empty homes will reduce the pressure to build homes and thus assist in energy reduction.	
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	*		Opt 4.1	Positive impact on landscapes and townscapes by reducing the pressure for new housing.	
Historic environment		0	*	*		Opt 4.1	Restoring and using empty homes means homes are maintained and therefore contribute positively to the historic environment.	
Sufficient & decent housing		*	**	**		Opt 4.1	The re-use of empty homes greatly assists in providing sufficient and decent housing.	
Human health		0	0	0		Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.	
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	*	*		Opt 4.1	Social exclusion can be assisted by using existing empty homes.	
Education		0	0	0		Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.	
Reduce crime		0	*	*		Opt 4.1	The re-use of empty homes ensures people live in an area, increasing natural surveillance which can assist in crime reduction.	
Community welfare		*	*	*		Opt 4.1	The welfare of the community will be assisted by re-using empty homes.	
Accessibility to services		0	*	*		Opt 4.1	Established housing has better access to services.	
							<b>Opt 4.1</b>	The re-use of empty homes has a positive impact on the range of economic, environmental and social objectives.

Issue 5 - Affordable Housing Thresholds & Contributions - Affordable Housing Threshold														
HOUSING	Objectives	Opt 5.1 - Seek contribution on sites capable of providing >0.5 hectares or >15 dwellings			Opt 5.2 - Seek contribution on sites capable of providing >10 dwellings			Opt 5.3 - Seek contribution for all residential sites			Comments (Effects)			
		Effects			Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth		#	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt 5.2	Potential negative impact on economic growth if all schemes required to provide affordable housing. Construction could be made economically unviable.
Employment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Sufficient & decent housing		*	*	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 5.3	Maximising the provision of affordable housing impacts positively on the provision of sufficient and decent housing.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 5.3	Maximising the provision of affordable housing impacts positively on reducing poverty and exclusion.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Reduce crime		0	0	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 5.3	Ensuring sufficient and decent housing can contribute positively to social objectives, which can reduce the incidence of crime.
Community welfare		0	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 5.3	Ensuring sufficient and decent housing can contribute positively on community welfare.
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
											<b>Opt 5.3</b>	Option 5.3 maximises the provision of affordable housing and has positive social impacts.		

Issue 6: Affordable Housing Thresholds & Contributions - Amount of Affordable Housing																		
HOUSING	Objectives	Issue 6: Affordable Housing Thresholds & Contributions - Amount of Affordable Housing																
		Opt 6.1 - 20% of affordable housing			Opt 6.2 - 35% of affordable housing			Opt 6.3 - 50% of affordable housing			Opt 6.4 - 50% of affordable housing as part of large housing developments			Comments (Effects)				
		Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects							
S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L							
Economic Growth		0	*	*	0	0	0	#	#	##	0	*	#	0	*	**	Opt 6.1	Less affordable housing will result in a greater economic windfall for development, which could spur economic growth.
Employment		0	*	*	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	**	*	*	*	**	Opt 6.3	Additional affordable housing will attract people (especially key workers) to the area and assist local employment.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	*	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	*	**	**	Opt 6.3	This option will result in the provision of the most affordable housing.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	*	*	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	**	Opt 6.3	Additional affordable housing can contribute to poverty reduction and social inclusion.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Community welfare		0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Neutral	Ensuring sufficient and decent housing can contribute positively on community welfare.
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 6.3	Generally neutral impact.
												<b>Opt 6.3</b>	This options is the most sustainable, principally on social grounds as it will result in the highest yield in affordable housing.					

Issue 7: Affordable Housing, Mixed & Balanced Communities & Tenure																				
HOUSING	Comments (Effects)																			
	Opt 7.1 - Seek affordable housing contribution of 70% social rented and 30% intermediate across the whole			Opt 7.2 - Seek only intermediate affordable housing in areas with an existing high concentration of social rented housing.			Opt 7.3 - Facilitate provision of social rented housing 'off-site' in areas of high social rented housing.			Opt 7.4 - Focus social rented housing in areas with currently low representation.			Opt 7.5 - Do not specify a mix, and make those determinations on a case-by-case basis.			Opt 7.6 - To seek, as part of the intermediate contribution, an element of key worker housing.				
	Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	#	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	*	*	*	**	**	0	0	0	Opt 7.5	More flexibility will allow the market to dictate mix, which will not restrain economic growth.
Employment	*	*	**	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	**	Opt 7.6	Provision for key worker housing can assist local employment.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing tenure will have a neutral impact on waste.
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing tenure will have a neutral impact on water quality.
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing tenure will have a neutral impact on biodiversity.
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing tenure will have a neutral impact on air quality.
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing tenure will have a neutral impact on energy.
Landscapes and Townscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing tenure will have a neutral impact on landscapes and townscapes.
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing tenure will have a neutral impact on the historic environment.
Sufficient & decent housing	**	**	**	*	*	**	*	*	**	*	**	**	*	*	*	0	*	*	Opt 7.1	Will result in the highest yield of social rented housing.
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	*	*	**	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	Opt 7.1	Will result in the highest yield of social rented housing.
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Housing tenure will have a neutral impact on education.
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Community welfare	*	*	**	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	Opt 7.1	Maximising social rented housing can contribute positively to community welfare.
Accessibility to services	*	*	**	*	**	**	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	Opt 7.4	Providing a mix in tenure, especially in areas with a higher concentration of social housing, will result in better access to services, as they are generally in place.
																			Opt 7.1	Specifying a mix in the tenure of affordable housing contributes positively to social objectives, and ensures provision.

Issue 8: Lifetime Homes / Wheelchair Accessible Homes														
HOUSING	Objectives	Issue 8.1 - To require all housing to meet lifetime home standards			Issue 8.2 - To require all housing in major developments to meet lifetime homes standard			Issue 8.3 - To require 10% of all new housing to be wheelchair accessible or easily adapted for those using one.			Issue 8.4 - To require 10% of all new housing in major development to be wheelchair accessible.			Comments (Effects)
		Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects			
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Economic Growth		#	0	0	#	0	0	#	0	0	#	0	*	Meeting lifetime home standards could reduce the economic windfall for development - impacting economic growth.
Employment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.
Historic environment		#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Requiring lifetime home standards could negatively impact on listed buildings.
Sufficient & decent housing		*	**	0	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	**	Maximises the provision of accessible housing.
Human health		*	*	0	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	Maximises the provision of accessible housing.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		*	**	0	0	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	**	Maximises the provision of accessible housing.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.
Community welfare		*	**	**	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	Maximises the provision of accessible housing.
Accessibility to services		*	**	**	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	**	Maximises the provision of accessible housing.
Option 8.1 maximises the provision of accessible housing - positively contributing to social objectives.														

Issue 9: Replacement of Housing Lost																
HOUSING	Objectives	Opt 9.1 - Ensure that any loss of housing and special needs accommodation is replaced at the same density.			Opt 9.2 - Ensure that any loss of housing and special needs accommodation is replaced at higher densities.			Opt 9.3 - No policy requiring the replacement of housing and special needs accommodation lost.			Comments (Effects)					
		Effects			Effects			Effects								
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L						
Economic Growth		0	0	0	*	**	**	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	Opt 9.2	Greater housing density contributes to economic growth.
Employment		0	0	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	Opt 9.2	Potential general positive impact on employment by increasing housing density.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	Opt 9.3	Reducing housing density by not replacing housing lost will marginally assist in minimising waste.
Water quality		0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	Opt 9.3	Reducing housing density by not replacing housing lost will marginally assist water quality.
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	Opt 9.3	No replacement housing is more likely to lead to improved biodiversity.
Air quality		0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	Opt 9.3	No replacement housing is more likely to lead to improved air quality.
Energy		0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	Opt 9.3	No replacement housing is more likely to lead to improved energy use.
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	Opt 9.1	Replacement of loss of housing at the same density will have a neutral impact on landscapes and townscapes.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	Opt 9.3	No replacement housing is more likely going to result in better protection of the historic environment.
Sufficient & decent housing		*	*	*	**	**	**	0	#	#	##	0	0	0	Opt 9.2	Increased housing density will provide more dwellings and greater mix in housing choice.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Reduce crime		0	0	*	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 9.1	Replacement of loss will assist in reducing crime.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.2	Higher density increases accessibility to services.
											<b>Opt 9.3</b>	Option 9.3 contributes positively to environmental objectives, which outweigh the negative social impacts.				

Issue 10: Conversions																		
HOUSING	Objectives	Opt 10.1 - Allow conversions.			Opt 10.2 - Allow conversions only for houses that have a net floor space of 130sq.m or more.			Opt 10.3 - Allow conversions but require at least one family dwelling to be provided.			Opt 10.4 - Do not allow conversions.			Comments (Effects)				
		Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects							
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
Economic Growth		0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	#	0	Opt 10.1	Additional dwellings from conversions will assist economic growth in the medium - long term.
Employment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Minimise waste		0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	#	0	Opt 10.1	Generally, allowing conversions will reduce the pressure to building new dwellings which in the medium - long term will assist water quality.
Water quality		0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	#	0	Opt 10.1	Generally, allowing conversions will reduce the pressure to building new dwellings which in the medium - long term will assist water quality.
Biodiversity		0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	#	0	Opt 10.1	Generally, allowing conversions will reduce the pressure to building new dwellings which in the medium - long term will assist biodiversity.
Air quality		*	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	#	0	Opt 10.1	Converting an existing house rather than the construction of new dwellings has minor positive effects on air quality.
Energy		*	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	#	0	Opt 10.1	Converting an existing house rather than the construction of new dwellings has minor positive effects on energy.
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	Opt 10.2	Conversions generally result in a building be maintained and restored - thereby enhancing the townscape.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	Opt 10.4	Need to ensure historic assets are protected from conversion or do not have a negative impact on a building's exterior.
Sufficient & decent housing		*	*	**	*	**	**	*	*	**	*	*	**	#	#	**	Opt 10.2	Allowing conversions will provide additional housing - requiring a minimum floor space will ensure that more family housing is retained.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Accessibility to services		*	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	Opt 10.1	Increased housing in an area improves accessibility to services.
													<b>Opt 10.1</b>	Opt 10.1 achieves more conversions, however 10.2 stipulates a minimum floor space which will result in the provision of suitable family housing.				

Lewisham Town Centre									
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Aim to achieve Metropolitan Status for the Lewisham Town Centre			Maintain & enhance Lewisham's current status as a Major Centre			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects			Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	**	**	**	*	*	*	Opt 1	To increase the floorspace in LTC would increase economic growth	
Employment	**	**	**	*	*	*	Opt 1	To increase the floorspace in LTC is likely to increase employment	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited impact on waste from either option	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited impact on water quality	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on biodiversity	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited impact on air quality	
Landscapes and Townscapes	**	**	**	*	*	*	Opt 1	Increased investment could improve the Lewisham Town Centre	
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	There would be little impact on the historic environment	
Sufficient & decent housing	*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt 1	Additional investment and development would provide additional housing in the LTC	
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Little to no impact by either option on human health	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt 1	With the likelihood of increased employment, there is also the likelihood of reducing barriers to employment.	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to or no impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to or no impact	
Community welfare	**	**	**	*	*	*	Opt 1	Additional investment could lead to improvements in community welfare and identity	
Accessibility to services	**	**	**	*	*	*	Opt 1	Additional investment could improve accessibility to services	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>								<b>Opt 1</b>	Additional economic and employment growth opportunities that could provide improved housing and access to services



Catford Town Centre										
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Maintain, protect and enhance Catford's status as a major town centre.	Secure the regeneration of Catford Town Centre by promoting high quality design in the built and natural environment.			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)				
		Effects	Effects	Effects						
Objectives	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	**	**	**	**	**	**	All	To increase the floorspace in CTC would increase economic growth		
Employment	**	**	**	**	**	**	All	To increase the floorspace in CTC is likely to increase employment		
Minimise waste	#	#	#	#	#	*	Opt 2	Limited impact on waste from either option but over time and with major investment could implement sustainable waste measures into CTC.		
Water quality	0	0	0	0	*	*	Opt 2	Limited impact on water quality however with new development emerging, an opportunity for sustainable methods could occur.		
Biodiversity	0	0	0	*	**	**	Opt 2	Environmental enhancements from new developments offer new biodiversity opportunities in CTC		
Air quality	0	0	0	*/#	*/#	*	Opt 2	Limited impact on air quality but through good quality design and improvements could reduce the number of private vehicles on the road.		
Landscapes and Townscapes	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 1 & 2	Increased investment and good design could improve the CTC		
Historic environment	*	*	*	**	**	**		New developments would need to be in keeping with the historic environment. New development would be encouraged to be in character and as such would have little impact and great improvement on the historic environment		
Sufficient & decent housing	*	*	*	**	**	**	Opt 2	Additional investment and development could provide additional housing		
Human health	0	0	*	*	*	*	Opt 2	Little to no impact by either option on human health		
Reduce poverty & exclusion	*	*	*	**	**	**	Opt 2	With large investment offers opportunities for people working themselves out of poverty and exclusion. Opportunities may present themselves before, during and after completion of regeneration works.		
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to or no impact		
Reduce crime	*	*	*	**	**	**	Opt 2	Designing out crime would be incorporated into a high quality urban design scheme which would prove more effective.		
Community welfare	*	*	*	**	**	**	Opt 2	Additional investment could lead to improvements in community welfare and identity		
Accessibility to services	*	*	*	**	**	**	Opt 2	Additional investment could improve accessibility to services and reduce the need for private vehicles.		
							<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>			
							<b>Opt 2</b>			
							<b>Additional economic and employment growth opportunities that could provide improved housing and access to services</b>			

Blackheath - Role & Function												
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Aim to maintain the current level of diversity offered within the Blackheath Town Centre			Enhance and further encourage the existing strength of the evening economy in Blackheath			Aim to increase the number of comparison stores, towards a balance of convenience and comparison outlets			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects			Effects			Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 2 & 3	Economic growth can occur in either of the options.	
Employment	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 2 & 3	Employment can be improved in either of the options.	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	In different ways the 3 options all slightly improve the townscape through encouraging the full occupancy of Blackheath	
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 2	This option would open up opportunities for low skilled workers.	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 2	This option could increase natural surveillance which would act as preventative measure for reducing crime.	
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Opt 2</b>	Option 2 proves to be the most sustainable option with 5 positives. Alternatively a combination of the options could provide a more sustainable response.

RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES		Deptford - Role & Function															
		Encourage and enhance the existing local convenience market within the Deptford Town Centre						Encourage a greater variety of shops to the Deptford Town Centre						Most Sustainable Option		Comments (Effects)	
		Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects						
S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L						
Objectives																	
Economic Growth	*			*			**			**		**			Opt 2	Benefits through expansion	
Employment	*			*			*		*		*		*		All	Some benefits to employment	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*			*			*		*		*		*		All	Improved townscapes through good patronage	
Historic environment	*			*			*		*		*		*		All	Improved townscapes through good patronage	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral	Limited to no impact	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>														<b>Opt 2</b>	The encouragement of a variety of shops would provide better employment benefits		

Downham - Role & Function												
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Maintain and enhance the existing focus and strengths of the Downham centre				Diversify the existing Downham town centre				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M			L
Economic Growth	*	*	*	**	**	*	**	**	**	Opt 2	Benefits through expansion	
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Some benefits to employment	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Improved townscapes through good patronage	
Historic environment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Improved townscapes through good patronage	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Opt 2</b>	Diversification of the town centre may provide better employment benefits

Forest Hill - Role & Function														
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Maintain the existing focus and strength of the role and function of the Forrest Hill District Centre.			Enhance the existing focus and strength of the role and function of the Forest Hill District Town Centre.			Aim to attract more national names to diversify the provision of goods and services at the Forest Hill District Centre.			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 2 & 3	Policies to increase or improve retail will benefit economic growth
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Policies to increase retail are likely to benefit employment
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	These policies would all improve the townscape
Historic environment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	These policies would all improve the historic townscape
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt 2	This option would open up opportunities for low skilled workers.
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Opt 2</b>	Option 2 would provide enhancements to the area whilst maintaining economic growth and reduce exclusion and poverty.		

Lee Green - Role & Function														
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Maintain the existing focus and strength of the role and function of the Lee Green district centre			Enhance the existing focus and strength of the role and function of the Lee Green district town centre			Aim to attract more national names to diversify the provision of goods and services at the Lee Green district centre.			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	*	*	*	**	*	**	**	*	**	**	*	**	Opt 2 & 3	Polices to increase or improve retail will benefit economic growth
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Polices to increase retail are likely to benefit employment
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	These policies would all improve the townscape
Historic environment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	These policies would all improve the historic townscape
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt 2	This option would open up opportunities for low skilled workers.
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Opt 2</b>	Option 2 would provide enhancements to the area whilst maintaining economic growth and reduce exclusion and poverty.		

New Cross - Role & Function														
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Maintain the existing focus and strength of a local service centre, catering for the student pop & evening economy.			Enhance the existing focus & strength of the local service centre, catering to the student pop & evening economy.			Aim to attract more national names to diversify the provision of goods and services at the New Cross centre.			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 2&3	Policies to increase or improve retail will benefit economic growth
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Policies to increase retail are likely to benefit employment
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	These policies would all improve the townscape
Historic environment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	These policies would all improve the historic townscape
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt 2	This option would open up opportunities for low skilled workers.
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Opt 2</b>	Option 2 would provide enhancements to the area whilst maintaining economic growth and reduce exclusion and poverty.		

Sydenham - Role & Function														
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Maintain the existing focus and strength of the Sydenham district centre of that of a local service centre.			Enhance the existing focus and strength of Sydenham as a local service centre.			Aim to increase the number of comparison stores, towards a balance of convenience and comparison outlets			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 2&3	Policies to increase or improve retail will benefit economic growth
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Policies to increase retail are likely to benefit employment
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	These policies would all improve the townscape
Historic environment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	These policies would all improve the historic townscape
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	Opt 2	This option would open up opportunities for low skilled workers.
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Opt 2</b>	Option 2 would provide enhancements to the area whilst maintaining economic growth and reduce exclusion and poverty.		



Blackheath - Vitality & Viability														
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	The use of designated core and secondary or non-core areas within the District Centre				Specialist areas or Quarters which have a focus on a particular or complementary use or activity				No restrictions on various uses within the designated centre boundary				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
	Effects				Effects				Effects					
	S	M	L	*	S	M	L	*	S	M	L	*		
Objectives														
Economic Growth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Benefits from collective or market led location of Goods and Service providers
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Could employ specialist with particular skills and allows business start ups and enterprises.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on waste
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on water quality
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on biodiversity
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on air quality
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	#	1,2	Designated areas are likely to enhance character of areas and therefore benefit the townscape.
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the historic environment
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Live-Work schemes may provide decent housing.
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on human health
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Not applicable
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on education
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on crime
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on community welfare
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the accessibility to services
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>												<b>1 or 2</b>	There are benefits of planning guidance for vitality and viability	

Deptford - Vitality & Viability														
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	The use of designated core and secondary or non-core areas within the District Centre				Specialist areas or Quarters which have a focus on a particular or complementary use or activity				No restrictions on various uses within the designated centre boundary				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
	Effects				Effects				Effects					
	S	M	L	*	S	M	L	*	S	M	L	*		
Objectives														
Economic Growth	*			*	*			*	*			*	All	Benefits from collective or market led location of Goods and Service providers
Employment	*			*	*			*	*			*	All	Could employ specialist with particular skills and allows business start ups and enterprises.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on waste
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on water quality
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on biodiversity
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on air quality
Landscapes and Townscapes	*			*	*			*	#			#	1,2	Designated areas are likely to enhance character of areas and therefore benefit the townscape.
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the historic environment
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	*			*	0	0	0	0	2	Live-Work schemes may provide decent housing.
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on human health
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Not applicable
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on education
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on crime
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on community welfare
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the accessibility to services
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>												<b>1 or 2</b>	There are benefits of planning guidance for vitality and viability	

Downham - Vitality & Viability												
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	The use of designated core and secondary or non-core areas within the District Centre			Specialist areas or Quarters which have a focus on a particular or complementary use or activity			No restrictions on various uses within the designated centre boundary			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects			Effects			Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Benefits from collective or market led location of Goods and Service providers
Employment		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Could employ specialist with particular skills and allows business start ups and enterprises.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on waste
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on water quality
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on biodiversity
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on air quality
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	1,2	Designated areas are likely to enhance character of areas and therefore benefit the townscape.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the historic environment
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	2	Live-Work schemes may provide decent housing.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on human health
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Not applicable
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on education
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on crime
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on community welfare
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the accessibility to services
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>1 or 2</b>	
												There are benefits of planning guidance for vitality and viability

Forest Hill - Vitality & Viability												
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	The use of designated core and secondary or non-core areas within the District Centre			Specialist areas or Quarters which have a focus on a particular or complementary use or activity			No restrictions on various uses within the designated centre boundary			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
	Effects			Effects			Effects					
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Objectives	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Benefits from collective or market led location of Goods and Service providers	
Economic Growth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Could employ specialist with particular skills and allows business start ups and enterprises.	
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on waste	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on water quality	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on biodiversity	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on air quality	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Designated areas are likely to enhance character of areas and therefore benefit the townscape.	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	1,2	No impact on the historic environment	
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral		
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	2	Live-Work schemes may provide decent housing.	
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on human health	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Not applicable	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on education	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on crime	
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on community welfare	
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the accessibility to services	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>										<b>1 or 2</b>	There are benefits of planning guidance for vitality and viability	

Lee Green - Vitality & Viability														
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	The use of designated core and secondary or non-core areas within the District Centre			Specialist areas or Quarters which have a focus on a particular or complementary use or activity			No restrictions on various uses within the designated centre boundary			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Benefits from collective or market led location of Goods and Service providers
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Could employ specialist with particular skills and allows business start ups and enterprises.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on waste
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on water quality
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on biodiversity
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on air quality
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	#	#	#	1,2	Designated areas are likely to enhance character of areas and therefore benefit the townscape.
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the historic environment
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Live-Work schemes may provide decent housing.
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on human health
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Not applicable
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on education
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on crime
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on community welfare
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the accessibility to services
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>1 or 2</b>	There are benefits of planning guidance for vitality and viability		

New Cross - Vitality & Viability														
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	The use of designated core and secondary or non-core areas within the District Centre			Specialist areas or Quarters which have a focus on a particular or complementary use or activity			No restrictions on various uses within the designated centre boundary			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Benefits from collective or market led location of Goods and Service providers
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Could employ specialist with particular skills and allows business start ups and enterprises.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on waste
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on water quality
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on biodiversity
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on air quality
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	#	#	#	1,2	Designated areas are likely to enhance character of areas and therefore benefit the townscape.
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the historic environment
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Live-Work schemes may provide decent housing.
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on human health
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Not applicable
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on education
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on crime
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on community welfare
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the accessibility to services
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>1 or 2</b>	There are benefits of planning guidance for vitality and viability		

Sydenham - Vitality & Viability												
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	The use of designated core and secondary or non-core areas within the District Centre			Specialist areas or Quarters which have a focus on a particular or complementary use or activity			No restrictions on various uses within the designated centre boundary			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
	Effects			Effects			Effects					
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Objectives	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Benefits from collective or market led location of Goods and Service providers	
Economic Growth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All	Could employ specialist with particular skills and allows business start ups and enterprises.	
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on waste	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on water quality	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on biodiversity	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on air quality	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Designated areas are likely to enhance character of areas and therefore benefit the townscape.	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	1,2	No impact on the historic environment	
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Live-Work schemes may provide decent housing.	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	No impact on human health	
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Not applicable	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on education	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on crime	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on community welfare	
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on the accessibility to services	
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	There are benefits of planning guidance for vitality and viability	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>										<b>1 or 2</b>		

Blackheath Town Centre - Accessibility & Car Parking						
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Encourage greater accessibility by public transport			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
	Effects					
	S	M	L			
Objectives						
Economic Growth	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Employment	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Water quality	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Air quality	**	**	**	Opt 1	Air quality is likely to improve due to less motorised vehicles being used	
Energy	**	**	**	Opt 1	This is likely to reduce the amount of energy dissipated by private motor vehicles.	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	Opt 1	Less car parking and therefore greater areas for the public	
Historic environment	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Human health	*	*	*	Opt 1	By using public transport, less emissions will be released	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.	
Education	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Community welfare	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Accessibility to services	**	**	**	Opt 1	Many services are located along transport routes, this option will allow greater flexibility for those who travel on public transport	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>				<b>Opt 1</b>	There is only one option which has	



Deptford Town Centre - Accessibility & Car Parking						
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Encourage greater accessibility by public transport			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects				
		S	M	L		
Economic Growth	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Employment	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Water quality	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Air quality	**	**	**	Opt 1	Air quality is likely to improve due to less motorised vehicles being used	
Energy	**	**	**	Opt 1	This is likely to reduce the amount of energy dissipated by private motor vehicles.	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	Opt 1	Less car parking and therefore greater areas for the public	
Historic environment	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Human health	*	*	*	Opt 1	By using public transport, less emissions will be released	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.	
Education	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Community welfare	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Accessibility to services	**	**	**	Opt 1	Many services are located along transport routes, this option will allow greater flexibility for those who travel on public transport	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>				<b>Opt 1</b>	Only one option has been identified	

Downham Town Centre - Accessibility & Car Parking						
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Encourage greater accessibility by public transport			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects				
		S	M	L		
Economic Growth		0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Employment		0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality		0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity		0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality		**	**	**	Opt 1	Air quality is likely to improve due to less motorised vehicles being used
Energy		**	**	**	Opt 1	This is likely to reduce the amount of energy dissipated by private motor vehicles.
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	*	Opt 1	Less car parking and therefore greater areas for the public
Historic environment		0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Human health		*	*	*	Opt 1	By using public transport, less emissions will be released
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
Education		0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime		0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Community welfare		0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services		**	**	**	Opt 1	Many services are located along transport routes, this option will allow greater flexibility for those who travel on public transport
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>					<b>Opt 1</b>	Only one option has been identified

Forest Hill District Centre - Accessibility & Car Parking						
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Encourage greater accessibility by public transport	Effects			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		S	M	L		
Objectives						
Economic Growth	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Employment	0	*	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality	**	**	**	**	Opt 1	Air quality is likely to improve due to less motorised vehicles being used
Energy	**	**	**	**	Opt 1	This is likely to reduce the amount of energy dissipated by private motor vehicles.
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	Opt 1	Less car parking and therefore greater areas for the public
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Human health	*	*	*	*	Opt 1	By using public transport, less emissions will be released
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	*	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
Education	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services	**	**	**	**	Opt 1	Many services are located along transport routes, this option will allow greater flexibility for those who travel on public transport
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>					<b>Opt 1</b>	<b>Only one option has been identified</b>

Lee Green District Centre - Accessibility & Car Parking						
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Encourage greater accessibility by public transport			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects				
		S	M	L		
	Economic Growth	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Employment	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
	Minimise waste	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Water quality	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Biodiversity	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Air quality	**	**	**	Opt 1	Air quality is likely to improve due to less motorised vehicles being used
	Energy	**	**	**	Opt 1	This is likely to reduce the amount of energy dissipated by private motor vehicles.
	Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	Opt 1	Less car parking and therefore greater areas for the public
	Historic environment	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Human health	*	*	*	Opt 1	By using public transport, less emissions will be released
	Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
	Education	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Reduce crime	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Community welfare	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Accessibility to services	**	**	**	Opt 1	Many services are located along transport routes, this option will allow greater flexibility for those who travel on public transport
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>					<b>Opt 1</b>	<b>Only one option has been identified</b>

New Cross District Centre - Accessibility & Car Parking						
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Encourage greater accessibility by public transport			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects				
		S	M	L		
	Economic Growth	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Employment	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
	Minimise waste	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Water quality	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Biodiversity	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Air quality	**	**	**	Opt 1	Air quality is likely to improve due to less motorised vehicles being used
	Energy	**	**	**	Opt 1	This is likely to reduce the amount of energy dissipated by private motor vehicles.
	Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	Opt 1	Less car parking and therefore greater areas for the public
	Historic environment	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Human health	*	*	*	Opt 1	By using public transport, less emissions will be released
	Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
	Education	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Reduce crime	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Community welfare	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Accessibility to services	**	**	**	Opt 1	Many services are located along transport routes, this option will allow greater flexibility for those who travel on public transport
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>					<b>Opt 1</b>	<b>Only one option has been identified</b>

Sydenham District Centre - Accessibility & Car Parking						
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Encourage greater accessibility by public transport			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects				
		S	M	L		
	Economic Growth	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Employment	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
	Minimise waste	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Water quality	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Biodiversity	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Air quality	**	**	**	Opt 1	Air quality is likely to improve due to less motorised vehicles being used
	Energy	**	**	**	Opt 1	This is likely to reduce the amount of energy dissipated by private motor vehicles.
	Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	Opt 1	Less car parking and therefore greater areas for the public
	Historic environment	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Human health	*	*	*	Opt 1	By using public transport, less emissions will be released
	Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	*	*	Opt 1	Over the medium to long term this will help towards reducing barriers to employment for people who cannot afford private vehicles will help to create a more cost saving option.
	Education	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Reduce crime	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Community welfare	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
	Accessibility to services	**	**	**	Opt 1	Many services are located along transport routes, this option will allow greater flexibility for those who travel on public transport
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>					<b>Opt 1</b>	<b>Only one option has been identified</b>

Blackheath Town Centre - High Quality Environment & Design											
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Policies which encourage good quality design and seek improvements to the existing retail environment				Developing a specific design guide for the Blackheath Town Centre				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects			
		S	M	L	*	S	M	L	*		
Economic Growth	0	*	*	*	S	*	*	*	Both	Better growth in the area should provide more opportunities for improvements	
Employment	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	*	S	*	**	**	Both	Good quality design will help to improve the townscape	
Historic environment	*	**	**	*	S	*	**	**	Both	Good quality design can improve the historic buildings in the town centre	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Human health	0	*	*	0	S	*	*	*	Both	As the improvements to the townscape are made, this will encourage people to the town centres and improve its amenity role.	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Education	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Designing out crime will help to reduce the fear of crime and create more accessible and safer town centres.	
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Accessibility to services	0	*	*	0	S	*	*	*	Both	Good quality designed buildings should factor in all kinds of mobility impaired customers which will further increase the retail environment for all.	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>										<b>Either</b>	Either option has sustainability benefits

Deptford Town Centre - High Quality Environment & Design													
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Policies which encourage good quality design and seek improvements to the existing retail environment				Developing a specific design guide for the Deptford Town Centre				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects				Effects							
		S	M	L	S	S	M	L	S				
Economic Growth	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Both	Better growth in the area should provide more opportunities for improvements
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design will help to improve the townscape
Historic environment	*	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design can improve the historic buildings in the town centre
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Human health	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	Both	As the improvements to the townscape are made, this will encourage people to the town centres and improve its amenity role.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Designing out crime will help to reduce the fear of crime and create more accessible and safer town centres.
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	Both	Good quality designed buildings should factor in all kinds of mobility impaired customers which will further increase the retail environment for all.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Either</b>		



Downham Town Centre - High Quality Environment & Design											
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Policies which encourage good quality design and seek improvements to the existing retail environment			Developing a specific design guide for the Downham Town Centre			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	Better growth in the area should provide more opportunities for improvements		
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact		
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact		
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact		
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact		
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact		
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	*	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design will help to improve the townscape		
Historic environment	*	**	**	*	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design can improve the historic buildings in the town centre		
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact		
Human health	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	Both	As the improvements to the townscape are made, this will encourage people to the town centres and improve its amenity role.		
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact		
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact		
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Designing out crime will help to reduce the fear of crime and create more accessible and safer town centres.		
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact		
Accessibility to services	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	Both	Good quality designed buildings should factor in all kinds of mobility impaired customers which will further increase the retail environment for all.		
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>								<b>Either</b>	Either option has sustainability benefits		

Forest Hill Town Centre - High Quality Environment & Design												
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Policies which encourage good quality design and seek improvements to the existing retail environment			Developing a specific design guide for the Forest Hill Town Centre			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)			
		Effects			Effects							
		S	M	L	S	M	L					
Economic Growth	0	*	*	*	*	*	Both	Better growth in the area should provide more opportunities for improvements				
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact				
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact				
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact				
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact				
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact				
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	*	**	**	Both	Good quality design will help to improve the townscape				
Historic environment	*	**	**	*	**	**	Both	Good quality design can improve the historic buildings in the town centre				
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact				
Human health	0	*	*	0	*	*	Both	As the improvements to the townscape are made, this will encourage people to the town centres and improve its amenity role.				
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact				
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact				
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Designing out crime will help to reduce the fear of crime and create more accessible and safer town centres.				
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact				
Accessibility to services	0	*	*	0	*	*	Both	Good quality designed buildings should factor in all kinds of mobility impaired customers which will further increase the retail environment for all.				
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>								<b>Either</b>	Either option has sustainability benefits			

Lee Green Town Centre - High Quality Environment & Design													
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Policies which encourage good quality design and seek improvements to the existing retail environment			Developing a specific design guide for the Lee Green Town Centre						Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
		Effects			Effects								
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Economic Growth	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	Better growth in the area should provide more opportunities for improvements
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	**	*	**	*	**	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design will help to improve the townscape
Historic environment	*	**	**	**	*	**	*	**	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design can improve the historic buildings in the town centre
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Human health	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	As the improvements to the townscape are made, this will encourage people to the town centres and improve its amenity role.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Designing out crime will help to reduce the fear of crime and create more accessible and safer town centres.
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	Good quality designed buildings should factor in all kinds of mobility impaired customers which will further increase the retail environment for all.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Either</b>	Either option has sustainability benefits	

New Cross Town Centre - High Quality Environment & Design											
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Policies which encourage good quality design and seek improvements to the existing retail environment				Developing a specific design guide for the New Cross Town Centre				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects				Effects					
		S	M	L	*	S	M	L	*		
Economic Growth	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	Better growth in the area should provide more opportunities for improvements	
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design will help to improve the townscape	
Historic environment	*	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design can improve the historic buildings in the town centre	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Human health	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	Both	As the improvements to the townscape are made, this will encourage people to the town centres and improve its amenity role.	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Designing out crime will help to reduce the fear of crime and create more accessible and safer town centres.	
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact	
Accessibility to services	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	Both	Good quality designed buildings should factor in all kinds of mobility impaired customers which will further increase the retail environment for all.	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>										<b>Either</b>	Either option has sustainability benefits

Sydenham Town Centre - High Quality Environment & Design									
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Policies which encourage good quality design and seek improvements to the existing retail environment			Developing a specific design guide for the Sydenham Town Centre			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects			Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	Better growth in the area should provide more opportunities for improvements
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	*	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design will help to improve the townscape
Historic environment	*	**	**	*	**	**	**	Both	Good quality design can improve the historic buildings in the town centre
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Human health	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	Both	As the improvements to the townscape are made, this will encourage people to the town centres and improve its amenity role.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Designing out crime will help to reduce the fear of crime and create more accessible and safer town centres.
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	Both	Good quality designed buildings should factor in all kinds of mobility impaired customers which will further increase the retail environment for all.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>								<b>Either</b>	Either option has sustainability benefits

Blackheath Town Centre - Boundary Modifications												
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Retain the boundaries as currently indicated in the UDP for the Blackheath district				Modify the district centre boundary for Blackheath				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M			L
Economic Growth		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	By extending the boundary would enable more business/enterprise start ups through the availability of uses would allow the town centre generate more income.
Employment		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	With more enterprise business start ups being encouraged in Town Centres, this will inevitably lead to more people being employed.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	At present the current UDP has enabled Blackheath town centre to thrive, although this may change in future years the best option may be to retain the existing boundary
Historic environment		*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	For the survival of Lewisham's historic environment, it will be necessary to ensure that any boundary change would respect and be in synergy with historic boundaries.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	Opt 2	Increasing the boundary will ensure nearby residents are within easy reach of their local centre.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Opt 1</b>	Blackheath currently functions as a prosperous town centre. It may prove undesirable to make changes to the boundary at this time.

Deptford Town Centre - Boundary Modifications											
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Retain the boundaries as currently indicated in the UDP for the Deptford district			Modify the district centre boundary for Deptford			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth		*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	By extending the boundary would enable more business/enterprise start ups through the availability of uses would allow the town centre generate more income.		
Employment		*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	With more enterprise business start ups being encouraged in Town Centres, this will inevitably lead to more people being employed.		
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Landscapes and Townscapes		#	#	#	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 2	At present Deptford town centre is undergoing major regeneration. In this instance it may prove advantageous to alter its boundary to compliment this growth.		
Historic environment		*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	For the survival of Lewishams historic environment, it will be necessary to ensure that any boundary change would respect and be in synergy with historic boundaries.		
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact		
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	*	*	Opt 2	Increasing the boundary will ensure nearby residents are within easy reach of their local centre.		
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>									<b>Opt 2</b>		
Major investment in Deptford will strengthen the North and South of the Town Centre. In this case the most sustainable option would be to adopt Option 2 and alter the boundary to allow new development to benefit from this designation.											

Downham Town Centre - Boundary Modifications									
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Retain the boundaries as currently indicated in the UDP for the Downham district			Modify the district centre boundary for Downham			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects			Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	By extending the boundary would enable more business/enterprise start ups through the availability of uses would allow the town centre generate more income.
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	With more enterprise business start ups being encouraged in Town Centres, this will inevitably lead to more people being employed.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	At present the current UDP has enabled Downham town centre to thrive, although this may change in future years the best option may be to retain the existing boundary
Historic environment	*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	For the survival of Lewisham's historic environment, it will be necessary to ensure that any boundary change would respect and be in synergy with historic boundaries.
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	Opt 2	Increasing the boundary will ensure nearby residents are within easy reach of their local centre.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>								<b>Opt 1</b>	Downham currently functions as a prosperous town centre. It may prove undesirable to make changes to the boundary at this time.



Forest Hill Town Centre - Boundary Modifications												
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Retain the boundaries as currently indicated in the UDP for the Forest Hill district			Modify the district centre boundary for Forest Hill			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)			
		Effects			Effects							
		S	M	L	S	M	L					
Economic Growth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	By extending the boundary would enable more business/enterprise start ups through the availability of uses would allow the town centre generate more income.			
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	With more enterprise business start ups being encouraged in Town Centres, this will inevitably lead to more people being employed.			
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	At present the current UDP has enabled Forest Hill town centre to thrive, although this may change in future years the best option may be to retain the existing boundary			
Historic environment	*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	For the survival of Lewisham's historic environment, it will be necessary to ensure that any boundary change would respect and be in synergy with historic boundaries.			
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact			
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	Opt 2	Increasing the boundary will ensure nearby residents are within easy reach of their local centre.			
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>									<b>Opt 1</b>	Forest Hill currently functions as a prosperous town centre. It may prove undesirable to make changes to the boundary at this time.		

Lee Green Town Centre - Boundary Modifications										
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Effects			Effects			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
		Retain the boundaries as currently indication in the UDP for the Lee Green district			Modify the district centre boundary for Lee Green					
		S	M	L	S	M	L			
Economic Growth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	By extending the boundary would enable more business/enterprise start ups through the availability of uses would allow the town centre generate more income.	
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	With more enterprise business start ups being encouraged in Town Centres, this will inevitably lead to more people being employed.	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	At present the current UDP has enabled Lee Green town centre to thrive, although this may change in future years the best option may be to retain the existing boundary	
Historic environment	*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	For the survival of Lewisham's historic environment, it will be necessary to ensure that any boundary change would respect and be in synergy with historic boundaries.	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact	
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	Opt 2	Increasing the boundary will ensure nearby residents are within easy reach of their local centre.	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>									<b>Opt 1</b>	Lee Green currently functions as a prosperous town centre. It may prove undesirable to make changes to the boundary at this time.

New Cross Town Centre - Boundary Modifications													
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Retain the boundaries as currently indication in the UDP for the New Cross district			Modify the district centre boundary for New Cross			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)				
		Effects			Effects								
		S	M	L	S	M	L			S	M	L	
Economic Growth		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	By extending the boundary would enable more business/enterprise start ups through the availability of uses would allow the town centre generate more income.
Employment		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	With more enterprise business start ups being encouraged in Town Centres, this will inevitably lead to more people being employed.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes		#	#	#	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 2	At present the current UDP has not created a viable New Cross town centre. The centre currently operates down one side of the street. In this instance it may prove advantageous to alter its boundary to indicate a town centre with more purpose.
Historic environment		*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	For the survival of Lewisham's historic environment, it will be necessary to ensure that any boundary change would respect and be in synergy with historic boundaries.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	Opt 2	Increasing the boundary will ensure nearby residents are within easy reach of their local centre.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>								<b>Opt 2</b>				New Cross is currently experiencing problems as a town centre. It may prove desirable to merge New Cross with New Cross gate to reinforce its position as a district town centre.	

Sydenham Town Centre - Boundary Modifications									
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Retain the boundaries as currently indication in the UDP for the Sydenham district			Modify the district centre boundary for Sydenham			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects			Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth		*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	By extending the boundary would enable more business/enterprise start ups through the availability of uses would allow the town centre generate more income.
Employment		*	*	*	*	*	*	Both	With more enterprise business start ups being encouraged in Town Centres, this will inevitably lead to more people being employed.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	At present the current UDP has enabled Sydenham town centre to thrive, although this may change in future years the best option may be to retain the existing boundary
Historic environment		*	*	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Opt 1	For the survival of Lewisham's historic environment, it will be necessary to ensure that any boundary change would respect and be in synergy with historic boundaries.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited or no impact
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	*	*	Opt 2	Increasing the boundary will ensure nearby residents are within easy reach of their local centre.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>								<b>Opt 1</b>	Sydenham currently functions as a prosperous town centre. It may prove undesirable to make changes to the boundary at this time.

RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES		Neighbourhood Centres																															
		Maintain, enhance and where possible further encourage the local role and function of Neighbourhood Centre						Plan for decline in unsuccessful centres						Incorporating the use of designated boundaries for the neighbourhood centres within the proposals map						Encouraging a safe, clean and inviting shopping environment						Seeking to maintain a health supply of local shops providing the necessary						Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects			S	M	L											
S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L																
Economic Growth		*	*	*	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,3,4,5	The selected options offer scope for neighbourhood centres to draw in more consumers.									
Employment		*	*	*	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,3	Employment benefits from growth, not decline therefore with an option to increase the boundary of the centre will enable more businesses to locate within these centres.									
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact									
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact									
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact									
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact									
Energy		*	*	*	0	0	0	*/#	*/#	*/#	*/#	*/#	*/#	#	#	#	#	#	#	0	0	0	1,3	By encouraging safe, clean and more vibrant centres this will also mean that more energy is likely to be dissipated in pursuant to this.									
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	*	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,4,5	Disadvantages from decline									
Historic environment		*	*	*	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	1,4	Historic benefits from growth and imps									
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	2	Option 2 would enable redevelopment to provide residential close to amenities.									
Human health		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,3,4,5	People encouraged to walk to the centre and redirection of centre boundaries should decrease the amount of pollution created by localised traffic.									
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact									
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact									
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact									
Community welfare		*	*	*	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	1,5	Better community pride of centres									

Accessibility to services	*	*	*	#	#	#	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,4,5	Attractive places attract more use and therefore better access to services
<p>Although a combination of options could be used, the most sustainable option proved to be option 1 due to its encouragement of economic growth, employment opportunities, energy consumption, the built environment, human health, community welfare and access to services</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Most Sustainable Option: 1</b></p>																			

RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES		Local Parades												Comments (Effects)			
		Objectives	Maintain, enhance and where possible further encourage the local role and function of Local Parades			Plan for decline in unsuccessful centres			Encouraging a safe, clean and inviting shopping environment			Seeking to maintain a health supply of local shops providing the necessary			Most Sustainable Option		
			Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects					
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	*	*	*	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,3,4	The selected policies offer scope for neighbourhood centres to draw in more consumers.
Employment	*	*	*	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Emp benefits from growth, not decline
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	The selected option over time could enable energy consumption buy shops owners become more efficient over time.
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,3	Enhancing the landscape will benefit the public realm and encourage more consumers.
Historic environment	*	*	*	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,3	Historic benefits from growth and imps
Sufficient & decent housing	#	#	#	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Option 2 would enable redevelopment to provide residential close to amenities.
Human health	*	*	*	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,3,4	People encouraged to walk to the centre
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Community welfare	*	*	*	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,3,4	Better community pride of centres
Accessibility to services	*	*	*	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,4	Attractive places attract more use and therefore better access to services
<b>Most Sustainable Option: 1 OR 3</b>																	
Combination option of 1 or 3 could be the direction to follow as both options proving equally sustainable.																	

Out of Town Centres											
RETAIL & TOWN CENTRES	Objectives	Sequential test can be used to guide the location of any out-of-centre development				A threshold greater than 1000 m2 of gross floorspace				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects				Effects					
		S	M	L	S	S	M	L	S		
Economic Growth		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,2	Both options allow a significant amount of economic growth
Employment		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Neutral	Both options allow a significant amount of economic growth
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Biodiversity		0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	1,2	Large scale structures can be havens for protected birds or bats as well as provide shelter for badgers, foxes and other mammals.
Air quality		*	*	*	*	#	#	#	#	1	Option 1 would seek development to be sited so as to reduce the number and length of car journeys, whereas option 2 only addresses floorspace.
Energy		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	0	It is assumed that both options would create large structures and be less efficient at minimising energy
Landscapes and Townscapes		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	0	Out of town centres tend to house large bulky goods and may not contribute to the enhancement of the townscape
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Limited to no impact
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Limited to no impact
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>										<b>Opt 1</b>	Compliance with PPS 6 and a threshold set down in the current UDP indicates the direction for this issue. The benefits of carrying out a sequential outweigh that of specifically prescribing a threshold of floorspace.



Issue 1 - Improving the Use of Energy												
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT	Opt 1.1 - Encourage improved energy efficiency and reduce carbon dioxide levels.	Opt 1.2 - Improve energy efficiency through criteria for assessment of new building developments (criteria listed).	Opt 1.3 - Require an assessment of energy demand for major developments (floor space 1000m2 or >10 res. units applying the energy hierarchy	Comments (Effects)								
				Effects			Effects			Effects		
				S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L
Economic Growth	#	0	*	#	0	*	#	0	*	Neutral impact in relation to Economic growth. Upfront costs to Energy Efficiency in new homes will be countered by reduction of costs of utilities over time.		
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral Employment impact overall.		
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral Waste impact overall.		
Water quality	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Marginal improvement to water quality over time. Opt 1.1 does not have to rely on criteria.		
Biodiversity	0	*/-	*/-	0	*/-	*/-	0	*/-	*/-	Difficult to determine as biodiversity likely to be affected by climate change in both a positive and negative way. The effect is hence neutral		
Air quality	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	Improvement to air quality by reduction in Carbon dioxide levels. Opt 1.1 does not have to rely on criteria.		
Energy	*	*	*	**	**	*	**	**	**	Opt 1 has some positive impacts as it encourages energy efficiency. Opt 2 is criteria based which can change with time. Opt 3 however is a requirement and will thus be the most effective measure over time		
Landscapes and Townscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact in relation to landscapes & townscapes.		
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact in relation to the historic environment.		
Sufficient & decent housing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Improved energy efficiency in housing developments can help reduce fuel poverty. With rising energy prices over time this will become increasingly important		
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact in relation to human health.		
Reduce poverty & exclusion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Improved energy efficiency in housing developments can help reduce fuel poverty. With rising energy prices above the rate of inflation the effect of energy efficient housing will gain importance over time		
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Although some positive education impacts may occur from awareness raising about Energy Efficiency, these are only marginal and therefore result in an overall neutral impact.		
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Energy Efficiency not applicable to the reduction of crime.		
Community welfare	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Improved energy efficiency measures in community buildings will improve the overall comfort of the building and reduce fuel bills		
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Energy Efficiency not applicable to access to services.		

All the options are compatible. Option 1.1 does not rely on a specific criteria and is hence more sustainable in the long term. However, Opt 1.1 can be implemented by either Options 1.2 or 1.3.

Issue 2 - Providing for Renewable Energy												
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT	Objectives	Opt 2.1 - All new res. and non-res. developments with 1000m2 or ten+ units provide at least 10% energy requirements from renewable.			Opt 2.2 - As with Option 2.1, but where feasible.			Opt 2.3 - Support stand alone and roof mounted renewable energy schemes, where site conditions make them feasible (criteria for assessment provided)			Comments (Effects)	
		Effects			Effects			Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	Potential medium and long term positive impacts for all options as they all promote new technology which has the potential to encourage the establishment of new enterprises		
Employment	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	Potential medium and long term positive impacts for all options as they all promote new technology which has the potential to encourage the establishment of new enterprises and hence new employment opportunities		
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral Waste impact overall.		
Water quality	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	Potential improvement to water quality over time by the use of cleaner energy. Opt 2.1 will capture more proposals.		
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Difficult to determine as biodiversity likely to be affected by climate change in both a positive and negative way. The effect is hence neutral		
Air quality	0	*	**	0	*	*	0	*	*	Improvement to air quality by reduction in use of energy resources and Carbon dioxide levels. Opt 2.1 will capture more proposals.		
Energy	*	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	**?	The installation of renewables in major developments would provide a definite reduction in energy consumption. Opt 2.3 could bring about substantial energy reductions depending on affordability and planning restrictions		
Landscapes and Townscapes	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	*/-	Positive and negative impacts depending on how well the renewable energy technology is integrated into the design of development		
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	The provision of stand alone and roof mounted renewable energy schemes may impact upon the boroughs conservation areas.		
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No identified effect		
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No identified health effect		
Reduce poverty & exclusion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	The inclusion of renewable energy technologies can bring energy bills down and help reduce fuel poverty.		
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Although some marginal positive education impacts may occur from using Renewable Energy demonstrations, these are only secondary and therefore result in an overall neutral impact.		
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Renewable Energy not applicable to the reduction of crime.		
Community welfare	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Improved energy efficiency measures in community buildings will improve the overall comfort of the building and reduce fuel bills		
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Renewable Energy not applicable to access to services.		

All options generally make a positive impact on the SA objective. Opt 2.1 is however making the most positive contribution as it is a requirement covering large developments which can integrate these considerations at the design stage

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT		Issue 3 - Flood Risk																		Comments (Effects)					
		Opt 3.1 - Consider development in line with the sequential test (PPG25). Flood risk will be determined from the most up to date flood risk assessment required.			Opt 3.2 - Planning applications for minor extensions within identified flood hazard areas should not raise surface water runoff (criteria provided).			Opt 3.3 - Take a risk based approach to assessing developments in line with PPG25.			Opt 3.4 - Employ the principle of 'balanced' management (social / econ. needs vs. flood risk mitigation).			Opt 3.5 - The Council may require flood protection and mitigation measures in developments including works, or contributions to provide, procure and maintain defences.			Opt 3.6 - Unsustainable flood hazard solutions (engineering and other) will be scrutinised, in preference to environmentally sustainable alternatives.				Opt 3.7 - Require developers to manage surface water run-off as close to its source as possible. Sustainable systems will be encouraged for all developments.				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L						
Economic Growth	0	#		0	0	0	0	#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 3.1 and 3.3. may hinder development and hence economic growth in north Lewisham which is in a flood risk area but also the main growth area in the borough.
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 3.1 and 3.3. can make certain types of employment locations desirable in flood risk areas which would otherwise be used for housing, however the preferred type of employment may be limited.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Water quality	*	*	**	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	A reduction in surface run off and the Sustainable urban drainage systems will naturally filter water and replenish ground water.
Biodiversity	0	*	**	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	Ecosystems in and around water courses are less damaged if flash flooding and polluted surface run off is reduced and water is naturally filtered via SUDS
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impact.
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Any works will lead to vehicle emissions and energy used for construction
Landscapes and Townscapes	0	0	**	0	0	0	0	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	Flood defences and reducing of run off will reduce flood risk in the medium and long run and hence avoid damage to buildings and landscapes.
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flood defences and reducing of run off will reduce flood risk in the medium and long run and hence avoid damage to historical
Sufficient & decent housing	*	*	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	By locating housing in low flood risk areas will reduce risk to occupiers and cost of insurance policies
Human health	*	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The sequential test ensures that vulnerable members of the public (e.g. hospitals) are protected from flood risk
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Community welfare	0	0	**	0	0	0	0	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All options provide some level of flood protection which can help reduce fear of possible material damage due to flooding
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.

The options generally show neutral to positive impacts against the objectives. Options 3.1 and 3.7 show particular positive impacts as requiring the management of surface water runoff at the source including sustainable drainage systems is more sustainable than managing runoff down stream with detrimental engineering solutions. Appropriate location of development and prevention is the most sustainable method for control of flood risk.

Issue 4: Air Quality																
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT	Objectives	Opt 4.1 - Air quality assessments will be required where development may impact on air quality levels				Opt 4.2 - Assessment criteria for applications for major developments. Council will consider resisting development that may create detrimental effect on air quality.				Comments (Effects)						
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects								
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M					L		
Economic Growth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Minor long term negative economic impact from major developments being refused or altered if they create detrimental effect on air quality.
Employment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact in relation to employment.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact in relation to minimising waste.
Water quality		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	A reduction in traffic related emissions will reduce pollution levels in surface run off and hence improve the chemical quality of water courses
Biodiversity		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Both options will contribute to a positive impact as an improvement to air quality can reduce stresses on flora and fauna caused by secondary effects by acid rain, which is created by Nox and Sox emissions from fossil fuel combustion
Air quality		*	*	**	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	Both options will contribute to a significant positive impact on air quality. Opt 4.2 may result in developments being resisted that create detrimental effects and inclusion of mitigation measures.
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact in relation to energy consumption
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	Deterioration to the build environment due to acid rain and soot from exhaust fumes will be a long term benefit of both options
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact in relation to the historic environment.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Ensuring that development is not located in areas of high air pollution will reduce exposure and hence negative health impacts caused by noise and traffic emissions
Human health		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Ensuring that development is not located in areas of high air pollution will reduce exposure and hence negative health impacts caused by noise and traffic emissions
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Air quality not applicable to the reduction of poverty & exclusion
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact in relation to education.
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Air quality not applicable to the reduction of crime.
Community welfare		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	A reduction in air pollutants which are often traffic related will have reduction in noise. This is will help create a more pleasant environment for the local community
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Air quality not applicable to access to services.

Both options are compatible. Option 4.2 is more specific and stronger option as this could lead to major developments that generate detrimental air quality to be refused or altered.

Issue 5: Contaminated Land & Hazardous Substances												
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT	Objectives	Opt 5.1 - Development on land suspected of being contaminated, will require developers to investigate and identify remedial measures, using best practice mechanisms.			Opt 5.2 - Criteria for assessment of applications for a potentially polluting use (listed).			Opt 5.3 - Require any proposed or existing development containing hazardous substances to be stored to meet National Regulations.			Comments (Effects)	
		Effects			Effects			Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Economic Growth		0	*/-	*/-	0	*/-	*/-	0	*/-	*/-		The options show positive and negative effects as the cost of remediation can hinder development, however the potential gains from increases in land value due after remediation may counter balance the associated costs and increase development potential around previous vacant and derelict land.
Employment		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0		Some positive impacts as the process of identifying and remediating land will provide some employment opportunities
Minimise waste		0	0	*	0	*	*	*	**	**		Opt 5.3 will result in the reduction of hazardous substances which will result in a significant positive impact.
Water quality		0	**	**	0	*	*	*	**	**		All options propose reduces the risk of pollutants being present in or exposed to the environment and hence protect our water courses from contamination
Biodiversity		0	*	**	0	*	*	*	*	**		All options propose reduces the risk of pollutants being present or exposed to the environment and hence protect biodiversity from harmful substances
Air quality		0	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	*		Opt 5.2 includes traffic related pollutants and therefore results in the most positive impacts.
Energy		#	0	0	*	*	*	#	0	0		Opt 5.2 suggests the siting of polluting developments to include the use of sustainable modes of transport and waste minimisation which both reduce energy consumption
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	**	**	0	*	*	0	*	*		Opt 5.1 will result in the reduction and amount of derelict, degraded and underused land.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral impact in relation to the historic environment.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral impact in relation to sufficient and decent housing.
Human health		0	0	*	0	0	*	0	*	*		Opt 5.3 will result in the reduction of hazardous substances which will result in the most positive impact on human health.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Contaminated land & hazardous substances not applicable to the reduction of crime.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral impact.
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Contaminated land & hazardous substances not applicable to the reduction of crime.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral impact in relation to education.
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Neutral impact in relation to education.
All the options are compatible. Opt 5.1 is positive, however only requires an investigation. Option 5.3 applies to existing buildings and therefore covers more development and can be applied more quickly in the short term.												

Issue 6: River Water Quality, Water Resources and Infrastructure																											
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT	Objectives	Opt 6.1 - Seek to protect and improve the water quality to ensure healthy natural habitats. Ensure adequate sewerage infrastructure capacity and use of SUDS.				Opt 6.2 - Developments should consider impact of proposals on water demand and existing capacity. Protect & conserve supplies in order to secure long term needs.				Opt 6.3 - Criteria for development which increases the demand for off-site service infrastructure (water supply, sewer drainage and treatment).				Opt 6.4 - The expansion of water supply or waste water facilities will be permitted provided that the need outweighs any adverse land use or environmental impact.				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)								
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects		S	M	L											
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L														
Economic Growth		0	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 6.4	Ensuring a pleasant river environment will aid development opportunities along the river network. Expansion of water supply and waste facilities will allow for increased development and economic growth.	
Employment		0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 6.4	Expansion of water supply and waste facilities will allow for increased development and therefore employment.	
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact in relation to minimising waste.	
Water quality		*	**	**	0	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	#	Opt 6.1	Opt 6.4 can lead to a long term increase in water usage the potential for contamination by sewage
Biodiversity		0	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	#	Opt 6.1	Opt 6.4 requires development of facilities that may have a negative impact on existing natural habitats
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact in relation to air quality.	
Energy		#	*	*	#	*	#	*	#	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Positive/Neutral	Any development of infrastructure will increase energy consumption in the short term, though the conservation of water will have a positive effect in the medium and long term.
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	*	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 6.1	The protection and improvement of water quality as required by Opt 6.1 will improve the landscape & townscape.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 6.4	Increasing water supply and waste facilities will result in a minor positive impact in allowing for sufficient and decent housing.
Human health		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 6.1	The protection and improvement of the riverine environment, Opt 6.1, improves the landscape and provide a sense of wellbeing for people. It also makes the river network a desirable place for recreational purposes
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact

The options are compatible to some degree as they cover a range of issues. The negative impacts are minor enough for not to warrant mitigation measures. Opt 6.4 should however be considered carefully with regards to determining the significance of any negative environmental impacts

Issue 7: Noise & Light Effects										
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT	Objectives	Opt 7.1 - Seek to minimise the adverse impacts of noise, separate new noise sensitive development from major noise sources wherever practicable.				Opt 7.2 - Proposals for light-generating development, floodlights or otherwise obtrusive light may require a detailed light-impact survey				Comments (Effects)
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects		
		S	M	L	#	S	M	L	#	
Economic Growth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Potential minor negative impact on economic growth if development that generates noise (which are usually employment related) are relocated or not allowed to proceed.
Employment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Potential minor negative impact if development that generate noise (which are usually employment related) are located to far away from services.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Noise and light effects are not applicable to minimising waste.
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Noise and light effects are not applicable to water quality.
Biodiversity		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Light and Noise control will have a minor positive impact on biodiversity, as there will less disturbance in particular to fauna habitats.
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Noise and light effects are not applicable to air quality.
Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts
Landscapes and Townscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	Positive medium to long term impacts on townscapes if light pollution is controlled.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	Positive long term impacts on the historic environment if light pollution is appropriately controlled.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	Noise control can lead to minor positive impact in relation to sufficient and decent housing.
Human health		*	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	Noise can lead to stress related symptoms hence opt 7.1 shows a significant positive impact
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Noise and light effects are not applicable to reducing poverty and social exclusion.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts
Community welfare		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No significant impacts
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant impacts
<b>Both options do not relate to each other as they control to separate issues (noise and light). Both options generally show positive impacts</b>										



Issue 8: Sustainable Use of Building Materials & Aggregates					
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT Objectives	Opt 8.1 - New developments will be encouraged to demonstrate an efficient use of building materials, including appropriate use of high quality materials and recycled aggregates, where appropriate.			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
	S	M	L		
Economic Growth	#	0	*	N/A	Short term impact will suffer from upfront costs of high quality materials and recycled aggregates, which will in the longer term result in higher yield and savings.
Employment	0	0	0	N/A	Neutral impact.
Minimise waste	*	**	**	N/A	The reduction in the use of materials by using aggregates and re-use will result in a significant reduction in waste.
Water quality	0	*	*	N/A	Water quality will be marginally improved by the use of aggregate materials.
Biodiversity	0	*	*	N/A	Biodiversity will be marginally improved by the use of aggregate materials.
Air quality	0	*	*	N/A	Less energy demand by re-using materials will result in less emissions. Recycling aggregates could however create excess dust emissions and mitigation should hence include criteria for handling, storage and transportation of waste materials to the Council's Code of construction
Energy	*	**	**	N/A	The reduction in the use of materials by using aggregates and re-use will result in a significant reduction energy used to produce new materials
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	N/A	Landscape and especially townscape can be significantly benefited by the use of high quality materials.
Historic environment	0	*	**	N/A	Use of high quality materials can have a positive impact on the historic environment. More importantly the re-use of existing materials can greatly enhance an historic environment.
Sufficient & decent housing	0	*	*	N/A	The use of high quality materials will improve the overall quality of the building stock
Human health	0	0	0	N/A	Not applicable.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	N/A	Not applicable.
Education	0	0	0	N/A	Neutral impact.
Reduce crime	0	0	0	N/A	Not applicable.
Community welfare	0	0	0	N/A	Neutral impact.
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	N/A	Not applicable.

**Only one option has been presented. The option shows positive impacts on a number of objectives and only a minor negative impact for short term economic growth. The option is hence considered to be sustainable**

**Issue 1: Location & Accessibility**

TRANSPORT & PARKING	Issue 1: Location & Accessibility																Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)								
	Opt TR1 - Allow higher density development where there is good public transport				Opt TR2 - Require transport assessment/travel impact statements for all new developments				Opt TR3 - Set thresholds for development required to submit travel impact statements				Opt TR4 - Require green travel plans for large developments or those generating a 'significant' amount of movement						Opt TR5 - Require developer contributions to public transport where deficiencies are identified				Opt TR6 - Require developers to only meet immediate transport improvements related to the development			
	Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects				Effects		Effects					
S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L						
Economic Growth	*		**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	Opt TR6	The provision of high density housing in close proximity to good transport links will assist economic growth the greatest.			
Employment	*		**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	Opt TR1	Employment is greatly assisted by good transport links and Opt TR1 is positive in this regard.			
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.			
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.			
Biodiversity	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	Opt TR4	Green travel plans reduce car travel, which assist biodiversity.			
Air quality	*	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	Opt TR1	Air quality will be improved if more people are located closer to good transport links and are less likely to use vehicles.			
Energy																										
Landscapes and Townscapes	0	*	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	Opt TR1	Townscapes will be greatly assisted by the reduction in traffic and movement of vehicles.			
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.			
Sufficient & decent housing	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt TR1	Housing located nearer to public transport links will provide better access for persons without vehicles.			
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.			
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.			
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.			
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.			
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.			
Accessibility to services	*	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	Opt TR1	High density developments near good transport facilities will assist in accessing services.			
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>																<b>Opt TR1</b>	The most sustainable option is to allow greater density around good transport nodes.									

Issue 4: Promotion of Public Transport Improvements								
TRANSPORT & PARKING	Objectives	Opt TR18 - Encourage safeguarding of transport facilities through avoiding inappropriate development.		Effects			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
				Effects				
				S	M	L		
Economic Growth		*	**	**			TR18	Economic growth can be enhanced on the basis that transport facilities are safeguarded.
Employment		*	**	**			TR18	Employment relies heavily on public transport and its safeguarding is paramount.
Minimise waste		0	0	0			Neutral	Neutral impact.
Water quality		0	0	*			TR18	Minor positive benefit on waterways if less vehicles and public transport facilities are used and safeguarded.
Biodiversity		0	*	*			TR18	Minor positive benefit on biodiversity if less vehicles and public transport facilities are used and safeguarded.
Air quality		*	*	*			TR18	Safeguarding transport facilities will assist in reducing or maintaining car dependency and therefore provide a positive impact on air quality.
Energy		*	*	**			TR18	Energy use can be reduced through increased use of public transport.
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	*			TR18	Landscapes will benefit from the protection of transport facilities.
Historic environment		0	0	0			Neutral	Neutral impact.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0			Neutral	Generally a neutral impact.
Human health		0	0	0			Neutral	Neutral impact.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		*	*	*			TR18	Safeguarding important transport facilities, can assist in reducing social exclusion.
Education		0	0	0			Neutral	Neutral impact.
Reduce crime		0	0	0			Neutral	Neutral impact.
Community welfare		0	0	0			Neutral	Neutral impact.
Accessibility to services		*	*	*			TR18	Safeguarding transport facilities will assist in providing access to services.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>							<b>TR18</b>	Only option available.

TRANSPORT & PARKING		Issue 3: Parking Control																		Comments (Effects)		
		Opt TR9 - Continue to use current UDP car parking standards		Opt TR10 - Use the car parking standards from the London Plan		Opt TR11 - Introduce other standards either locally derived or from national planning guidance		Opt TR12 - Require cycle parking provision in all new developments		Opt TR13 - Treat provision of cycle parking on an individual basis		Opt TR14 - Promote car free residential development where public transport is good		Opt TR15 - Insist on a minimum parking provision in all residential development		Opt TR16 - Extend the number of Controlled Parking Zones		Opt TR17 - Require developers to contribute towards the implementation of CPZs			Most Sustainable Option	
		Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects	Effects			
S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
Economic Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt TR15	Minimum parking standard will increase parking which could promote economic growth.
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt TR14	Car free developments can assist in improving water quality by reducing hard areas allocated to parking.
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt TR14	Car free developments can contribute to biodiversity improvements.
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt TR12 / TR14	Car free development and cycling will contribute to air quality improvements.
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt TR12 / TR14	Car free development and cycling can contribute to overall reductions in energy use.
Landscapes and Townscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt TR14	Landscapes and more specifically townscapes will benefit positively from car free developments.
Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt TR14	Car free development will be positive in the historic areas of the borough.
Sufficient & decent housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable.
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt TR12 / Opt TR14	Reducing car travel and the impact of vehicles can have a positive contribution on health.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable.
Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable.
Reduce crime	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable.
Community welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Car free development and cycling can contribute to community cohesion as interaction is promoted.
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TR14	Public transport accessibility improves access to services.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>																					<b>Opt TR14</b>	<b>Most sustainable option as vehicles are completely restricted.</b>

Issue 2: Traffic Management & Road Safety											
TRANSPORT & PARKING	Objectives	TR7 - Manage and distribute traffic in accordance with the road hierarchy in the Lewisham Unitary Development Plan.				TR8 - Introduce engineering, education and enforcement measures to improve road safety.				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects			
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M		
Economic Growth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Employment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Energy											
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	Effective management and road safety will impact both townscapes.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	Improved road safety will lead to less accidents and greater human health.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	Education measures to improve road safety are positive
Reduce crime		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>										<b>Opt TR8</b>	A more positive option using a range of methods to improve road safety.



TRANSPORT		Issue 2: Traffic Management & Road Safety											
TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT & ROAD SAFETY	Objectives	TR7 - Manage and distribute traffic in accordance with the road hierarchy in the Lewisham Unitary Development Plan.					TR8 - Introduce engineering, education and enforcement measures to improve road safety.					Comments (Effects)	
		Effects					Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Economic Growth		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TR7	A clear road hierarchy contributes to providing adequate and clear access to services and facilities.
Employment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Minimise waste		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Energy		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	TR7/TR8	Effective traffic management will positively impact energy use.
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	TR8	Effective management and road safety will positively impact landscapes and townscapes.
Historic environment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Sufficient & decent housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	TR8	Improved road safety can lead to less accidents and improved health.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	TR8	E ducation measures to improve road safety will have a positive impact.
Reduce crime		N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	TR8	Effective management and road safety can improve perceptions of an area which influences the likely occurrence of crime.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Accessibility to services		0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TR7	A clear road hierarchy contributes to providing adequate and clear access to services and facilities.
												<b>All</b>	TR7 ensures effective traffic management and TR8 compliments by using a range of methods to improve road safety.





**TRANSPORT**

**Issue 4: Promotion of Public Transport Improvements**

PUBLIC TRANSPORT	Opt TR18 - Encourage safeguarding of transport facilities through avoiding inappropriate development.	Effects			Comments (Effects)
		Effects			
		S	M	L	
Economic Growth	*	**	**	TR 18	Economic growth can be enhanced through safeguarding transport facilities to ensure accessibility.
Employment	*	**	**	TR 18	Employment accessibility relies heavily on public transport and its safeguarding is paramount.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Water quality	0	0	*	TR 18	Minor positive benefit on waterways if less vehicles and public transport facilities are used and safeguarded.
Biodiversity	0	*	*	TR 18	Minor positive benefit on biodiversity if less vehicles and public transport facilities are utilised and safeguarded.
Air quality	*	*	**	TR 18	Safeguarding transport facilities will assist in reducing or maintaining car dependency and provides a positive impact on air quality.
Energy	*	*	**	TR 18	Safeguarding transport facilities will assist in reducing or maintaining car dependency and provides a positive impact on energy.
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	TR 18	Landscapes and townscapes will benefit from the protection of transport facilities.
Historic environment	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Human health	0	0	*	Neutral	Safeguarding public transport facilities can have a positive effect on health as CO <sub>2</sub> emissions can be reduced.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	*	*	*	TR 18	Safeguarding of important transport facilities, especially buses, will assist in reducing social exclusion and improve accessibility.
Education	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Reduce crime	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Community welfare	0	0	0	Neutral	Generally neutral impact.
Accessibility to services	*	*	**	TR 18	Safeguarding transport facilities will ensure suitable access to services.
<b>TR 18</b>					Safeguarding transport facilities contributes to long term economic growth and impacts positively on environmental and social objectives.

Issue 1: Development in Context												
URBAN DESIGN & CONSERVATION	Objectives	Maximise intensity of use compatible with local context				Higher density development around existing centres and public transport nodes.				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects				
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M			L
Economic Growth		**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 1.1	Maximising use, just not limited to town centres and public transport nodes would assist economic growth more greatly.
Employment		0	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	Opt 1.2	Employment generation would be assisted greatly by high density development around employment sites and public transport nodes, providing improved access to employment.
Minimise waste		#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	All development has an impact on waste generation in the short term due to demolition and reconstruction.
Water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	The high density uses would result in less low density developments that could affect water quality. However this is countered by the impact from high densities and therefore more people.
Biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	Neutral	High density developments focused around major town centres would be more beneficial to biodiversity than developing on less densely developed sites
Air quality		0	0	0	*	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 1.2	Air quality would be greatly improved by concentrating high density developments around public transport nodes, thus removing car dependency and improving traffic.
Energy		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Neutral	All development has negative effects on energy consumption
Landscapes and Townscapes		*	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 1.1	Townscapes borough wide, not just within town centres would be improved if all developments were developed in a way that maximised use according to local context but this requires strong urban design policies.
Historic environment		*	*	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 1.1	The historic environment borough wide would be improved with any development that occurred were compatible with the local context.
Sufficient & decent housing		*	*	**	*	**	*	**	**	**	Opt 1.2	The provision of decent housing is more achievable and attractive to developers with high density development located where services and transport are already provided.
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Reduce crime		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Neutral	Both options will tend to reduce fear of crime in varied locations.
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Accessibility to services		0	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	Opt 1.2	Access to services can be assisted by high density development located in close proximity.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>											<b>Opt 1.2</b>	The setting of high density development around town centres and transport modes has slightly more positive effects

Issue 2: The Historic Environment												
URBAN DESIGN & CONSERVATION	Objectives	Opt 2.1 - The Council will continue to protect and where possible enhance the historic environment of the borough.				Do Nothing				Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)	
		Effects		Effects		Effects		Effects				
		S	M	L	L	S	M	L	L			
Economic Growth		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Opt 2.1	The protection of the historic environment will have a positive effect on the economy of the Borough by making it an attractive Neutral effect
Employment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	
Minimise waste		*	*	**	#	#	#	#	#	#	Opt 2.1	The retention and re-use of buildings will result in a reduction in
Water quality		0	0	#	#	?	?	?	?	?	Do Nothing?	Older buildings might not have water saving measures. However the effect of doing nothing is uncertain.
Biodiversity		**	**	**	#	#	#	#	#	#	Opt 2.1	Policies also include the protection of historic landscapes and ancient woodland in the Borough.
Air quality		*	*	**	*	*	*	*	*	**	Opt 2.1	Minor positive effect on air quality.
Energy		0	0	#	#	0	0	*	*	*	Opt 2.1	The retention and re-use of older buildings which are less energy efficient may have a long term negative effect on energy consumption. Redevelopment costs will have a short term negative effect.
Landscapes and Townscapes		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 2.1	Townscapes will benefit significantly from the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 2.1	Protection and enhancement of historic environment is required by legislation
Historic environment		*	*	*	#	#	#	*	*	*	Opt 2.1	Older style housing in attractive buildings is often at a relatively high density. The effect of redevelopment would have a positive
Sufficient & decent housing		*	*	*	*	0	0	#	#	#	Opt 2.1	A reduction in the quality of the historic environment and the sense of place and community it often provides might result in a long term indirect negative effect on human health
Human health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral effect
Reduce poverty & exclusion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral effect
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral effect
Reduce crime		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral effect
Community welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral effect
Accessibility to services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral effect
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>										<b>Option 2.1</b>	Only option. Main positive impacts are on the physical environment, rather than social or economic.	

Issue 3: River Thames and Frontage and the River Network												
URBAN DESIGN & CONSERVATION	Opt 3.1 - Development should respect and enhance the character of the River Thames and the Ravensbourne River/Deptford Creek Network.	Do Nothing	Effects			Effects			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
			Effects			Effects						
			S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	Opt 3.1	Economic growth will be maintained by respecting and enhancing any character, especially the Boroughs waterways.			
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact on employment.			
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact on waste generation			
Water quality	*	**	**	**	#	#	#	Opt 3.1	Significant positive impact on water quality by developments that respect and enhance the Boroughs waterways.			
Biodiversity	**	**	**	**	#	#	#	Opt 3.1	Development that respects the important biological diversity and qualities of the Thames and River networks			
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact on air quality			
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral			
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	**	**	**	#	#	#	Opt 3.1	Townscapes, where respecting or enhancing the Boroughs Waterways will result in a positive impact by this option.			
Historic environment	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	Opt 3.1	A number of historic areas are located adjacent to the Boroughs Waterways and these areas will be enhanced by this option.			
Sufficient & decent housing	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	Neutral	A similar amount of housing could be provided by both options			
Human health	*	*	*	*	0	0	#	Opt 3.1	Enhancing the quality of development by the river and enabling public access will have a minor indirect positive effect on public health			
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	No impact on social exclusion			
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral effect			
Reduce crime	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	Opt 3.1	A lively and enhanced riverfront would reduce the fear of crime.			
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral			
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral			
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>						<b>Opt 3.1</b>			Option to enhance the Thames has the larger number of positive effects			

Issue 4: High Buildings																		
URBAN DESIGN & CONSERVATION	Opt 4.1 - High buildings should be welcomed in locations identified by borough wide context studies		Opt 4.2 - High buildings ruled out in certain locations (context studies) & directed to major town centres.		Opt 4.3 - Allow high buildings subject to general location, height, massing and context standards.		Opt 4.4 - Include general criteria policy for judging the design quality of high buildings.		Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)								
													Effects		Effects		Effects	
													S	M	L	S	M	L
Economic Growth	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	All will provide similar positive effects on economic growth.					
Employment	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	This option will result in more high buildings located in major town centres where employment is generated.					
Minimise waste	#	0	0	#	0	0	#	0	0	#	0	0	Allowing high buildings will have short term indirect negative impacts by construction waste generation.					
Water quality	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Increased occupancy and usage will mean a greater drain on water resources which can be minimised by water efficient buildings.					
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally neutral impact.					
Air quality	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	Impact on air quality is likely to be minimised if high traffic generating developments are located in town centres.					
Energy	##	#	#	##	#	#	##	#	##	#	#	#	All options for high building construction will have a negative impact in the short term due to construction costs. Increase occupancy and use arising from tall buildings will inevitably lead to increase energy consumption but this can be minimised by energy efficient buildings.					
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	Both Options 4.3 & 4.4 will result in being positive for both landscapes and townscapes as 4.3 will control location, height, massing and context while 4.4 will assist in achieving high quality design outcomes.					
Historic environment	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	*	Effects on the historic environment will be minimised by this option 4.3.					
Sufficient & decent housing	*	*	*	*	*	**	0	*	*	0	*	*	This option will most beneficially assist providing sufficient and decent housing by providing such housing in major town centres where services and transport are provided.					
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact on human health.					
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.					
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact on education.					
Reduce crime	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	All options are likely to have an effect on reducing crime - by providing a more lively environment in town centres for instance and by providing design standards that reduce the fear of crime.					
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral impact.					
Accessibility to services	*	*	*	*	*	**	0	*	*	0	0	0	High buildings directed to major town centres will assist in improving access to services.					
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>										<b>Opt 4.2</b>	High buildings ruled out in certain locations and located in major town centres close to public has the most positive effects. This option will most likely need to be amalgamated with Options 4.3 & 4.4 because these options mainly relate to the design of the building.							

Issue 5: Views and Landmarks											
URBAN DESIGN & CONSERVATION	Objectives	Opt 5.1 - Maintain current set of views and landmarks			Opt 5.2 - Modify the criteria for selection of local views by changing criteria to include significant local 'vistas'.			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Opt 5.1	Economic growth may potentially be negatively affected by this additional constraint on high buildings, by limiting the provision of higher density buildings. This effect would however be long term and be expected to be very minor	
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Views are not directly applicable to employment.	
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Landscapes and Townscapes	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	Opt 5.2	Both townscapes and landscapes would be positively enhanced by including significant local vistas as a selection of local views.	
Historic environment	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	Opt 5.2	The historic environment and historic vistas would be positively affected.	
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.	
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>									<b>Opt 5.2</b>	The inclusion of significant local vistas to the selection of local views will result in a positive enhancement of landscapes and townscapes as well as minor affect for the historic environment. This in outweighs any negative impact on economic growth.	

Issue 6: Areas of Special Character																	
URBAN DESIGN & CONSERVATION	Objectives	Opt 6.1 - Retain Protection for all current Areas of Special Character			Opt 6.2 - Remove protection for Thames Area of SC			Opt 6.3 - Remove protection for Sydenham Ridge ASC			Opt 6.4 - Remove protection for the Blackheath ASC			Most Sustainable Option	Comments (Effects)		
		Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects						
		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Economic Growth	0	0	#	0	0	#	0	0	#	0	0	#	0	0	#	Neutral	All the options would result in some sort of negative impact on economic growth due to restrictions in the nature of some development. This would be in the longer term and be expected to be very minor.
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Minimise waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	General impact on air quality is neutral.
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Landscapes and Townscapes	**	**	**	#	##	##	#	##	##	#	##	##	#	##	##	Opt 6.1	Opt 6.1 seeks to include significant local vistas which is positive for both landscapes and townscapes, while Options 6.2, 6.3 & 6.4 seek to remove protection which would create a negative impact.
Historic environment	**	**	**	#	##	##	#	##	##	#	##	##	#	##	##	Opt 6.1	The removal of protection of areas of special character would have a negative effect, where the inclusion of significant local vistas would be very positive.
Sufficient & decent housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	General impact on sufficient and decent housing is neutral.
Human health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Reduce poverty & exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Reduce crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Community welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
Accessibility to services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neutral	Neutral impact.
<b>Most Sustainable Option:</b>													<b>Opt 6.1</b>	Option 6.1 is the option with the most positive benefits. Options to remove ASC protection from other areas show negative impacts on the appearance of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment. This protection would need to come from other policy designations.			

# **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

**Preferred Options Report  
For the Spatial (core) Strategy**

## **APPENDIX E**

**Sustainability Appraisal of Preferred Options**



# Sustainability Appraisal for Preferred Options

## Key for appraisal tables:

<b>SA Objective</b>	Sustainability appraisal objectives
<b>Effect</b>	Likely impact on the objective caused by applying the preferred option
<b>Significance of effect</b>	<p>-- Potentially significant adverse impact</p> <p>- Potential adverse impact</p> <p>0 No impact</p> <p>+ Potential beneficial impact</p> <p>++ Potentially significant beneficial impact</p> <p>? Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine potential impacts</p> <p>+/- Positive and negative impacts where benefits and drawback can appear to be neutral or display impacts in their own right</p>
<b>Timescale</b>	<p><b>P</b> Permanent effect</p> <p><b>T</b> Temporary effect</p> <p><b>S</b> Short term effect (predicted to occur between 0 – 5 yrs from implementation)</p> <p><b>M</b> Medium term effect (predicted to occur between 5 – 13 yrs from implementation)</p> <p><b>L</b> Long term effect (predicted to occur over 13 yrs and beyond the plan period)</p> <p><b>D</b> Direct effect (following a direct link of cause and effect)</p> <p><b>I</b> Indirect (secondary) effects happen away from the original effect or follow a complex pathway. These include <u>cumulative effects</u>, cause by the effects of several preferred options; and, <u>synergistic effects</u>, producing a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects</p>
<b>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</b>	Measures that can be implemented to neutralise adverse effects or bring improvements to the predicted levels of impact

### CP1: Major Growth Corridor

The Council will support substantial new development that contributes to the regeneration of the borough, including residential, retail, commercial, cultural, health, community and leisure facilities in the Catford, Lewisham and North Lewisham growth corridor. Development will normally be in mixed-use schemes that make the most effective use of land. Development will be expected to contribute to the provision of necessary social and transport infrastructure.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Will have a positive impact on business growth, especially through mixed use schemes.	++	P S-L	D	Protect employment land in the growth corridor via appropriate Core and DC policies
2	Employment	Will provide job opportunities in growth sectors for local residents.	++	P S-L	D	Protect employment land in the growth corridor via appropriate Core and DC policies
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	New homes and business will inevitably create more waste.	-	P S-L	D	Core and DC policies on waste will aim to increase recycling of waste.
4	Water resources	New development will impact on existing Rivers.	-	P S-L	D	Core and DC policies will require development to improve the river environment.
5	Open Space & Biodiversity	No impact on designated sites but new public open spaces will be created as part of major redevelopment.	+	P S-L	D	Other policies will ensure the safeguarding of any established protected species. An ecological assessment could establish if any protected species exist. Protected species may already be thriving in an existing development and could be under threat from expansion or the

							change of use.
6	Air quality	New development will increase vehicular traffic and will be located in AQMAs.	-		P S-L	D	Locate development in areas with good public transport and reduce car parking allowance. Require air quality assessment.
7	Transport	New development will increase vehicular traffic.	-		P S-L	D	Locate development in areas with good public transport and reduce car parking allowance. Require on-site cycle provision.
8	Energy and climate change	New development will lead to increased energy consumption	-		P S-L	D	Require use of renewable energy.
9	Flood risk	Part of the growth corridor is in an area liable to flood.	-		P S-L	D	Require flood risk assessment, SUDS and other mitigation for flood risk.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	New development will use brownfield and underused sites.	+		P S-L	D	
11	Historic environment	Some new development will impact on conservation areas.	0		P S-L	D	Require development to respect impact of conservation areas.
<b>Social</b>							
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Substantial provision of new homes over London Plan target.	++		P S-I	D	
13	Human health	Provision of social infrastructure including health facilities as part of the preferred option.	+		P S-L	D	
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	North Lewisham is an area of deprivation and new jobs and homes will provide opportunities for improving matters.	+		P S-L	D	
15	Education	Significant new development will provide opportunity for local labour agreements.	+		P S-L	D	
16	Reduce crime	Increased population can contribute to crime.	-		P S-L	D	Other policies to require 'Safer by Design' standards.

17	Community welfare	Policy aims to create new communities not just homes.	+	P S-L	D	Ensure social inclusion and equity issues are addressed in other policies.
18	Accessibility	More community facilities will be provided.	+	P S-L	D	
<b>Comment:</b> More than half of the sustainability objectives are improved by this policy. Adverse effect can be reduced by other policies resulting in an overall positive outcome.						

## CP2: Lewisham and Catford Town Centres

The regeneration of Catford and Lewisham town centres will be guided by policies, proposals and site allocations set out in Area Action Plans. This will include proposals to encourage the growth of Lewisham to elevate its status of that of a Metropolitan Town Centre in the London retail hierarchy; and secure the regeneration and improvement of Catford so as to maintain and improve its status as a District Town Centre in the London retail hierarchy.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Will have a positive impact on economic growth due to town centre uses.	++	P (S – L)	D	
2	Employment	Employment is envisaged to rise due to the type of uses promoted within the town centres.	++	P (S – L)	D	
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	New homes and business will inevitably create more waste.	-	P (S - L)	D	Other policies will increase the recycling of waste.
4	Water resources	New development will impact on the existing Rivers.	-	P (S – L)	D	Other policies will require development to improve the river environment.
5	Open Space & Biodiversity	No impacts on designated sites, but major development could provide on-site habitats.	+	P (S – L)	D	Other policies will ensure the safeguarding of any established protected species. An ecological assessment could establish if any protected species exist. Protected species may already be thriving in an existing development and could be under threat from expansion or the change of use.

6	Air quality	Any new development within the town centre will have an impact on air quality. Short term impact will arise from construction.	--	T (S)	D	Other policies in the plan seek to control the level of air pollutants being emitted from new development. Require air quality assessments.
7	To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	The aspiration for Lewisham to become a metropolitan centre and for Catford to improve its vitality, will help to reduce the need for private vehicles as services will be located within greater proximity to residents.	++	P (S – L)	D	Require on-site cycle provision.
8	Energy and climate change	New development will lead to increased energy consumption.	+	P (S – L)	D	Require renewable energy use.
9	Flood Risk	Lewisham and Catford Town Centres would be within an area prone to flooding. The implementation of this policy does not address this and could further increase the likelihood of flooding.	-	P (S – L)	I	Require flood risk assessment, the incorporation of SUDs and other preventative flooding techniques within the plan.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	There will be an instant impact on the landscape and townscape of each town centre.	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary planning documents provide a framework for all new development.
11	Historic environment	There will be an instant impact on the historic environment. It will be necessary that this policy is in-keeping with the historic character.	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary planning documents provide a comprehensive framework for all new development.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	The growth and regeneration of sufficient and decent housing will be an important factor within this policy. Housing will play a major role in mixed use development.	++	P (S – L)	D	This is encouraged within the Lewisham and Catford Town Centre Area Action Plans.
13	Human health	Provision of social infrastructure, including health facilities as part of the	++	P (S – L)	I	N/A

14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	preferred option. This policy seeks to encourage growth which could indirectly reduce poverty.	+	P (M)	I				
15	Education	New development could provide the opportunity for local labour agreements.	0	P (S – L)	D				Implemented through appropriate planning obligations.
16	Reduce crime	Increased population can increase crime. However, incorporating natural surveillance and the use of security measures will prevent the deter the likelihood of crime.	+	P (S – L)	I				Other supplementary planning advice adequately address the need to design out crime.
17	Community welfare	Policy aims to contribute to community welfare and not just provide new development.	+	P (S – L)	D				Ensure social inclusion and equity issues are addressed in other policies.
18	Accessibility	This policy will have an effect on accessibility. There will be improved accessibility to services and uses within the town centres and also there will be better quality access for all members of the public.	++	P (S – L)	D/I				The government requirement for design and access statements will enable new development maximises accessibility.
<p><b>Comment:</b> The policies contained within the Lewisham and Catford Town Centre Area Action Plan address each concern on an individual basis and seek to create a sustainable living area.</p>									

### CP3: Forest Hill, Sydenham and Lee Green

Proposals for new development and the intensification of development will generally be accepted in areas with good public transport and in the district town centres of Forest Hill, Sydenham and Lee Green. All proposals will be expected to enhance the overall character of the area within which they are located.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Will generally have a positive impact on business growth, especially through mixed use schemes.	+	P S-L	D	
2	Employment	Will provide job opportunities in growth sectors for local residents.	+	P S-L	D	
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	New homes and business will inevitably create more waste.	-	P (S - L)	D	Other policies will increase the recycling of waste.
4	Water resources	New development will impact on the existing Rivers.	-	P (S - L)	D	Other policies will require development to improve the river environment.
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	No impacts on designated sites, but major development could provide on-site habitats.	+	P (S - L)	D	Other policies will ensure the safeguarding of any established protected species. An ecological assessment could establish if any protected species exist. Protected species may already be thriving in an existing development and could be under threat from expansion or the change of use.



6	Air quality	Any new development will have an impact on air quality. Short term impact will arise from construction.	--	T (S)	D	Other policies in the plan seek to control the level of air pollutants being emitted from new development. Require air quality assessments. Require on-site cycle provision.
7	Transport	The need for private vehicles can be reduced by locating development close to public transport, and services located within greater proximity to residents.	++	P (S – L)	D	
8	Energy and climate change	New development will lead to increased energy consumption.	+	P (S – L)	D	Require renewable energy use.
9	Flood risk	Potential for localised flood risk.	-	P (S – L)	I	Require flood risk assessment, the incorporation of SUDs and other preventative flooding techniques within the plan.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	There will be an instant impact on the landscape and townscape of each town centre.	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary planning documents provide a framework for all new development.
11	Historic environment	There will be an instant impact on the historic environment. It will be necessary that this policy is in-keeping with the historic character.	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary documents provide a comprehensive framework for all new development. Need to ensure conservation areas and listed buildings are preserved and protected.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	The growth and regeneration of sufficient and decent housing will be an important factor within this policy. Housing will play a major role in mixed use development.	++	P (S – L)	D	Ensure mixed and balanced communities through housing mix/tenure policies.
13	Human health	Provision of social infrastructure, including health facilities as part of the	++	P (S – L)	I	

14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	preferred option. This policy seeks to encourage growth which could indirectly reduce poverty.	+	P (M)	I				
15	Education	New development could provide the opportunity for local labour agreements.	0	P (S – L)	D				Implemented through appropriate planning obligations.
16	Reduce crime	Increased population can increase crime. However, incorporating natural surveillance and the use of security measures will prevent the deter the likelihood of crime.	+	P (S – L)	I				Other supplementary planning advice adequately address the need to design out crime.
17	Community welfare	Policy aims to contribute to community welfare and not just provide new development.	+	P (S – L)	D				Ensure social inclusion and equity issues are addressed in other policies.
18	Accessibility	This policy will have an effect on accessibility. There will be improved accessibility to services and uses within the town centres and also there will be better quality access for all members of the public	++	P (S – L)	D/I				The government requirement for design and access statements will enable new development to maximise accessibility.
<p><b>Comment:</b> There is an overwhelming positive impact on the sustainability objectives by this policy. Adverse effect can be reduced by other policies resulting in an overall positive outcome.</p>									

## CP4 Areas for Local Renewal

Any physical, economic and social impacts of proposals on areas for local renewal should demonstrate through carrying out local social and economic impact assessments how the development will strengthen the local neighbourhood.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Will generally have a positive impact on business growth.	+	P S-L	D	
2	Employment	Will provide job opportunities for local residents.	+	P S-L	D	Opportunity for local labour agreements.
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	New homes and business will inevitably create more waste.	-	P (S - L)	D	Other policies will increase the recycling of waste.
4	Water resources	New development will impact on the existing Rivers.	-	P (S - L)	D	Other policies will require development to improve the river environment.
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	No impacts on designated sites, but major development could provide on-site habitats.	+	P (S - L)	D	A ecological assessment could establish if any protected species exist. Protected species may already be thriving in an existing development and could be under threat from expansion or the change of use. Other policies will ensure the safeguarding of any established protected species.
6	Air quality	Any new development will have an impact on air quality. Short term impact will arise from construction.	--	T (S)	D	Other policies in the plan seek to control the level of air pollutants being emitted from new development. Require air quality assessments.

7	Transport	The need for private vehicles can be reduced by locating development close to public transport, and services located within greater proximity to residents.	++	P (S – L)	D	Require on-site cycle provision.
8	Energy and climate change	New development will lead to increased energy consumption.	+	P (S – L)	D	Require renewable energy use.
9	Flood risk	Potential for localised flood risk from physical development.	-	P (S – L)	I	Require flood risk assessment, the incorporation of SUDs and other preventative flooding techniques within the plan.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Any physical development will have an impact, however, the focus will be on improving areas.	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary planning documents provide a framework for all new development.
11	Historic environment	Any physical development will have an impact, however, the focus will be on improving areas. It will be necessary that this policy is in-keeping with the historic character.	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary documents provide a comprehensive framework for all new development.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	The growth and regeneration of sufficient and decent housing will be an important factor within this policy.	++	P (S – L)	D	Ensure mixed and balanced communities through housing mix/tenure policies.
13	Human health	Provision of social infrastructure, including health facilities as part of the preferred option.	++	P (S – L)	I	
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	This policy seeks to improve deprived areas, both physically and socially, which could indirectly reduce poverty.	+	P (M)	I	Ensure equality issues are dealt with from the beginning of the planning process.
15	Education	New development could provide the opportunity for local labour agreements.	0	P (S – L)	D	Implemented through appropriate planning obligations.

16	Reduce crime	Increased population can increase crime. However, incorporating natural surveillance and the use of security measures will prevent the deter the likelihood of crime. Social programs could impact on crime reduction.	+	P (S – L)	I	Other supplementary planning advice adequately address the need to design out crime. There is a need to work closely with appropriate partners especially in the provision of social programs.
17	Community welfare	Policy aims to contribute to community welfare and not just provide new development.	+	P (S – L)	D	Ensure social inclusion and equity issues are addressed in other policies.
18	Accessibility	This policy will have an effect on accessibility. There will be improved accessibility and quality of services.	++	P (S – L)	D/I	The government requirement for design and access statements will enable new development maximises accessibility. Opportunity to access a range of social services and funding.
<b>Comment:</b>						
There is a need to ensure the integration of physical and social programs in deprived areas in order effectively implement this policy and positively impact sustainability objectives. Social inclusion and equity issues need to be addressed from the outset.						

## CP5:Conservation and Protection

The Council will take an active approach to the conservation and protection of valued aspects of the natural and built environment. Development will be required to protect or enhance the character of conservation areas. Development will not be permitted if it is considered inappropriate in the context of open space or biodiversity protection.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	A high quality environment is likely to contribute to economic growth, especially by providing town centres that are attractive locations for investment.	+	P (S – L)	I	
2	Employment	A high quality environment is likely to attract high quality businesses and therefore employment.	+	P (S – L)	I	Ensure that training is available to help unemployed residents access local employment.
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	New homes and businesses will inevitably create more waste, especially during construction.	+	P (S – L)	D	Other policies will increase the recycling of waste.
4	Water resources	Uncertain. Depends on the nature of the development and the amount of green landscaping surrounding it. The retention of some of the Boroughs conservation areas that have large and generous gardens as opposed to its redevelopment by what would inevitably be development at a higher density would probably have an adverse impact on the water environment. This might not be the	?	P (S – L)	D	Encourage the use of water use minimisation measures borough wide.

		case of other higher density conservation areas were redeveloped and sustainable urban drainage techniques, green roofs, and other modern water saving measures were included.				
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	Policy ensures protection of open space and biodiversity.	++	P (S – L)	D	
6	Air quality	The policy will protect and enhance the environment. The effect on air quality is uncertain.	?	P (S – L)	?	
7	Transport	This policy proposes that large areas of the borough retain their current form. Some of these areas are town centres, some are urban or suburban areas of residential development, with limited restrictions on street parking which might not reduce car use.	-	P (S – L)	D	Improve public transport provision and improve accessibility through walking and cycling connections.
8	Energy and climate change	Many buildings do not have modern energy saving features. In Conservation Areas (especially those with Article 4 Directions, which limit permitted development rights), and for Listed Buildings, planning applications to introduce such features as domestic wind turbines and solar panels might be more restricted. However, there will be reduced construction energy costs if older buildings are retained.	--/+	P (S – L)	D	Produce guidance advising how best to install energy saving features in Conservation Areas. Ensure any new development is built with energy saving devices.
9	Flood risk	Some areas, especially Conservation Areas are within flood risk areas. They have not been designed to cope with the risk of flooding.	--	T (S – L)	D	Consider flood mitigation measures in those planning applications that do come forward. Ensure as far as possible that front gardens are retained to minimise run off.

10	Landscapes and Townscapes	The policy is intended to preserve landscapes and townscapes of value.	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary planning documents provide a framework for all new development.
11	Historic environment	The policy is intended to preserve historic buildings and environments.	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary documents provide a comprehensive framework for all new development.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Although protected, Conservation Areas are a valuable source of high quality housing.	++	P (S – L)	D	When planning applications come forward, ensure a mix in housing types and tenures.
13	Human health	High quality environments may have an indirect effect in promoting human health.	+	P (S – L)	I	Ensure accessibility through walking and cycling is provided for and improved whenever possible.
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Generally neutral. No direct impact.	0			
15	Education	Generally neutral. No direct impact.	0			
16	Reduce crime	The preservation of historic areas is not likely to have an effect on crime levels. Most suburban streets in these areas are designed to promote passive surveillance to a large degree so this may reduce the fear of crime.	+	P (S – L)	I	Ensure any new development is built to 'Safer by Design' standards.
17	Community welfare	Preservation of conservation areas, historic buildings and other notable built and natural aspects, contribute to feelings of identity, and a sense of place within a community an therefore may indirectly encourage a sense of community identity.	+	P (S – L)	I	



18	Accessibility	This policy will have a positive effect on accessibility. There will be improved accessibility and quality of services.	+	P (S – L)	D	The government requirement for design and access statements will enable new development maximises accessibility.
<p><b>Comment:</b> This policy shows largely positive outcomes, with negative outcomes relating to the fact that the historic environment (conservation areas and listed buildings) is not usually energy efficient, specifically designed to reduce flood risk or car use.</p>						

### C6: Sustainable development

A sustainable pattern of development will be sought in Lewisham by:

- a) Encouraging a mix of land uses accessible to jobs, shopping, health, education, community and leisure facilities by walking, cycling and public transport, which reduces the need to travel by car;
- b) Focussing major trip generating uses in areas with good access to public transport;
- c) Ensuring that new development is provided at an appropriate scale and form in response to the surrounding local context that is well designed, safe to use and accessible to all;
- d) Promoting and securing the use of sustainable design and construction practices to minimise resources use and provide energy efficient buildings including the adoption of renewable energy generation; and
- e) Minimising the impact on the natural environment and positively contributing to the local and wider community.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Maximising accessibility and ensuring all development has a positive impact on the community can be positive for economic growth.	+	P (S – L)	D	Mixed-use sites should include employment uses as part of the land use mix. Where appropriate, planning obligations and other plans can make provisions for assisting unemployed and low income earners.
2	Employment	Maximising accessibility and ensuring all development has a positive impact on the community can be positive for employment.	+	P (S – L)	D	Appropriate housing locations should be located close to potential workforce. Mixed-use sites should include employment uses as part of the land use mix. Where appropriate, planning obligations can make provisions for local employment.
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Positive effect as waste minimisation is an inherent part of sustainable construction and development.	++	P (S – L)	D	Provide and encourage the waste hierarchy in all developments.

4	Water resources	Positive effect as water saving devices and SUDS are included.	++	P (S – L)	D	
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	Positive benefits as sustainable construction can include living (green) roofs and policy has focus on minimising impact on the natural environment.	+	P (S – L)	D	Require provision of living roofs and open space on site.
6	Air quality	Positive effect where sustainable construction can reduce emissions from demolition and construction of buildings; and the use of private car travel is reduced.	++	P (S – L)	D	
7	Transport	Positive effect where design aspects can include space for cycle parking and car clubs which will aim to reduce car usage.	++	P (S – L)	D	
8	Energy and climate change	Positive effect as the policy involves reducing energy usage and include on-site renewables.	++	P (S – L)	DI (indirect effect on climate change)	
9	Flood risk	Positive effect as the policy involves reducing water consumption and introduce SUDS which will reduce flood risk.	++	P (S – L)	D	Locate development in areas of low flood risk. Flood assessments to be carried out as part of the development process and advice followed in accordance with PPS25. The area of 'hard landscaping' should be minimised and on-site open space provided in higher density developments to ensure infiltration.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Any physical development will have an impact on the built environment.	+/-	P (S – L)	D	Sustainable construction techniques should be used and buildings built to the highest design quality standards.
11	Historic environment	Potential negative effect where	-	P	D	Other policies need to emphasise

		considerations for green construction is not mindful of surrounding historic environment.		(S – L)		the need to protect and enhance Lewisham’s historic environment.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Some positive effect as the sustainable design will involve construction methods above those required by building regulations which will provide an improved standard of living.	+	P (S – L)	D	Ensure housing developments have an appropriate mix of housing. Annual monitoring of affordable housing should be carried out to evaluate delivery.
13	Human health	Positive impact as the need to travel by car is reduced, and walking and cycling are promoted.	+	P (S – L)	D	Plans should ensure that proposals do not have significant health impacts. A Health Impact Assessment could be required for certain developments.
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	A sustainable pattern of development should ensure opportunities for all are maximised and therefore indirectly impact on reducing poverty.	+	P (S – L)	I	Ensure social inclusion and equity issues are considered from the outset as part of the planning application process.
15	Education	Policy seeks to maximise accessibility to education. A sustainably constructed development can have educational potential for raising awareness about sustainable living.	+	P (S – L)	D	Require developers to include provide information about construction of development, particularly with regards to renewables to raise awareness of how to reduce resources usage. Particularly beneficial for school buildings.
16	Reduce crime	Potential for increased crime if more development/people.	-	P (S – L)	D	Ensure developments are built to ‘safer by design’ standards.
17	Community welfare	Policy aims to maximise community benefits and social cohesion.	+	P (S – L)	D	Ensure social inclusion and equity issues are considered from the outset as part of the planning application process.
18	Accessibility	More community facilities will be provided, and new development located to maximise accessibility.	+	P (S – L)	D	

**Comment:** The promotion of a sustainable pattern of development, which maximises accessibility, reduces car travel, is well designed, safe, built to sustainable design and construction standards and reduces its impact on the environment, will have a positive impact on the borough. Mitigation measures seek to enhance the aspects raised in the preferred option to ensure effective implementation.

## CP7 Climate Change

The Council will make consideration of climate change central to its spatial planning framework by integrating impact, mitigation and adaptation considerations into all spatial policies including transport, housing, economic development and regeneration and water and waste management. Development will be required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through:

- (a) Sustainable design and construction methods;
- (b) Decentralised energy systems and renewable energy generation; and
- (c) Increased use of sustainable modes of transportation.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	The policy may encourage a growth in local enterprises to provide relevant goods and services and hence encourage economic growth.	0, but potentially ++ in the long run	M-L	I (This is a synergistic effect as the proposed policy can only influence climate change in a global effort)	The impact of this could be further enhanced if local authorities set requirements for renewable technologies and sustainable construction methods across the region and the UK. This will create demand which will encourage establishment of suppliers nationally and provide economic growth for that sector.
2	Employment	The policy provides a basis for creating a market for goods and services related to the sustainable construction industry. This can encourage local enterprise and initiatives to develop in the field of sustainable construction and renewable energy generation and provide new employment opportunities.	Potentially ++	S-L	I	The impact of this could be further enhanced if local authorities set requirements for renewable technologies and sustainable construction methods across the region and the UK. This will create demand which will encourage establishment of suppliers nationally which

								encourage growth in enterprises in Lewisham.
<b>Environmental</b>								
3	Minimise waste	Sustainable design and construction methods includes reuse of demolition and construction waste and efficient use of materials, which will lead to a reduction in overall waste.	++	M-L	D	Set appropriate development control policies to minimise waste production, e.g. minimum requirement for reuse of demolition waste.		
4	Water resources	Sustainable design includes water saving devices	+	M-L	D	Set appropriate DC policies for water conservation measures in development.		
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	By reducing GHG emissions the impact of man made climatic changes on species and habitats will be limited or reduced	++	M-L	I (This is a synergistic effect as the proposed policy can only influence climate change in a global effort)	Enhancements by including green roofs and walls as part of sustainable construction practices		
6	Air quality	A reduction in fossil fuel emissions will also lead to a reduction in NOx and PM10, which are the air pollutants with exceedences in the borough	++	M-L	D	Work with public transport providers to ensure a suitable network of available services. Set appropriate DC policies for access to developments by walking and cycling		
7	Transport	By promoting sustainable modes of transport the traffic flow will improve	++	M-L	D	Work with public transport providers to ensure a suitable network of available services. Set appropriate DC policies for access to developments by walking and cycling		
8	Energy and climate	The policy seeks to reduce energy	++	M-L	D	A positive impact will only be		

	change	consumption and reduce the impact of climate change					achieved if there is a global effort towards reducing green house gas emissions. The policy could be enhanced by partnership working towards promoting and encouraging a reduction in fossil fuel usage.
9	Flood risk	Flood risk can increase by climate change and severe weather conditions. This policy will reduce this risk and ensure adaptation and mitigation measures	++	M-L	I		Set appropriate DC policies for sequential testing for developments in flood risk areas and provision of adaptation and mitigation measures in s106 agreements
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	By aiming to reduce climate change the impacts of flood risk and adverse weather conditions will be reduced and hence the landscapes and townscapes will be protected from environmental damage	Potentially++	M-L	I		
11	Historic environment	By aiming to reduce the impacts of climate change the historic environment will be protected from environmental damage	potentially++	M-L	I		
<b>Social</b>							
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Reducing impacts of climate change will protect the housing infrastructure from materials damage	Potentially++	M-L	I		
13	Human health	Human health will be protected from new diseases that can survive our climate. People will be protected from severe weather conditions and environmental damage	Potentially++	M-L	I		
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Adverse weather conditions which lead to environmental damage and the likelihood of potential displacement of	Potentially+	L	I		



15	Education	people can be reduced					
16	Reduce crime	No significant impact					
17	Community welfare	Environmental damage caused by climate change will be reduced and provide a safe and sustainable environment for people	Potentially+	L	I		
18	Accessibility	Provision of sustainable modes of transport will improve accessibility to facilities and services	+	M-L	D		Set appropriate DC policies on sustainable modes of transport and access to buildings
<p><b>Comment:</b> This policy aims to tackle a complex global issue which is only achievable via a joint effort on a national and international scale. It highlights this issue on the local scale, and the capacity of potential positive impacts are only achievable if similar policies or measures are adopted by other boroughs to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions on a national level.</p> <p>Mitigation measures across the SA objectives include setting appropriate DC policies for development in relation to sustainable construction methods and sustainable transportation. Mitigation measures can also be required by developers at the planning proposals stage via s106 agreements.</p>							

### CP8: Water Management and Flood Risk

The Council will require development to minimise and control the risk of flooding around the Thames river and its' tributaries, the Ravensbourne, Quaggy and Pool, and conserve water resources by encouraging the use of water saving devices, water harvesting systems and Sustainable urban Drainage Systems.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Controlling flood risk can help reduce insurance costs for properties in or near flood risk areas and protect them from flood damage. The growth areas in Lewisham are mainly in the flood risk areas and hence adequate control of flooding will secure the growth potential of the area.	Potentially++	M-L	I	Set appropriate DC policies on development proposals to include flood risk assessments
2	Employment	Policy will reduce risk of flooding in existing employment sites and future sites that can be developed	Potentially++	M-L	I	Set appropriate DC policies on development proposals to include flood risk assessments
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	No significant effect.				
4	Water resources	Positive effect. The policy will reduce water consumption and manage water resources in a sustainable way.	++	P (S-L)	D	
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	Protects the biodiversity in areas around rivers and open spaces from flooding	Potentially+	M-L	D	
6	Air quality	No significant effect.	0			
7	Transport	Reduces the risk of damage to transport infrastructure from flood damage	Potentially+	M-L	D	
8	Energy and climate	Some flood alleviation measures may	+/-	T (S-L)	D	Set appropriate DC policies that

	change	require energy during the construction phase. However there is also energy saved by installation of water saving devices that reduce to need for electric pumps				ensure sustainable construction practices
9	Flood risk	Direct positive effect. The policy aims to reduce flood risk.	++	T (S-L)	D	
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Reduces the risk of environmental and materials damage from flooding	Potentially++	T (M-L)	I	
11	Historic environment	Reduces the risk of environmental and materials damage from flooding	Potentially++	T (M-L)	I	
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Reduces risk of materials damage to housing	Potentially++	T (M-L)	I	Ensure housing developments are located in low flood risk areas and/or according to the sequential test
13	Human health	Reduces risk of mortality or morbidity caused by flooding	Potentially+	T (M-L)	I	Ensure healthcare facilities are located in areas that are in low flood risk areas and/or according to the sequential test
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Reduces risk of potential displacement from homes due to flooding	Potentially+	T (M-L)	I	
15	Education	No significant effect	0			
16	Reduce crime	No significant effect.	0			
17	Community welfare	No significant effect.	0			
18	Accessibility	Reduces risk of damage to transport infrastructure and hence access to key services due to flooding	Potentially+	T (M-L)	I	
<p><b>Comment:</b> This policy aims to reduce the risk of flooding which is an environmental hazard caused by external factors. The degree to which this policy will be effective is dependent on the flood risk measures implemented and how effective they are. As the occurrence and impact of flooding is difficult to predict the level of impact has been noted as being potential rather than an definite in most cases. Most of the effects are temporary as risk levels can change due to external circumstances (such as climate change).</p> <p>Mitigation measures include providing appropriate DC policies on applying flood risk assessment and sequential testing to developments in flood risk areas and ensure sustainable construction practices</p>						

### CP9: Waste

The council will seek to minimise waste production and ensure that the collection, transportation and disposal of waste is managed in the most sustainable way. The Council's preferred location for Waste Transfer and Processing Facilities will be the Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	No significant effect.	0			
2	Employment	Protection of current employment location for employment use	+	P (S - L)	D	
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Direct positive effect. The policy seeks to reduce waste and provide waste management facilities.	++	P (S - L)	D	Provide and encourage the waste hierarchy in all developments via appropriate DC policies.
4	Water resources	No significant effect.	0			
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	No significant effect.	0			
6	Air quality	No significant effect.	0			
7	Transport	No significant effect.	0			
8	Energy and climate change	Keeping waste management locations in Surrey Canal will reduce the need to transport waste outside the borough, which saves energy	+	P (S - L)	I	
9	Flood risk	No significant effect.	0			
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	No significant effect.	0			
11	Historic environment	No significant effect.	0			
<b>Social.</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	No significant effect.	0			
13	Human health	The policy reduces negative effects on	+	P (S - L)	D	

14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	human health caused by air pollutants and dust emissions by sustainable handling and disposal of waste	No significant effect.	0				
15	Education	No significant effect.	No significant effect.	0				
16	Reduce crime	No significant effect.	No significant effect.	0				
17	Community welfare	No significant effect.	No significant effect.	0				
18	Accessibility	No significant effect.	No significant effect.	0				
<p><b>Comment:</b> This policy impacts positively on waste reduction, human health and employment land and energy usage. Other objectives have neutral effects. The policy would be enhanced if accompanied by appropriate DC policies on waste reduction during the demolition and construction phase of the development and adequate recycling facilities for the operational phase of the development</p>								

### CP10: Addressing the needs of Lewisham's diverse population

The Council will work with its partners to ensure that the needs of all in the community are addressed; promote equalities; and that equality and diversity issues are addressed as part of the planning process.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Promoting equal opportunities and equality for all will increase peoples well being in a work place making it a desirable place to work and hence positively impact on economic growth.	+	P (S – L)	D	Uncertainties in measuring the impact of this
2	Employment	Employment opportunities will be maximised for all and provide a pleasant work environment	+	P (S – L)	D	Uncertainties in measuring the impact of this
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Generally neutral. No significant effect.	0			
4	Water resources	Generally neutral. No significant effect.	0			
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	Generally neutral. No significant effect.	0			
6	Air quality	Generally neutral. No significant effect.	0			
7	Transport	Accessibility can be improved through disabled access and barrier free travel paths.	+	P (S – L)	D	
8	Energy and climate change	Generally neutral. No significant effect.	0			
9	Flood risk	Generally neutral. No significant effect.	0			
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Positive impact as diversity and equity issues addressed as part of the planning process.	+	P (S – L)	D	Policies will need to ensure design issues are addressed.
11	Historic environment	Positive impact as diversity and equity issues addressed as part of the	+	P (S – L)	D	Policies will need to ensure historic environment issues are

		planning process.				addressed.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Provision and access to a range of housing will address housing need.	+	P (S – L)	D	Ensure a range of housing options are provided.
13	Human health	Positive impact as diversity and equity issues will be addressed.	++	P (S – L)	D	Effective working relationship needed with health partners. Walking and cycling to be promoted.
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Positive impact as diversity and equity issues will be addressed.	++	P (S – L)	D	Social programs and other policies to ensure effective implementation.
15	Education	Positive impact as diversity and equity issues will be addressed.	+	P (S – L)	D	Education needed across all age groups.
16	Reduce crime	Positive impact as diversity and equity issues will be addressed, which could reduce crime.	+	P (S – L)	D	Social programs and 'safer by design' policies can reduce impact and perception of crime.
17	Community welfare	Positive impact as diversity and equity issues will be addressed, assisting community welfare.	++	P (S – L)	D	Effective working relationship with partners needed to ensure implementation.
18	Accessibility	Positive impact as diversity and equity issues will be addressed, and accessibility maximised.	+	P (S – L)	D	Other policies to promote accessibility.
<b>Comment:</b> Ensuring the needs of all in the community are addressed from the outset will assist in creating a more equitable and harmonious community. Implementation also relies on an effective working relationship with appropriate partners.						

<b>CP11: Healthy Lifestyles</b>						
The Council will work with key partners to improve health, promote healthy lifestyles, and reduce health inequalities in the Borough.						
No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	No significant effect.	0			
2	Employment	No significant effect.	0			
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	No significant effect.	0			
4	Water resources	No significant effect.	0			
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	No significant effect.	0			
6	Air quality	Promoting walking and cycling can reduce car travel and have a positive impact on air quality.	+	P (S - L)	D	Ensure on-site cycle provision, use of travel plans and travel assessments.
7	Transport	There may be a potential positive effect as the promotion of healthy lifestyles may encourage walking and cycling which can reduce overall car travel.	+	T (S-L)	I	Enhancement measures include improving walking and cycling routes, and encouraging travel plans which can be achieved via s106 agreements and working with appropriate partners
8	Energy and climate change	There may be a potential positive effect as the promotion of healthy lifestyles may encourage walking and cycling which can reduce overall car travel and thus energy usage and ultimately mitigate climate change (indirect effect).	+	T (S-L)	I	Enhancement measures include improving walking and cycling routes, and encouraging green travel plans which can be achieved via s106 agreements and working with appropriate partners
9	Flood risk	No significant effect.	0			
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	No significant effect.	0			



11	Historic environment	No significant effect.	0				
<b>Social</b>							
12	Sufficient & decent housing	No significant effect.	0				
13	Human health	This will have direct positive benefits to peoples health.	++		P (S-L)	D	Enhancement measures include provision of accessible leisure and health facilities and improvements to cycle and walking routes
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	No significant effect.	0				
15	Education	Some potential positive effects in increasing people's knowledge about diet and nutrition and increase concentration levels at school in children through a healthy diet.	+		P (S-L)	D	Promotion of healthy lifestyles involves awareness raising and educating people. Working with health and education authorities and targeting schools and adult education would enhance this measure.
16	Reduce crime	No significant effect.	0				
17	Community welfare	Potential benefits to improving people's health and wellbeing and reducing lifestyle related health problems such as obesity	+		T (S-L)	D	Provision of health facilities which are easily accessible. This will be achieved through proposed Development control policies
18	Accessibility	No significant effect.	0				
<b>Comment:</b> Health lifestyles are essential for the health and wellbeing of the population. This policy can only be implemented by working with appropriate partners and providing health and leisure facilities where needed. Enhancement measures include requiring provision of additional health and leisure facilities via s106 agreements and appropriate DC policies. This is particularly important with new housing developments which will create increased demands for access to such facilities.							

<b>CP12: Provision of Health, Education and Community Facilities</b>						
The Council will work with appropriate partners to ensure that the following criteria are applied to health, education and community facilities: that they are protected and enhanced to secure an adequate provision of facilities across the borough; b) that there are no net losses of facilities; and c) that needs for these facilities arising from development are provided.						
No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	No significant effect	0			
2	Employment	As the public sectors is the largest employer in the borough and additional HEC facilities will hence create employment opportunities	+	P (M-L)	D	
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Some negative impacts where the construction and operation of new facilities will generate waste aggregates.	-	T (S-L)	D	Require a reduction in waste generate through reuse of demolition waste in construction, sourcing of sustainable materials, and recycling aggregates. During the operational phase the provision of recycling facilities on site would be a further mitigation measure. This can be achieved through appropriate planning policies on waste management and s106 agreements.
4	Water resources	Some negative impacts as water is used for construction, and operation of facilities (e.g. showers, pool, maintenance).	-	T (S-L)	D	Appropriate planning policies on water use management requiring development to install water saving devices. Implement through BREEAM assessment or equivalent and

5	Open Space and Biodiversity	Positive effects as HEC facilities often include open space which provide opportunities for habitat creation and increases overall open space in the borough.	+	P (M-L)	D	s106 agreements.
6	Air quality	Some negative impacts created by road traffic emissions by vehicles accessing the facilities.	-	T (S-L)	D	Make facilities accessible by sustainable modes of transport, improving walking and cycling routes, through appropriate planning policies and s106 agreements.
7	Transport	Some negative impacts created by traffic generated for accessing the facilities. Particular impact from school run which can create congestion at specific times of day.	-	T (S-L)	D	Make facilities accessible by sustainable modes of transport, improving walking and cycling routes, through appropriate planning policies and s106 agreements, school travel plans implemented via the Local Implementation Plan.
8	Energy and climate change	Some negative impacts created by the energy used for development and running of facilities, and traffic generated for accessing the facilities and hence burning of fossil fuels.	-	T (S-L)	D, I (contributes to reducing effect of climate change)	Make green construction practices a requirement through planning policies and introduce school travel plans through the LIP.
9	Flood risk	Increase in exposure to risk if facilities are located in the flood risk area.	-	T (S-L)	D	Avoid locating facilities in flood risk areas. Follow the sequential test.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Enhancement of facilities can bring about some improvement to the townscape and protection of facilities such as old school buildings retain the character of an area.	+	P(S-L)	D	Ensure that the enhancement measures follow principles for good design via the appropriate planning policies.

11	Historic environment	Positive impacts for protecting facilities that are of some historic value such as old school buildings.	+	P (S-L)	D	
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	No significant effect.	0			
13	Human health	Positive impacts as this secures the provision of healthcare and leisure facilities where it is needed.	++	P (S-L)	D	Ensure that provision is secured via s106 agreements.
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Positive impacts as this secures the provision of healthcare and leisure facilities where it is needed.	+	P (S-L)	D	Work with appropriate partners to map areas where facilities are lacking. Locate affordable/subsidised facilities in places where it is needed.
15	Education	Improvements to educational facilities and provision where it is needed can help retain children and students to study in the borough preventing leakage of high achieving students and hence improve the overall skills level. Currently only 65% of resident secondary school children attend school within the borough (Core strategy).	+	P (S-L)	D	Work with current initiatives such as BSF (building schools for the future) programme and educational authorities to improve the current standard of facilities in the borough so that pupils and students are encouraged to continue their studies in the borough.
16	Reduce crime	An adequate provision of educational and leisure facilities for young people can help reduce anti social behaviour.	+	P (S-L)	D	Work with appropriate partners to identify areas that lack provision of facilities and fill the gaps via new development proposals and s106 agreements.
17	Community welfare	Provision of adequate community facilities where it is needed will be beneficial for engaging local people and ethnic minorities in their community.	++	P (S-L)	D	Work with appropriate partners to identify areas that lack provision of facilities and fill the gaps via new development proposals and s106 agreements.

18	Accessibility	Positive impact as it provides key services where they are needed.	+	P (S-L)	D	Improve access to facilities via sustainable modes of transport, and require access for disabled people.
<p><b>Comment:</b>  This policy covers the provision of facilities that are essential for creating a sustainable community. The policy ensures provision for current and future needs. Minor negative impacts have been identified for several environmental objectives. This is due to the resources requirements during the construction and redevelopment of facilities. However, these are temporary effects where the impact will become minimal once the construction is completed. Mitigation measures includes applying appropriate DC policies on sustainable construction practices to minimise environmental impact during the lifetime of the developments. The policy can further be enhanced by seeking provision of additional facilities via s106 agreements</p>						

### CP13: Planning Obligations

The need to provide infrastructure, services, and/or facilities to serve the needs generated by new development will be considered by the Local Planning Authority from the outset of the planning application process. Planning obligations may be used to make a proposal acceptable in land use terms by prescribing the nature and form of development to achieve the objectives of the development plan or, by mitigating the impacts of development, and compensating for the loss or damage created by the development.

Planning obligations will only be sought where they are necessary from a planning point of view; directly related to the proposed development; fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development; and for matters that cannot be adequately addressed by conditions attached to a planning permission.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Positive impact as new development contributes to economic growth.	+	P (S – L)	D	Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
2	Employment	Local employment schemes can contribute to employment in the borough.	+	P (S – L)	D	Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Generally neutral. No significant effect.				
4	Water resources	Generally neutral. No significant effect.				
5	Open Space and	Opportunity to improve and contribute	+	P	D	Specific policies for relevant

	Biodiversity	to open space and biodiversity.		(S – L)		areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
6	Air quality	Opportunity to improve and contribute to air quality improvements through public transport schemes, car clubs, and cycling and walking infrastructure.	+	P (S – L)	D	Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
7	Transport	Opportunity to improve and contribute to public transport schemes, car clubs, and cycling and walking infrastructure.	+	P (S – L)	D	Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
8	Energy and climate change	Public transport schemes, car clubs, and cycling and walking infrastructure, can reduce the amount of energy used and impact climate change.	+	P (S – L)	D/I	Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
9	Flood risk	Opportunity to improve River and foreshore environment and reduce impact of flooding.	+	P (S – L)	D	Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
10	Landscapes and	Opportunity to improve landscapes and	+	P	D	Specific policies for relevant

	Townscapes	townscapes through quality and innovate design.		(S – L)		areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
11	Historic environment	Opportunity to improve landscapes and townscapes through quality and innovate design.	+	P (S – L)	D	Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Opportunity to provide and secure affordable housing.	+	P (S – L)	D	Ensure affordable housing is provided in a range of tenures and dwelling size. Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
13	Human health	Opportunity to improve human health through contributions to health care and walking and cycling infrastructure.	+	P (S – L)	D	Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Opportunity to reduce poverty and exclusion by improving an area and ensuring a range of physical and social benefits	+	P (S – L)	D	Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details



							about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
15	Education	Opportunity to improve education through contributions to schools and other education schemes, including adult education and training.	+	P (S – L)	D		Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
16	Reduce crime	Opportunity to improve human health through contributions to health care and walking and cycling infrastructure.	+	P (S – L)	D		Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
17	Community welfare	Opportunity to improve community welfare by improving an area and ensuring a range of physical and social benefits.	+	P (S – L)	D		Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
18	Accessibility	Opportunity to improve human health through contributions to services and walking and cycling infrastructure.	+	P (S – L)	D		Specific policies for relevant areas should highlight when a planning obligation may be sought. SPD can provide details about how and why planning obligations will be sought, calculated and implemented.
<b>Comment:</b>							
The use of planning obligations can contribute positively to the range of sustainability objectives, by being used as mitigation or enhancement measures in development proposals. Identifying and addressing the range of needs arising from a particular development will be crucial for effective implementation.							

## CP14 Compulsory Purchase Powers

The Council will, when appropriate, use its Compulsory Purchase Powers to assemble sites in order to implement the Spatial (Core) Strategy and other development plan documents.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Provides ability to implement strategy and development plan documents, thereby contributing towards economic growth.	+	P (S – L)	D	
2	Employment	Provides ability to implement strategy and development plan documents, thereby contributing towards employment.	+	P (S – L)	D	
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Increased development will create waste.	-	P (S – L)	D	Development in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
4	Water resources	Increased development will impact on water resources.	-	P (S – L)	D	Use of water efficiency measures, SUDS and maximising infiltration areas.
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	Development may destroy habitats, such as those on derelict and vacant plots of land.	-	P (S – L)	D	Identify any protected/priority habitats or species at the development proposal stage. Implemented via DC policies
6	Air quality	Increased development will increase vehicular activity which creates air pollution	-	P (S – L)	D	Ensure core/DC policies address air quality and provide a mechanism for estimates of expected pollutant levels at development proposal stage
7	Transport	Could be used to implement transport improvements.	+	P (S – L)	D	Ensure priority given to projects that improve public transport,

									promote walking and cycling or contribute to the vitality and viability of an area.
8	Energy and climate change	Any development will create and use energy and contribute towards climate change.	+	P (S – L)	D				Ensure range of climate change issues addressed in other policies.
9	Flood risk	Most of the proposed growth area is in the flood risk area. The policy will aid development to establish in an appropriate way taking flood risk into consideration and implement adequate flood control measures	+/-	P (S – L)	D				Ensure that other Core/DC policies address flood risk
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Development will need to make a positive contribution to the built environment.	+	P (S – L)	D				Ensure range of landscape and townscape issues addressed in other policies.
11	Historic environment	Could be used to protect and/or enhance historic environment.	+	P (S – L)	D				Ensure range of historic environment issues addressed in other policies.
<b>Social</b>									
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Could be used to improve and/or provide sufficient and decent housing.	+	P (S – L)	D				Ensure a range of housing types are provided.
13	Human health	Generally neutral. No significant effect.	0						
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Development and the range of uses could be used to reduce poverty and exclusion.	+	P (S – L)	D				Ensure equity and diversity issues are considered from the beginning of the planning process.
15	Education	Could be used to implement education objectives of a plan.	+	P (S – L)	D				
16	Reduce crime	Development can improve an area and thereby reduce crime and its perception.	+	P (S – L)	D				
17	Community welfare	Development, the range of uses and the spaces created, can contribute to community welfare.	+	P (S – L)	D				

18	Accessibility	Powers could be used where accessibility can be improved.	+	P (S – L)	D
<p><b>Comment:</b> CPO powers can be used to implement and achieve a range of objectives of the development plan. Any consequent development will need to ensure that the sustainability objectives are addressed and any negative impacts mitigated.</p>					

### CP15: Housing targets

The Council will seek to deliver and exceed an additional 9750 homes to be built by 2016, of which 3160 will be affordable housing. This equates to an annual figure of 975 homes of which 316 will be affordable housing.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Land allocated for housing does not add to the supply of employment land, unless part of a mixed-use allocation. Although additional population can increase the local employment base and contribute to economic growth.	-	P L	I	Mixed-use sites should include employment uses as part of the land use mix. Where appropriate, planning obligations and other plans can make provisions for assisting unemployed and low income earners.
2	Employment	Land allocated for housing does not add to the supply of employment land, unless part of a mixed-use allocation. Although additional population can increase the local employment base and contribute to economic growth.	-	P S - L	I	Appropriate housing locations should be located close to potential workforce. Mixed-use sites should include employment uses as part of the land use mix. Where appropriate, planning obligations can make provisions for local employment.
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	The additional housing (9750) over the plan period has a negative impact where construction waste can be significant, as well as waste from the increased population.	--	P S	D	Provide space for recycling facilities in development and encourage the application of the waste hierarchy. Reuse and recycling of construction/demolition waste is a preferred option DC policy
4	Water resources	Population increase may have adverse impact on water quality.	-	P S	I	Cumulative impact of additional housing needs to be recognised. Water quality, consumption and

						recycling measures needs to be included as part of construction.
5	Open space and biodiversity	Housing development may impact provision of open space if land available for development is limited.	-	P S - L	D	Housing developments should provide on-site open space. Sensitive building design in and near areas of open space can reduce impacts on biodiversity.
6	Air quality	The additional housing (9750) is expected to adversely affect CO2 emission (construction, occupation, energy needs and use outside the home, use of private vehicles, under provision of public transport).	--	P S - L	D	Housing to be built in accordance with sustainable design and energy reduction policies.  Locate denser development near public transport and ensure transport policies used in the assessment of housing – travel plans, car free, restricted parking, transport assessment etc.
7	Transport	Increase in the boroughs population has potential adverse transport impacts - potential increase in car use and under provision of public transport.	+/-	P S - L	I	Need to ensure major developments located close to public transport or where this can be improved or provided as part of the scheme. Need to provide opportunities for car free schemes. Council to support and lobby for improved public transport in the borough.
8	Energy and climate change	The additional housing (9750) is expected to adversely impact CO2 emission (construction, occupation and energy needs and use outside the home). Additional housing may be located in areas subject to localised flooding and/or near the Thames River. Increase in property numbers and	--	P S - L	D	Housing to be built in accordance with sustainable design and energy reduction policies.
9	Flood Risk		-	P S - L	I	Land in the major growth corridor is affected by flooding as identified by the Environment Agency flood maps. There is

		possible increase in hard standing areas can contribute to an increase in flood risk.					<p>flood risk if the Thames Barrier were to fail. Flood assessments to be carried out as part of the development assessment process and advice followed in accordance with PPS 25. The area of 'hard landscaping' should be minimised and on-site open space provided in higher density developments to ensure infiltration.</p> <p>Sustainable construction techniques should be used and buildings built to the highest design quality standards.</p> <p>Other policies need to emphasise the protection and enhancement of Lewisham's historic environment.</p>
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	An additional 9,750 dwellings will be provided by 2016 which will have an impact on the Borough's landscape and townscape.	0	P S - L	D		
11	Historic environment	Location of additional dwellings is focussed in the north of the Borough and should not have a detrimental impact on the Borough's historic environment.	0	P S - L	D		
<b>Social</b>							
12	Sufficient & decent housing	The strategy provides for a target of 9,750 additional dwellings in the Borough by 2016. This will assist the 9.3% of households in housing need.	++/-	P S - L	D		<p>Ensure housing developments have an appropriate mix of dwellings.</p> <p>Annual monitoring of affordable housing should be carried out to evaluate delivery.</p> <p>Plans should ensure that proposals do not have significant health impacts.</p>
13	Human health	Ensure walking and cycling are promoted as part of any housing development. New housing areas should be linked with town centres, public transport and community facilities, including those for health and education.	-	P L	I		

14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Ensure the provision of affordable housing contributes to mixed and balanced communities. This will assist the 9.3% of households in housing need.	+	P S	I	Ensure housing developments have an appropriate mix of dwellings.
15	Education	Increased housing can create demand for education facilities.		T L	I	New development to contribute to the provision of education through appropriate planning obligations.
16	Reduce crime	The additional housing (9750) and population increases may increase crime and its victims. Sufficient and decent housing, including affordable housing, may improve quality of life and have a positive beneficial reduction in crime rates. Increased population can improve natural surveillance.	-/+	T ?	I	Ensure developments built to 'safer by design' standards.
17	Community welfare	Need to ensure affordable housing is provided to create a beneficial mix in housing supply.	+	P ?	I	Ensure housing developments have an appropriate mix of dwellings.
18	Accessibility	Locate housing close to services, improve the physical connections and promote mixed-use where appropriate.	+	P S - L	I	Ensure housing is integrated with surrounding services and accessible paths provided. Other plans to note the location of additional housing to ensure effective service delivery.
<p><b>Comment:</b> The provision of an additional 9,750 homes over the plan period poses potential adverse environmental impacts. Mitigation measures are needed to ensure effective implementation in order to achieve the positive social impacts and to a lesser extent economic impacts.</p>						



### CP16: Housing mix and Location

The Council will create a mixed and balanced community for Lewisham by seeking a range of dwelling types, sizes and tenures, including affordable housing, in residential development across the borough to meet diverse housing needs.

An adequate and continuing supply of land will be encouraged for new housing through the development of vacant and under-used land for residential use, especially in the area identified as the major growth corridor.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Land allocated for housing does not add to the supply of employment land, unless part of a mixed-use allocation. Although additional population can increase the local employment base and contribute to economic growth.	-	P L	I	Mixed-use sites should include employment uses as part of the land use mix. Where appropriate, planning obligations and other plans can make provisions for assisting unemployed and low income earners.
2	Employment	Land allocated for housing does not add to the supply of employment land, unless part of a mixed-use allocation. Although additional population can increase the local employment base and contribute to economic growth.	-	P S - L	I	Appropriate housing locations should be located close to potential workforce. Mixed-use sites should include employment uses as part of the land use mix. Where appropriate, planning obligations can make provisions for local employment.
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	The additional housing (9750) has a negative impact where construction waste can be significant, as well as waste from the increased population. Higher density housing should ensure adequate provision of recycling and	--	P S	D	Provide and encourage the waste hierarchy in all developments.

		waste storage facilities within the development.					
4	Water resources	Population increase and higher density may have adverse impact on water quality.	-		P S	I	Cumulative impact of additional housing needs to be recognised and water quality, consumption and recycling measures included as part of construction.
5	Biodiversity	Housing development may impact open space provision if land available for development is limited.	-		P S - L	D	Housing developments should provide on-site open space. Sensitive building design in and near areas of open space can reduce impacts on biodiversity.
6	Air quality	The additional housing (9750) is expected to adversely affect CO2 emission (construction, occupation, energy needs and use outside the home, use of private vehicles, under provision of public transport).	--		P S - L	D	Housing to be built in accordance with sustainable design and energy reduction policies.  Locate denser development near public transport and ensure transport policies used in the assessment of housing – travel plans, car free, restricted parking, transport assessment etc.
7	Transport	Increase in the boroughs population has potential adverse transport impacts - potential increase in car use and under provision of public transport.	-		P S	D	Need to ensure additional housing is located in areas with good public transport or in areas capable of providing good public transport. Transport related preferred options should take account of specific transport needs and assessment.
8	Energy and climate change	The additional housing (9750) and higher density housing is expected to adversely affect CO2 emission (construction, occupation and energy needs and use outside the home).	--		P S - L	D	Housing to be built in accordance with sustainable design and energy reduction policies.

9	Flood risk	Additional housing may be located in areas subject to localised flooding and/or near the Thames River. Increase in property numbers and possible increase in hard standing areas can contribute to an increase in flood risk.	-	P S - L	I	Land in the major growth corridor is affected by flooding as identified by the Environment Agency flood maps. There is flood risk if the Thames Barrier were to fail. Flood assessments to be carried out as part of the development assessment process and advice followed in accordance with PPS 25. The area of 'hard landscaping' should be minimised and on-site open space provided in higher density developments to ensure infiltration.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	The additional housing (9750) and higher density development will impact on the Borough's landscape and townscape.	0	P S - L	D	Sustainable construction techniques should be used and buildings built to the highest design quality standards.
11	Historic environment	Location of additional dwellings is focussed in the north of the Borough and should not have a large impact on the Borough's historic environment.	0	P S - L	D	Other policies need to emphasise the need to protect and enhance Lewisham's historic environment.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	All development schemes of 10 or more dwellings or on sites 0.3ha or more, will be required to provide at least 35% affordable housing. This does not conform to the London Plan requirement of 50%.  The council will ensure housing size and tenure mixes are maintained in the long term. This will assist the 9.3% of	+/-	P S-L	D	Ensure housing developments have an appropriate mix of housing.  Annual monitoring of affordable housing should be carried out to evaluate delivery.

13	Human health	households in housing need. Ensure walking and cycling are promoted as part of any housing development and new housing areas are linked with town centres, public transport and community facilities, including those for health and education.	-	P L	I	Plans should ensure that proposals do not have significant health impacts. A Health Impact Assessment could be required for certain developments.
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Ensure the provision of affordable housing, in a range of sizes and tenures, to contribute to mixed and balanced communities. This will assist the 9.3% of households in housing need.	+	P S	I	Ensure housing developments have an appropriate mix of housing.
15	Education	The additional housing (9750) can create demand for education facilities.	?	T L	I	New development to contribute to the provision of education through appropriate planning obligations.
16	Reduce crime	The additional housing (9750) and population increases may increase crime and its victims. Sufficient and decent housing including affordable housing, may improve quality of life and have a positive beneficial reduction in crime rates. Increased population can improve natural surveillance.	-	T ?	I	Ensure developments built to 'safer by design' standards
17	Community welfare	Need to ensure affordable housing is provided to ensure a beneficial mix in housing supply.	+	P ?	I	Ensure housing developments have an appropriate mix of housing.
18	Accessibility	Locate housing close to services, improve the physical connections and promote mixed-use where appropriate.	+	P S - L	I	Ensure housing is integrated with surrounding services and accessible paths provided. Other plans to note the location of additional housing to ensure



### CP17: Development in Context and Density of Development

The Council will ensure that new development is provided at an appropriate urban scale and form in response to the surrounding local context. The density of development will vary according to its location, setting and capacity of the area.

Further detailed criteria for development are to be found in the Development Control and Site Allocations Development Plan Document.

SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures	
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	The explanation to the policy considers that maximum use should be made of development sites appropriate to the surrounding urban context and transport accessibility level. The density of development will affect the economic viability of new development. Higher densities will enable better use of sites where this is appropriate and increase their indirect contribution to economic growth – whether in a minor way by increasing residential densities and thereby increasing the viability of the local economy or directly by allowing mixed use development involving commercial premises.	++	(M – L) P	I	
2	Employment	Allowing the density of development to be responsive to its context and setting will enable higher density of development in town centres, also with commercial uses which should indirectly increase the numbers of jobs	++	(M – L) P	I	Ensure that unemployed residents have access to training opportunities to access these jobs.

<b>Environmental</b>							
3	Minimise waste	Any redevelopment will increase waste. In the short term by construction waste as a result of the development and in the longer term by increased occupancy whether residential or commercial.	--	(S – L) T P	D	Increase recycling including re-use of construction waste. Encourage reduction of packaging materials etc.	
4	Water resources	Density of development might result in increased consumption of water, and lead to rain water run off .	--	(M – L) P	D	Ensure water use minimisation measures are included in development and appropriate soft landscaping to minimise run off.	
5	Biodiversity	Redevelopment may lead to losses of habitats and is likely to have a negative impact on biodiversity.	--	(M – L) P	D	This can be mitigated by landscaping, replacement of habitats, green roofs etc.	
6	Air quality	The policy is designed to provide development that is appropriate to the context – higher density close to transport nodes, and lower density further away from forms of public transport. This may have a negative effect in increasing traffic movement in areas that are already heavily trafficked and have been declared Air Quality Management Areas. However location of development near to public transport would have a long term positive effect by increasing use of public transport and reducing private car journeys.	-/++	(M – L) T P	I	Ensure that parking standards within development at a high density near to public transport are at a low maximum	
7	Transport	This policy is designed to ensure is designed to ensure that development is located appropriately with respect to the transport. Density of development will ensure the compact city and	++	(M – L) P	D		

		therefore reduce the need to commute long distances.						
8	Energy and climate change	Redevelopment inevitably has a negative impact on energy consumption both in the short term arising from construction and in the longer term from increased activity and occupancy.	--	(S) T (M – L) P	D	Mitigation measures will be increased energy efficient construction		
9	Flood risk	Lewisham borough has areas of flood risk. The areas are already largely developed. Redevelopment in these areas will be at risk of flooding, and has the potential to increase the risk of flooding due to increased run off.	--	(S – L) P	D	Flood risk assessment, measures to reduce the risk of flooding, building design to mitigate flood risk, SUDS, green roofs etc.		
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Development at an appropriate density and in response to its context – whether of townscape or landscape has the potential to enhance the urban environment.	++	(S – L) P	D	Ensure that appropriate urban design policies are in place in order to ensure this outcome		
11	Historic environment	Development that is responsive to its context has the potential to enhance the historic environment. The emphasis however will usually be on conservation and adaptation of existing buildings. Redevelopment has the potential to alter or remove the character of historic areas.	+/-	(S – L) p	D	Ensure that Conservation Areas have Conservation Areas appraisals that identify those elements of the historic environment that should be retained./		
<b>Social</b>								
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Redevelopment at densities that are appropriate to the local context should result overall in an increase in housing provision.	++	(S – L) P	D	Ensure that design retains housing amenity		
13	Human health	Redevelopment appropriate to the local context may have a minor beneficial impact on human health but	?	?	I			



14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	this would be difficult to identify This policy has no direct relevance to this objective.	0				
15	Education	This policy has no direct relevance to this objective	0				
16	Reduce crime	Development at appropriate densities which as a result would result in a lively environment which enhances passive surveillance might reduce the fear of crime.	+	(S – L) P	I		Ensure development is designed appropriately to achieve this outcome.
17	Community welfare	Development that is well designed, and contributes to the local identity of a place might indirectly promote a sense of community identity.	+	(S – L) P	I		
18	Accessibility	Development that is appropriate to its context in terms of use and density will in effect enhance accessibility to services by ensuring that these are located appropriately.	+	(S – L) P	I		
<p><b>Comment: This policy shows positive effects on economic growth, employment, appropriate location with respect to transport, landscapes and townscapes and sufficient housing. Negative effects are associated with those environmental issues that are affected by intensity of development including energy, flood risk, waste and biodiversity. These effects can be mitigated by policy initiatives to require flood risk assessment, energy efficient construction etc.</b></p>							

## CP 18: Conservation of the Historic Environment

The Council will preserve or enhance listed buildings and buildings of architectural or historic interest and their settings, character or appearance of Conservation Areas, the archaeological heritage, and the other valuable historic elements, strategic or local, of the Borough's environment. This will be achieved by a rolling programme of character appraisals and Supplementary Policy Documents.

SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>					
1	Economic Growth A high quality historic environment is likely to contribute to economic growth by providing town centres that are attractive locations for investment	+	(S – L) P	I	
2	Employment A high quality historic environment is likely to attract high quality businesses and therefore employment.	+	(S – L) P	I	Ensure that training is available to help unemployed residents access this employment.
<b>Environmental</b>					
3	Minimise waste The retention and reuse of historic buildings will not contribute to construction waste.	+	(S – L) P	D	
4	Water resources The effect of the retention of the historic environment on the water depends on the nature of the development concerned and the amount of green landscaping surrounding it. The retention of some of the Boroughs conservation areas that have large and generous gardens as opposed to its redevelopment by what would inevitably be development at a higher density would probably have an adverse impact on the water	?	(S – L) P	D	Encourage the use of water use minimisation measures borough wide

5	Biodiversity	environment. This might not be the case of other higher density conservation areas were redeveloped and sustainable urban drainage techniques, green roofs, and other modern water saving measures were included. Many historic environments over the years have developed a rich local environment either on the buildings themselves or in gardens, or in such areas as the open spaces on Blackheath. If these areas were not preserved this would be lost.	++	(S – L) P	D		
6	Air quality	The policy will preserve current areas of historic environment. The effect on air quality is uncertain.	?	(S – L) P	?		
7	Transport	This policy proposes that large areas of the borough retain their current form. Some of these areas are town centres, some are urban or suburban areas of residential development, with unrestricted on street parking which might not reduce car use.	-	(S – L)	D		Improve public transport provision
8	Energy and climate change	Many buildings in these areas do not have modern energy saving features. In Conservation Areas, especially those with Article 4 Directions which limit permitted development rights, and also Listed Buildings, planning applications to introduce such features as domestic wind turbines and solar panels might be more restricted. Retention of older buildings will not lead to the energy cost of constructing	--/+	(S – L) P	D		Produce guidance advising how best to install energy saving features in Conservation Areas/

9	Flood risk	new ones. Some conservation areas are within flood risk areas. They have not been designed to cope with the risk of flooding.	--	(S – L)	D	Consider flood mitigation measures in those planning applications that do come forward. Ensure as far as possible that front gardens are retained to minimise run off.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	The policy is intended to preserve landscapes and townscapes of value.	++	(S – L) P	D	
11	Historic environment	The policy is intended to preserve historic buildings and environments.	++	(S – L)	D	
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Conservation Areas are a valuable source of high quality housing	++	(S – L) P	D	
13	Human health	High quality environments may have an indirect effect in promoting human health.	+	(S – L) P	I	
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	The preservation of the historic environment is not directly relevant to the reduction of poverty and social exclusion.	0			
15	Education	The preservation of the historic environment is not directly relevant to the improvement in education and skills levels.	0			
16	Reduce crime	The preservation of historic areas is not likely to have an effect on crime levels. Most suburban streets in these areas are designed to promote passive surveillance to a large degree so may reduce the fear of crime.	+	(S – L) P	I	
17	Community welfare	Conservation areas and historic buildings contribute to feelings of historical identity, and a sense of place within a community an therefore may	+	(S – L) P	I	

18	Accessibility	indirectly encourage a sense of community identity. This policy may seek to preserve local services where these contribute to the character of a Conservation Area.	+	(S – L) P	D	
<p><b>Comment: This policy scores highly in over most objectives especially naturally enough maintenance of the historic environment, landscapes and townscapes and biodiversity. Other positive effects are associated with objectives that are connected with a high quality environment in other respects such as reduction in the fear of crime and feelings of identity with a place. . Negative effects are associated with flood risk as older developments generally do not have modern flood mitigation measures, and lack of energy conservation measures. Energy efficiency problems can be mitigated by producing guidance as to how to install energy efficiency generating equipment in conservation areas without undue damage to the historic character and quality of the areas.</b></p>						

<b>CP19: River Thames, Deptford Creek and the Ravensbourne River Network</b>					
Development should respect and enhance the landscape, biodiversity, amenity and leisure value of all the rivers in the Borough and improve the vitality, urban design and environmental quality of the River Thames and Deptford Creek foreshore and adjoining areas.					
<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Effect of policy against SA objective</b>	<b>Significance of effect</b> (--,0,+,++,?)	<b>Timescale</b> (S/M/L/?)	<b>Cause</b> (D/I)	<b>Mitigation/enhancement measures</b>
<b>Economic</b>					
1	Economic Growth  The River Thames, and the river network is potentially a great landscape asset for the Borough. In many places the Ravensbourne river is heavily culverted and the River Thames Long Distance path diverts away from the river bank. These factors play a role in reducing the attractiveness of the Borough for new investment. Their improvement should directly attract more economic growth.  As above except refer to jobs.	+	(M – L) P	I	
2	Employment	+	(M – L) P	I	Ensure local training opportunities to enable unemployed residents to access jobs.
<b>Environmental</b>					
3	Minimise waste	0			
4	Water resources	++	(S – L) P	D	
5	Biodiversity	++	(S – L) P	D	
6	Air quality	0			

7	Transport	This policy will ensure the enhancement of bicycle/walking routes adjacent to the rivers.	++	(M – L) P	D	
8	Energy and climate change	Improvement of the rivers will allow for better flood prevention and thus mitigate indirectly the impact of climate change.	+	(M – L) P	I	
9	Flood risk	The current river defences work well, but are rather harsh and unsympathetic – particularly where rivers are culverted which causes a high and rapid rise in the rate of river flow. Enhancement of the rivers will where possible lead to their naturalisation and a different method of handling flood risk which will slow down the rivers, increase percolation and slow down overall flow. Techniques to step back the River defences at the Thames in the case of redevelopment will increase biodiversity and allow more space for the Thames.	++	(M – L) P	D	
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Improvement of the rivers which are an important feature of the landscape of the borough will have a positive effect.	++	(M – L) P	D	
11	Historic environment	Improvement of the rivers will have a positive impact on some historic areas.	+	(M – L) P	I	
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	This policy has no direct relevance to this objective	0			
13	Human health	Improvement of the overall amenity and environmental quality of rivers will have an indirect positive impact on human health	+	(M – L) P	I	

14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	This policy has no direct relevance to this objective.	0			
15	Education	The improvement of the biodiversity and environmental quality of rivers will present opportunities for environmental education.	+	(M – L) P	I	
16	Reduce crime	This policy has no direct relevance to this objective.	0			
17	Community welfare	This policy has no direct relevance to this objective.	0			
18	Accessibility	The improvement of the rivers will enhance their leisure value. As they are a significant feature of the local landscape this will result in an enhancement of opportunities for leisure	++	(M – L) P	D	
<b>Comment: This policy shows benefits over a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives.</b>						



## CP20: London Panoramas and Strategic Views

The Council will protect and enhance the Strategic Views of St. Paul's Cathedral illustrated on the Proposals Map.

	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	No relevance	0			
2	Employment	No relevance	0			
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	No relevance	0			
4	Water resources	No relevance	0			
5	Biodiversity	No relevance	0			
6	Air quality	No relevance	0			
7	Transport	No relevance	0			
8	Energy and climate change	No relevance	0			
9	Flood risk	No relevance	0			
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	The policy seeks to preserve a panoramic view of St Paul's Cathedral from two locations (Greenwich Park and Blackheath Point) and also a local views to St Paul's Deptford when the Mayor's policies come into effect. The view is not visible from within the Borough.	++	(S – L) P	D	
11	Historic environment	The policy tries to preserve an element of the historic skyline of London	++	(S – L) P	D	
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	It is possible that should the height of high rise flatted developments proposed in the viewing corridor would	-	(S – L) P	D	Ensure sufficient sites are allocated to meet housing targets.

		need to be reduced to meet the requirements of the policy.				
13	Human health	No relevance	0			
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	No relevance	0			
15	Education	No relevance	0			
16	Reduce crime	No relevance	0			
17	Community welfare	No relevance	0			
18	Accessibility	No relevance	0			
<b>Comment:</b>						
<b>This policy is directly related to the preservation of limited landscape elements. The negative outcome relates solely to the outside possibility that some buildings might need to reduce height in order to preserve the strategic view.</b>						

## CP21 The Natural Environment

The Council recognises the strategic importance of the Natural Environment within the Borough of Lewisham as a source of attractive open space which facilitates sport, recreation, biodiversity, air quality, climate change, human health, community cohesion, the historic and local character. In doing so, the Council will resist any inappropriate form of development, which would detract from its visual amenity, provision, quality, conservation role and any other Local, Regional or National designation.

It should be noted that all open spaces regardless of ownership and access as defined within paragraphs 1.6 and 1.7 of the adopted Open Space Strategy 2006 shall be included under this remit.

	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	No identified impact on this SA objective.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Employment	No identified impact on this SA objective.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	No identified impact on this SA objective.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Water resources	This will have a direct and positive effect on the future of the borough's water courses	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
5	Open Space & Biodiversity	This will have a direct and positive effect on the future of the borough's flora and fauna and the longevity of the borough's open space	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
6	Air Quality, Noise and Vibration	New Open space provides a	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures

							suggested
7	To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	scenic and quiet place and the implementation of this policy will enhance this role.	++		P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
8	Climate change	This policy encourages greater accessibility and quality of the borough's existing open spaces, this may encourage people to walkthrough the site safely and in attractive surroundings.	++		P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
9	To mitigate flood risk	This policy will aid in the normalising of the climate through the vegetation and provision of open space. Open Spaces are generally abundant in permeable surfaces allowing collection of rainwater and slow drainage. Vegetation also acts as a natural defence slowing down the flow of water and absorption of water for its own use.	++		P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	This policy seeks to enhance the landscapes and townscapes to create a safe and pleasant environment. This policy will further strengthen this objective.	++		P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
11	Historic environment	The implementation of this policy is unlikely to impact on the historic characteristics but	++		P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested

		will aid in enhancing its role and historic character within the public realm.						
<b>Social</b>								
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Amenity space is important to providing sufficient and decent housing. This policy seeks to encourage further open space particularly within housing development as it is considered a vital feature. However, the protection of open space limits potential for housing developments and provision of affordable housing	++/-	P (S – L)	D		No enhancement measures suggested	
13	Human health	Open space is considered to be an important tool for people who wish to keep fit or aid in rehabilitation. Some studies also indicate open spaces help to relieve people of stress like symptoms and provide a break from the built environment.	++	P (S – L)	D		No enhancement measures suggested	
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	The use of open space is a widely recognised community asset which brings people from all walks of life for leisure and relaxation. This policy encourages social cohesion	++	P (S – L)	D		No enhancement measures suggested.	

15	Education	<p>within the borough's diverse community.</p> <p>With the implementation of this policy, new areas for wildlife will be able to thrive giving local people the opportunity to learn about biodiversity in Lewisham. The policy itself does not actively seek to educate the public but through conservation and protection management measures, a new role in educating the public to the wildlife in the borough could be an indirect benefit.</p>	++	P (L)	I	No enhancement measures suggested.
16	Reduce crime	<p>Better designed spaces will aid in natural surveillance and reduce the opportunities for crime related activities. This policy aims to make this a requirement. The policy at the moment does not specifically mention crime. Crime occurs for a variety of reasons and in different types of locations. As such the policy does not seek to mitigate the effects of crime but through better design can reduce the fear of crime.</p>	++	P (L)	I	Policy could include: FEAR OF CRIME .

17	Community welfare	This policy encourages community welfare and is perceived as a community tool as sport brings people from different backgrounds together.	++	P (M – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested.
18	Accessibility	People generally do not want to walk for a long time to reach an open space. Therefore access and the quality of access is an important consideration. This policy seek to provide more open space within large residential areas and improving the access to these parks so that every user can enjoy the open space.	+	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested.
<p><b>Comment: The Natural Environment breaks up the built form within the borough allowing for recreation, sport and biodiversity to flourish. As such, the social and environment aspects are reinforced. This policy is considered to be very sustainable in its approach. The use of open space can benefit many areas directly and indirectly. The inclusion of 'fear of crime' into the policy will fortify the policy with respect to reducing crime. Although this policy cannot reduce crime, it can lessen public perception of crime in Lewisham's open space. There are some uncertainties and risks that could prevent the policy from being fully realised and this could stem from changes in central and regional government, extreme climate change, economic change and population growth.</b></p>						

### CP22 Deficiency of Open Space

The Council will seek to address areas deficient open space through a combination of:

- (a) the provision of additional open space; and
- (b) the enhancement of existing open space to improve their quality and accessibility.

SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>					
1	Economic Growth	No identified impact on this SA objective.	0	N/A	N/A
2	Employment	s.106 contributions could go towards employment of a parks/landscape officer to maintain and improve the borough's open space.	++	P (M)	The planning Obligations policy would be sufficient to ask for contributions
<b>Environmental</b>					
3	Minimise waste	Waste or contaminated sites could be reclaimed in order to provide additional open space.	++	P (S – L)	N/A
4	Water resources	This will have a direct and positive effect on the future of the borough's water courses. Preventing further encroachment by the built environment and protection of the rivers and water resources.	++	P (S – L)	No enhancement measures suggested



5	Open Space & Biodiversity	This will have a direct and positive effect on the future of the borough's flora and fauna and the longevity and protection of the borough's open space	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
6	Air Quality, Noise and Vibration	New Open space provides a scenic and quiet place and the implementation of this policy will enhance this role.	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
7	To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	This policy encourages greater accessibility and quality of the borough's existing open spaces, this may encourage people to walkthrough the site safely and in attractive surroundings.	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
8	Climate change	This policy will aid in the normalising of the climate through the vegetation and provision of open space.	++	P (S – L)	I	No enhancement measures suggested
9	To mitigate flood risk	Open Spaces are generally abundant in permeable surfaces allowing slow drainage. Vegetation also acts as a natural defence slowing down the flow of water and absorption of water for its own use.	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	This policy seeks to enhance the landscapes and townscapes to create a safe and pleasant	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested

11	Historic environment	environment. The implementation of this policy is unlikely to impact on the historic characteristics but will aid in enhancing its role within the public realm.	+	P (S)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Amenity space is important to providing sufficient and decent housing. This policy seeks to encourage further open space particularly within housing development as it is considered a vital feature. However, the protection of open space limits potential for housing developments and provision of affordable housing	++/-	P (S)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
13	Human health	Open space is considered to be an important tool for people who wish to keep fit or aid in rehabilitation. Some studies also indicate open spaces help to relieve people of stress like symptoms and provide a break from the built environment.	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	The use of open space is a widely recognised community asset which brings people from	++	P (S – L)	D	The Natural Environment policy covers this aspect well.

15	Education	<p>all walks of life for leisure and relaxation. This policy encourages social cohesion within the borough's diverse community.</p> <p>With the implementation of this policy, new areas for wildlife will be able to thrive giving local people the opportunity to learn about biodiversity in Lewisham. The policy itself does not actively seek to educate the public but through conservation and protection management measures, a new role in educating the public to the wildlife in the borough could be an indirect benefit.</p>	++	P (L)	I	No enhancement measures suggested.
16	Reduce crime	<p>Better designed spaces will aid in natural surveillance and reduce the opportunities for crime related activities. This policy aims to ensure open spaces are of the highest quality and are accessible to all. This includes reducing the fear of crime.</p>	++	P (L)	I	The Natural Environment policy covers this aspect well.
17	Community welfare	<p>This policy encourages community welfare and is</p>	++	P (M – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested.

18	Accessibility	<p>perceived as a community tool as sport brings people from different backgrounds together.</p> <p>People generally do not want to walk for a long time to reach an open space. Therefore access and the quality of access is an important consideration.</p> <p>This policy seek to provide more open space within large residential areas and improving the access to these parks so that every user can enjoy the open space.</p>	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested.
<p><b>Comment: The development of this policy seeks to address the social, environmental and economic needs of the boroughs inhabitants directly and indirectly through realising the importance of open space as an outlet for society, to encourage wildlife in a safe environment and to promote economic rejuvenation. It is considered that no enhancement or mitigation measures are needed at this stage as the policy covers the strategic objectives well. There are some uncertainties and risks that could prevent the policy from being fully realised and this could stem from changes in central and regional government, extreme climate change, economic change and population growth.</b></p>						

### CP23: Better public transport

The Council will work in partnership with appropriate transport providers and operators to seek improvement, expansion and promotion of public transport, including the safeguarding of key transport facilities and proposals, which benefits residents, contributes to regeneration initiatives and minimises adverse impacts on the environment. The Council supports in-principle the following:

- (a) London Bus Priority Network;
- (b) Capacity improvements for passengers on rail lines;
- (c) East London Underground line extension;
- (d) Three car capacity for the Docklands Light Rail;
- (e) Thameslink 2000;
- (f) Use of the River Thames as a transport corridor.

SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>					
1	Economic Growth	Better accessibility to and within the borough can contribute to economic growth as it promotes labour mobility.	+	P S – L	D
2	Employment	Better accessibility to and within the borough can contribute to employment growth and opportunities as it promotes labour mobility.	+	P S – L	D
<b>Environmental</b>					
3	Minimise waste	Better public transport services reduces the need for private vehicle use, and the need for vehicle production.	+	P L	D
4	Water resources	Generally neutral. No direct impact.			
5	Biodiversity	Public transport corridors can act as green corridors for flora and fauna.	+	P S – L	D
6	Air quality	Better public transport services reduces the need for private vehicle use, which contributes to improved air quality – reducing NOx and PM10.	++	P S – L	D
					Ensure key corridors are designated as green corridors. Effective policy implementation – requiring Travel Plans, Travel Impact Assessment and/or planning obligations can

								effectively assess and reduce adverse transport impacts.
7	Transport	Better public transport reduces car travel and improves accessibility by sustainable modes of transport.	++	P S – L	D			Effective policy implementation – requiring Travel Plans, Travel Impact Assessment and/or planning obligations can effectively assess and reduce adverse transport impacts.
8	Energy and climate change	Better public transport reduces car travel and improves accessibility by sustainable modes of transport, reducing CO2 emissions.	++	P S – L	D			Effective policy implementation – requiring Travel Plans, Travel Impact Assessment and/or planning obligations can effectively assess and reduce adverse transport impacts.
9	Flood risk	Public transport infrastructure may be located in flood risk areas.	-	P S – L	I			Construction of new public transport corridors needs to assess flood risk.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Design of additional and/or improvements to existing facilities will need to be in context of the locality.	-/+	P S – L	D			New facilities and/or refurbishment to existing facilities to make a positive contribution to the character of the local area.
11	Historic environment	Design of additional and/or improvements to existing facilities will need to be in context with historic environment.	-/+	P S – L	D			New facilities and/or refurbishment to existing facilities to be designed in character with the historic environment, where relevant.
<b>Social</b>								
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Generally neutral. No direct impact.						
13	Human health	Better public transport can reduce the use of private vehicles – reducing CO2 emissions.	+	P L	D			Effective policy implementation – requiring Travel Plans, Travel Impact Assessment and/or planning obligations can effectively assess and reduce adverse transport impacts.

14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Better public transport improves accessibility to services and facilities.	+	P L	D	Effective policy implementation – requiring Travel Plans, Travel Impact Assessment and/or planning obligations can effectively assess and reduce adverse transport impacts.
15	Education	Improved accessibility, contributes to accessible education.	+	P L	D	
16	Reduce crime	New public transport facilities such as interchanges, railway stations, and bus stops, can be areas for anti-social behaviour.	-	P L	D	New facilities associated with public transport to be designed in accordance with Secured by Design standards.
17	Community welfare	Better public transport can improve accessibility and people's ability to become involved in community activities.	+	P L	D	Effective policy implementation – requiring Travel Plans, Travel Impact Assessment and/or planning obligations can effectively assess and reduce adverse transport impacts.
18	Accessibility	Better public transport will improve accessibility.	++	P S – L	D	Effective policy implementation – requiring Travel Plans, Travel Impact Assessment and/or planning obligations can effectively assess and reduce adverse transport impacts.

**Comment:**

Supporting public transport initiatives can make a positive contribution to sustainability objectives. This is achieved through improving accessibility and connectivity within the borough; improving transport choices to reduce the use of the private car; and contribute to air quality and the reduction in the use of energy.

### CP24: Traffic management and car parking

The Council will implement an integrated traffic management and car parking strategy, supported through the Local Implementation Plan, which contributes to the objectives of traffic reduction while protecting the operational needs of major public facilities, essential economic development and the needs of people with disabilities.

SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>					
1	Economic Growth Strategy can contribute to supporting economic growth by ensuring traffic reduction, public transport provision and parking provision.	+	P L	D	Effective policy implementation – requiring Travel Plans, Travel Impact Assessment and/or planning obligations can effectively assess and reduce adverse transport impacts.
2	Employment Generally neutral. No direct impact.				
<b>Environmental</b>					
3	Minimise waste Generally neutral. No direct impact.				
4	Water resources Generally neutral. No direct impact.				
5	Biodiversity Generally neutral. No direct impact.				
6	Air quality Strategy aims to reduce private vehicle use, promote public transport, walking and cycling, contributing to CO2 emission reductions – improving air quality (reducing NOx and PM10).	++	P S – L	D	Effective policy implementation. Ensure transport issues are assessed as part of relevant planning applications.
7	Transport Strategy aims to reduce private vehicle use, promote public transport, walking and cycling. Contributes to increasing passenger numbers on public transport.	++	P S – L	D	Effective policy implementation. Ensure transport issues are assessed as part of relevant planning applications. Development needs to be located near public transport and maximise use of walking and



8	Energy and climate change	Strategy aims to reduce private vehicle use, promote public transport, walking and cycling, contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions – improving air quality.	++	P S – L	D	cycling. Effective policy implementation. Ensure transport issues are assessed as part of relevant planning applications. Development needs to be located near public transport and maximise use of walking and cycling.
9	Flood risk	Surface water runoff (from parking areas) can contribute to local flood risk.	-	T S – L	I	Parking surfaces should be impermeable wherever possible, have adequate drainage and possible reuse water runoff for other uses.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Need to ensure traffic management contributes positively to townscape.	+/-	P S – L	D	Traffic projects should be integrated with the landscape and townscape.
11	Historic environment	Need to ensure traffic management contributes positively to the historic environment.	+/-	P S – L	D	Traffic projects need to have regard to relevant conservation policies.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Generally neutral. No direct impact.				
13	Human health	Traffic reduction can contribute to improved health through better air quality and opportunities to walk an cycle.	+	P L	D	Walking and cycling should be considered as part of any assessment process.
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Strategy accounts for the needs of people with disabilities and promotes the use of public transport to improve accessibility.	+	P S – L	D	Effective policy implementation.
15	Education	Generally neutral. No direct impact.				
16	Reduce crime	Crime or its perception can occur on streets and/or at/near transport	+/-	P S – L	D	Traffic management, new transport facilities and any design

		interchanges/facilities.				related to transport infrastructure to be in accordance with Secured by Design standards.
17	Community welfare	Effective traffic management can reduce physical segregation of communities.	+	P L	D	Community issues considered in any transport consultation exercise.
18	Accessibility	Strategy aims to improve accessibility. Contributes to corporate target of providing disabled access at all pedestrian crossings.	+	P L	D	Ensure transport projects account for accessibility in implementation.
<p><b>Comment:</b> The promotion and provision of public transport has overwhelming positive impacts. There is a need for appropriate travel and transport assessments, and planning obligations, to ensure traffic is appropriately managed and impacts positively on the Borough's regeneration. This approach is supported by an effective traffic management strategy to reduce the impact and use of the private vehicle, while promoting walking and cycling.</p>						

## CP25: Walking and cycling

The Council will provide, facilitate and encourage, through innovative measures, safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement in and throughout the Borough, including the expansion of Lewisham's cycle route network, provision of the Waterlink Way and Thames footpath, and connections identified in the North Lewisham area.

SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>					
1	Economic Growth Accessibility through walking and cycling, to and within the borough, can contribute to economic growth as it promotes labour mobility.	+	P S – L	D	Ensure large scale schemes provide for walking and cycling, are accessible and link to other localities.
2	Employment Accessibility through walking and cycling, to and within the borough, can contribute to economic growth as it promotes labour mobility.	+	P S – L	D	Ensure large scale schemes provide for walking and cycling, are accessible and link to other localities.
<b>Environmental</b>					
3	Minimise waste Walking and cycling reduces the need for private vehicle use.	+	P L	D	
4	Water resources Improvements to the walking and cycling environment, particularly along the Waterlink Way and Thames footpath, can have a positive impact on the foreshore environment.	+	P L	D	
5	Biodiversity Walking and cycling corridors can act as green corridors for flora and fauna.	+	P S – L	I	Ensure key corridors are designated as green corridors.
6	Air quality Walking and cycling reduces the need for private vehicle use, which contributes to improved air quality.	++	P S – L	D	Travel plans can promote walking and cycling; and a travel assessment will show the potential impact of a development.

7	Transport	Walking and cycling reduces car travel and improves accessibility by sustainable modes of transport. Aim to achieve an increase of at least 80% in cycling in London between 2001 – 2011.	++	P S – L	D	Travel plans can promote walking and cycling; and a travel assessment will show the potential impact of a development.
8	Energy and climate change	Walking and cycling reduces car travel and improves accessibility by sustainable modes of transport, reducing CO2 emissions.	++	P S – L	D	Travel plans can promote walking and cycling; and a travel assessment will show the potential impact of a development.
9	Flood risk	Walking and cycling routes may be located in flood risk areas.	-	P S – L	I	Need to assess flood risk.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Design of additional and/or improvements to walking and cycling routes will need to be in context.	-/+	P L	D	New routes and/or improvement to existing routes to make a positive contribution to the character of the local area.
11	Historic environment	Design of additional and/or improvements to walking and cycling routes will need to be in context with historic environment.	-/+	P L	D	New routes and/or improvements existing routes to be designed in character with the historic environment, where relevant.
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	Generally neutral. No direct impact.				
13	Human health	Walking and cycling are healthy pursuits and reduces the use of private vehicles – reducing CO2 emissions.	+	P L	D/I	Travel plans can promote walking and cycling.
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Provision for well connected walking and cycling routes improves accessibility to services and facilities.	+	P L	I	Location criteria will need to be considered when assessing developments to ensure accessibility.
15	Education	Improvements to walking and cycling conditions can improve accessibility.	+	P S-L	I	

16	Reduce crime	Walking and cycling routes can provide areas for anti-social behaviour. Can also reduce crime due to social activity.	-/+	P L	I	New routes to be designed in accordance with Secured by Design standards
17	Community welfare	Provision for well connected walking and cycling routes improves accessibility - and people's ability to become involved in community activities.	+	P L	I	
18	Accessibility	Ensure all services are well connected and accessible through walking and cycling – increases people's ability to become involved in community activities.	+	P S – L	D	Location criteria will need to be considered when providing new facilities to ensure accessibility.

**Comment:**

Improving conditions for walking and cycling has positive environmental and social impacts. There is a need to ensure accessibility through walking and cycling is promoted and enhanced as part of the development process. The use of travel plans and travel assessments can contribute to sustainable transport patterns.

## CP26: Strategic Employment Locations and Local Employment Locations

The Council will protect the Strategic Employment Locations and Local Employment Locations for a range of uses within the B Use Class and for activities that support the functioning of the local economy and the London Economy as a whole.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	The policy will have a positive effect on economic growth by protecting a set of employment locations for functions such as warehousing, storage, waste, and business uses and services, essential to the strategic and local functioning of the economy that do not require high quality locations in Town Centres, in order to function at an optimum level. These include printing firms, business services firms, and food manufacturing premises. It will contribute to sustainable growth by ensuring that a set of these locations are available locally, and retaining vitality and viability within the local economy thereby reducing the need to travel or out-commute.	++	(S – L) P	D	
2	Employment	Similar comments apply to the above. The retention of these locations will ensure a supply of local job opportunities and add variety to the types of jobs available	++	(S – L) P	D	
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	The protection of the Strategic Employment Location will ensure that there are sufficient sites to handle the	+/-	(S – L) P	D/I	Businesses can be encouraged to minimise the amount of packaging used in their products.

						Encourage disposal of waste according to the waste hierarchy.
4	Water resources	<p>borough's waste, thereby leading to an increase in waste recovery and recycling as a direct effect. Business operations are likely to generate waste and successful business operations often do not lead to a reduced consumption of materials and resources, and represent an increase in use as an indirect effect. The retention and use of the existing buildings for employment uses rather than their redevelopment for other uses will lead to no increase in construction waste other than those business uses whose function is in the construction industry</p> <p>The retention of these sites will mean that their hard surfaced servicing areas will be retained, and there will be fewer opportunities to install SUDs. Industry often uses large amounts of water.</p>	--	(S - L) P	D	<p>Many business developments have roofs of a suitable pitch for living roof installation. These could be encouraged by various ways as a means of mitigating the large hard surfaced areas</p>
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	<p>This policy will not improve biodiversity or open space provision in the Borough</p>	-	(S - L) P	I	<p>The encouragement of Living Roof Installation might improve biodiversity on these sites</p>
6	Air quality	<p>Provision of local business and industrial areas will improve air quality overall in that goods and services and people travelling to work have less distance to travel. However local deliveries and traffic movements, and industrial activities may have local effects on air quality. The Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location which is a major concentration of</p>	+/-	(S - L) P	D/I	<p>increased use of less polluting vehicles and increase provision of public transport. Location of these sites will need to mitigate environmental impacts, or building design will need to minimise these.</p>

		business and industrial activity is very poorly served by public transport.							
7	Reduce car travel and improve accessibility	Provision of local business and industrial areas will improve air quality overall in that goods and services and people travelling to work have less distance to travel. The Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location which is a major concentration of business and industrial activity is very poorly served by public transport.	+/-	(S – L) P	D/I	Increase public transport provision to Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location.			
8	Climate change	Manufacturing processes will increase emissions of greenhouse gases. Local businesses and firms providing services locally and to the centre of London will have a beneficial effect by reducing the amount of energy required to transport goods.	+/-	(S – L) P	D	Installation of energy efficiency measures in manufacturing processes and buildings and use of appropriate energy efficient vehicles.			
9	Mitigate Flood Risk	Many of the developments on Strategic Employment Locations and Defined Flood Risk Areas of the Borough. Most of these sites have large areas of hard-standing which causes water run off and are older developments which have no measures to mitigate flood risk.	--	(S – L) P	D	Encourage introduction of more green elements and living roofs to these locations, and sustainable urban drainage systems.			
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	The retention of these sites will not have a positive effect on the landscapes and townscapes of the borough. Most of the sites comprise of industrial sheds of relatively low urban design quality (with some exceptions) and large areas of hard surfacing.	--	(S – L) P	D	More could be done to provide attractive landscaping and screening for these sites to improve the overall quality of the streetscape particularly in the Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location			
11	Historic environment	The sites within the Surrey Canal	-	(L) P	D	Legislation requires			





14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	This policy will have a minor indirect effect on reducing poverty and exclusion. The provision of local jobs within these locations will help reduce poverty and exclusion for some local people.	+	(L) P?	I	
15	Education	There are no Council proposals to build schools on any of these sites, and school uses would be restricted by the policy. A proposal from a community group to build a school on one of the Defined Employment Areas was not carried forward as a Preferred Option.	-	(S – L)	I	The Boroughs schools programme does not have proposals to build on these sites, which are in many cases not suitable or accessible for school use any way. The programme has identified sites in appropriate locations to meet needs for school places..
16	Reduce crime	Areas of land in single uses that are not used at night such as business and industrial estates are considered to increase crime and the fear of crime, by leading to areas that are deserted at night. The common building form is often window free, and public spaces are not overlooked. This can be a deterrent to those wishing to work in these areas and to 24 hour working where required.	--	(S – L) I	D/I	Security measures for individual estates such as 24 hour caretaking and CCTV. Increase public transport provision through larger areas of this land.
17	Community welfare	This policy by restricting the nature of uses on these sites will not contribute to community welfare.	-	(S – L) P	I	This policy relates to a core of industrial sites suitable for various commercial uses that do not require a high quality environment. Other sites are being made available in the Borough for mixed use development which represent opportunities to provide the core

						of more cohesive communities with the facilities to match.
18	Accessibility	++	This policy which restricts uses on these sites to offices, industry, warehousing an other related uses such as waste transfer and processing will not directly improve accessibility to key local facilities. However this land may provide a strategic reservoir for locating public utilities such as bus stations – particularly at Bromley Road. This will have an indirect effect of enabling access to local services by providing essential infrastructure.	(S – L) P	I	
<p><b>Comment:</b> The Council is seeking to achieve a balance between the desire to improve the overall environmental and social conditions of the borough, the provision of housing sites, and also the requirements to support the requirements of the London and local economy by the provision of appropriate sites. This policy has negative effects recorded against a large number of social and environmental objectives. The main positive benefits are to be found in respect of economic growth and employment, and objectives connected with the fact that industrial sites situated locally should have an effect in reducing traffic movements. London will not be able to function without a certain amount of London given over to waste management and warehousing and industrial processes so in terms of overall sustainability objectives these sites need to be protected.</p> <p>Many of the negative environmental effects could be mitigated by various measures such as use of green roofs, sustainable urban drainage techniques, and energy saving buildings. However it is not expected that these sites within the Strategic Employment Location will be redeveloped to provide new higher building and landscaping standards so opportunities for this sort of improvement will probably be rather limited. This will mean that the location of the these sites will be significant in minimising any environmental impacts. Negative effects on housing provision can be mitigated by ensuring the provision of housing sites elsewhere to meet targets.</p>						

### C27: Mixed Use Employment Locations

The Council will promote Mixed Use Employment Areas and require comprehensive redevelopment on these sites to:

- Allow for a radical transformation of the social, economic and physical environment of the north of the borough
- To increase the numbers of jobs provided on these sites, improve their quality and seek the replacement or relocation of displaced industrial uses
- Increase the range and type of premises on these sites
- To promote physical connectivity between communities, and to promote social inclusion
- To contribute to housing provision
- To improve community and leisure facilities
- To up grade transport links to meet the PTAL level required for high density development

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	The aim of the policy is to regenerate the north of the borough by re-using under-utilised industrial sites that provide a poor environmental quality. It is expected that investment in a significant number of sites will act to improve the economic growth of the north of the borough to a significant degree. The provision of new business premises will enhance the attractiveness to new business occupiers and thereby the resilience of the local economy.	++	(M – L) P	D	Try to encourage as wide a variety of businesses as possible to locate at these new places to add vitality and viability to the local economy.
2	Employment	The aim of the policy is to increase the number of jobs provided on these sites. It is expected that as a significant number of sites are involved this will increase the number and variety of jobs available in the north of the borough. These areas	++	(M – L) P	D	Try to encourage as wide a variety of businesses as possible to locate at these new places to increase the range and variety of jobs locally available. Seek to ensure that the jobs on the sites either by training local people or by other means

		are in the north of the borough which has concentrations of unemployment.				become available to unemployed local people..
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Comprehensive redevelopment on these sites will have an effect in the short term of increasing construction waste by the demolition of buildings and the construction of new ones. More intensive use of these sites both for residential and business uses will result in an increased generation of waste.	--	(S - L) T/P	D	Increase recycling/reduction of waste. Encourage commercial uses to take measures to reduce the amount of waste generated and packaging used. Encourage the reuse of building materials if possible. Waste to be dealt with in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
4	Water resources	Comprehensive redevelopment on sites that are not intensely used might increase water usage by the introduction of high density residential development. New development might conversely result in improved use of urban drainage techniques and improve the quality of ground water.	--/+	(S - L) P	D	Introduce water saving devices into the new development such as water butts, shower heads and other water recycling measures. Use sustainable urban drainage techniques where possible.
5	Biodiversity	Redevelopment of these sites would result in new landscaping and possibly 'living roofs'. The amount of landscaping and/or garden would be increased. Some of these sites probably have some wildlife diversity, particularly those few that are currently vacant but it is limited as most of the sites are currently covered in hard-standing and/or buildings.	++	(M - L) P	D	
6	Air quality	It is likely that new high intensity development will result in increased car movements from residents and more businesses and thereby potentially a deterioration in air quality.	--	(M - L) P	D	Transport Plans and parking standards (car-free development) to reduce car use. Use of less polluting vehicles and improvements in public transport.
7	Reduce car	As above	--	(M - L) P	D	As above

	travel and improve accessibility						
8	Climate Change/energy efficiency	New buildings will be constructed to greater levels of energy efficiency and so lead to a reduction in energy use in the long term – although a greater density and intensity of development might in fact cancel this out.	?	(M – L)	D	Use of maximum realistic amount of energy efficiency measures, and sustainable construction techniques in new development to mitigate the negative effects.	
9	Mitigate Flood Risk	New development will replace older style industrial development with large areas of hard-standing with flood mitigation measures, green roofs etc.	++	(M – L)	D		
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Policy will require development of these sites to very high visual and aesthetic standards. It is expected that the overall quality of the townscape will improve and the overall landscape quality.	++	(M – L) P	D		
11	Historic environment	None of these sites are within Conservation Areas. Just one (Convoys Wharf) has a Listed Building. All the sites are within Areas of Archaeological Priority. One Site (Convoys Wharf) is known to contain sites of archaeological significance relating to the former Royal Dockyard and a listed structure. The Creekside area is likely to contain remains from former industries located there. Redevelopment will provide an opportunity to excavate these sites and preserve and/or display any findings. Opportunities will be found to re-use and enhance the listed building on Convoys Wharf.	+	(M – L) P	D		
<b>Social</b>							

12	Sufficient & decent housing	<p>Redevelopment of these sites for high density mixed use and commercial development will make a big contribution to meeting housing provision targets. There is a possibility that in many cases, the nature of the development (flats above commercial development) the environment will not be suitable for families and the mix will not make much provision for family housing, which would not meet identified housing need.</p>	++/-	(M – L) P	D	Ensure that some sites or parts of sites have substantial elements of housing designed that is suitable for family occupation.
13	Human health	<p>It is likely that some of the business/commercial elements of the new redevelopments will include leisure facilities and also medical and community facilities. This will increase the number of these types of facilities in the borough which might indirectly lead to an improvement in health. An improvement in the overall environment of the borough leading to a more relaxing and attractive environment might indirectly result in an improvement to human health.</p>	+	(L) P	I	
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	<p>A higher quality and more varied economic, physical and social environment is likely to result in a reduction in poverty and social exclusion by presenting a greater range of opportunities for local people to take advantage of. If the developments are successfully designed and implemented to create a sense of place and inclusion then this might have an indirect in reducing exclusion (or feelings of exclusion).</p>	+	(L) P	I	

15	Education	There are no current proposals to place education facilities on any of these sites but the policy would probably not preclude development of this nature should it be required by increasing pupil numbers. A mixed use development will result in an increase in the number and range of job opportunities provided by these sites which should indirectly facilitate adult training.	+	(M – L) P	I	The Council has identified an adequate number of school sites to meet school place requirements. The Council could promote training opportunities at these sites.
16	Reduce crime	Mixed use developments are acknowledged to help reduce crime (indirectly) and the fear of crime by providing an environment that is varied and well used and not deserted for large parts of the day. New developments designed to a secure standard, to maximise passive surveillance, and to increase connectivity with the surrounding road network will also indirectly reduce crime and directly the fear of crime.	+	(M – L) P	I/D	
17	Community welfare	There may be an indirect effect on community welfare if these new developments are designed to create a sense of place and community, rather than inward looking developments that act to create inward looking communities.	+	(M – L) P	I	
18	Accessibility	Policies for the redevelopment of many of these sites provide for a variety of local facilities to be provided, including shops, leisure and community facilities. Many of these sites are in areas severely lacking in these facilities.	++	(M – L) P	P	
<b>Comment:</b> <b>The Council is seeking to achieve a balance between the desire to improve the overall environmental and social conditions of the</b>						



borough, the provision of housing sites, and also the requirements to support the requirements of the London and local economy by the provision of appropriate sites. This policy scores positively against a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives. The main negative effects recorded are in relation to waste generation use of water resources, air quality, and traffic movements which is all associated with the fact that development at a higher density will inevitably have environmental impacts. These can be mitigated by various environmental measures which are likely to be implemented in any redevelopment arising from this policy.

This policy promotes mixed use redevelopment of various industrial sites in order to promote regeneration of the economy and the environment. If mixed use development does not occur for reasons outside the control of this plan then it is likely that the social and environmental objectives of the policy will not be achieved. There may also be significant cumulative impacts if a large number of sites are redeveloped in the north of the borough in terms of pressure put on local physical and social infrastructure. It will clearly be vital to ensure that these elements are included in the mix of uses and that adequate transport facilities are provided. As a result of the Sustainability Appraisal clauses were added to the core policy relating to up grading these sites to a PTAL appropriate to the level of development proposed, and also increasing the range of premises provided for employment purposes to allow for an increase in the variety of the local economy and a range of job opportunities for local people to access.

### CP28: Other Employment Sites

The Council will protect a range of small Town Centre sites for uses with the B Use Class in order to enhance the viability and competitiveness of town centres within Lewisham, to provide a range of local employment opportunities.

The Council will protect other employment sites for employment use where this is considered viable.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ??)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	The Council wishes to maintain and promote the variety and viability of the local economy by providing services in town centres and other appropriately sited locations. Provision of office and (usually) light industrial workspace in	+	(S - L) P	D	

		varied locations throughout the borough will contribute to this aim.					
2	Employment	Maintenance of these sites in office and other business employment uses will contribute to the variety of job opportunities closer to home.	+	(S – L) P	D		
<b>Environmental</b>							
3	Minimise waste	It is uncertain whether the retention of properties in business use will have a positive or a negative effect on waste generation. Business uses are generally fairly high generators of waste but this depends on the size of the business and the uses in question here are often very small scale, and the type of use that might be proposed to replace it. Redevelopment of some buildings might cause short term increase in construction waste.	+/-	(S – L) P T	D		General waste reduction measures/recycling as appropriate. Waste to be dealt with according to the waste hierarchy.
4	Water resources	Similar comments apply as above for waste minimisation	+/-	(S – L) P	D		Addition of water conservation measures in the case of redevelopment where appropriate/
5	Biodiversity	It is uncertain whether this policy that is generally concerned with small sites and premises will have a direct effect on biodiversity. It is possible that the redevelopment of some smaller buildings for B Use Classes or other uses will represent an opportunity to improve landscaping, biodiversity and provide living roofs.	?+	(S – L) P	D		
6	Air quality	Preservation of premises in the B Use Class in will ensure the existence of local jobs and services which should	+/-	(S – L) P	D		Ensure that these sites are appropriately located or designed to mitigate any adverse impact

7	Reduce car travel and improve accessibility	reduce the need to travel long distances and thereby a reduction in car use overall. There are potential local adverse impacts on air quality dependent on the nature of the business activities on these sites.	+		(S - L) P	D		
8	Mitigate climate change/energy	The provision of a range of local commercial premises both in and outside town centres will contribute to an reduction in car use, by reducing the need to take car journeys. Most of the premises covered by this policy will be retained in some form of uses whether B use Class or some other use which will involve the consumption of energy so there will be neither a positive or negative effect. It is possible that there will be redevelopment of some buildings which will cause a short term increase in energy use – but in the longer term a new building with energy efficiency measures will decrease use of energy.	-/+		(S - L) T P	D		Standard energy efficiency measures
9	Mitigate Flood Risk	The policy does not state whether redevelopment or retention of the existing building will occur, it is more concerned with changes of use. Redevelopment for new commercial or other uses will improve flood risk measures.	+		(S - L) P	I		
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	The effect on townscapes of this policy will depend largely on the location of the premises and whether commercial uses contribute to the particular townscape of an area - e.g.	+/-		(S - L) P	D		Criteria based policy to judge individual cases



16	Reduce crime	potential for jobs and thereby training opportunities for adults. A range of premises varying the mix of uses in town centres and elsewhere will increase the vitality and viability of areas, increase their usage over more hours of the days and thereby reduce the fear of crime.	+	(S – L) P	I			
17	Community welfare	The provision of a range of premises in different uses might indirectly lead to a sense of community identity and a sense of place depending on the uses in them.	+	(S – L) P	I			
18	Accessibility	These premises will provide local services.	+	(S – L) P	D			
<p><b>Comment:</b>  This policy relates to small sites and so the effects recorded are relatively minor. The cumulative effect if a large number of these sites were to change use was not specially considered as the redevelopment of these sites is usually sporadic and difficult to predict. The policy scores positive effects over a wide range of environmental and social indicators, and well on the economic indicators. Negative effects are recorded when retention of these sites in economic use would mean that housing or other community uses would not be developed. These sites are also physically very varied effects on the environment and townscape will vary from case to case.</p>								

### CP29: Creative Industries

The Council will identify and support creative industries and promote and protect these uses to enhance and diversify the local economy.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Creative industries will add diversity to the local economy and add to its attractiveness to future investment – either through mainstream activities such as architects practices or printing businesses or film set construction . Other less economically beneficial uses such as craft industries and studios can contribute to the attractiveness of an area and thereby increase economic growth indirectly.	++	(S – L) P	D	Ensure Council support for creative enterprises
2	Employment	The number of jobs that will be created by these industries is uncertain. Smaller craft enterprises will often just be one or two people who are self employed. Larger printing firms and creative practices will offer more job opportunities. There will however be some increase in the range and diversity of jobs offered.	+	(S – L) P	D	Ensure that local people have training opportunities to enable them to access jobs in these enterprises.
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Any enterprise or firm will inevitably give use to increased waste production – unless of course new artistic works are created from waste products.	-	(S – L) P	D	Increase recycling activities and encourage reduction in packaging.
4	Water resources	Any enterprise or firm will use water	-	(S – L) P	D	

5	Biodiversity	resources. It is difficult to gauge the impact on biodiversity. The policy identifies and supports creative industries and does not specifically identify sites or buildings where this might take place.	?				
6	Air quality	As above with reference to air quality. The effect will depend on where these industries are located.	?				
7	Reduce Car Travel/Improve accessibility	As above	?				
8	Climate change/Energy	Creative enterprises like any other will increase greenhouse gas emissions. They may also be in older buildings (although not always) that are not energy efficient.	-	(S - L) P	D		
9	Mitigate Flood Risk	The policy will not mitigate flood risk. The policy identifies and supports creative enterprises and does not make reference to the buildings or their location, and is therefore not directly relevant.	0				
8	Landscapes and Townscapes	Dependent on the location and nature of these enterprises, which is not identified by the policy it is possible that their presence which will add diversity and improve the ambience of towns will have an indirect beneficial effect on townscapes	+	(S - L) P	I		
9	Historic environment	As above	+	(S - L) P	I		
<b>Social</b>							
10	Sufficient & decent housing	This policy does not contribute to housing provision targets.	0				Ensure sufficient housing sites are allocated in order to meet housing provision targets.

11	Human health	This policy does not contribute to improving human health	0			
12	Reduce poverty & exclusion	This policy is not relevant to reducing poverty and social exclusion	0			
13	Education	Support for creative enterprises may result in training opportunities for local people.	+	(M –L) P	I	Ensure local people have access to appropriate training opportunities.
14	Reduce crime	This policy has no direct relevance to crime reduction	0			
15	Community welfare	It is possible that the creation of clusters of creative industries will contribute to a sense of community identity by creating a sense of place	+	(M – L) P	I	
16	Accessibility	This policy has not direct relevance to improving accessibility to key local services.	0			
<p><b>Comment: The major benefits arising from this policy are in relation to economic growth as a means of making the local economy more varied and more attractive to further investment – also indirectly to townscapes by increasing the variety and quality of business activities. Benefits to employment were considered to be potentially less due to the varied nature of the sector and a large number of single person businesses. The benefits of this policy can be maximised by ensuring that local people can gain access to whatever employment and training opportunities become available.</b></p> <p><b>The benefits of this policy might be neutralised if as a result of the upgrading in the local economy and environment premises become more expensive and these businesses move on to areas where cheaper premises are still available. This possibility could be reduced by putting planning agreements or management arrangements in place to ensure these uses are able to continue.</b></p>						



### CP26: Strategic Employment Locations and Local Employment Locations

The Council will protect the Strategic Employment Locations and Local Employment Locations for a range of uses within the B Use Class and for activities that support the functioning of the local economy and the London Economy as a whole.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	The policy will have a positive effect on economic growth by protecting a set of employment locations for functions such as warehousing, storage, waste, and business uses and services, essential to the strategic and local functioning of the economy that do not require high quality locations in Town Centres, in order to function at an optimum level. These include printing firms, business services firms, and food manufacturing premises. It will contribute to sustainable growth by ensuring that a set of these locations are available locally, and retaining vitality and viability within the local economy thereby reducing the need to travel or out-commute.	++	(S – L) P	D	
2	Employment	Similar comments apply to the above. The retention of these locations will ensure a supply of local job opportunities and add variety to the types of jobs available	++	(S – L) P	D	
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	The protection of the Strategic Employment Location will ensure that there are sufficient sites to handle the	+/-	(S – L) P	D/I	Businesses can be encouraged to minimise the amount of packaging used in their products.

						Encourage disposal of waste according to the waste hierarchy.
4	Water resources	<p>borough's waste, thereby leading to an increase in waste recovery and recycling as a direct effect. Business operations are likely to generate waste and successful business operations often do not lead to a reduced consumption of materials and resources, and represent an increase in use as an indirect effect. The retention and use of the existing buildings for employment uses rather than their redevelopment for other uses will lead to no increase in construction waste other than those business uses whose function is in the construction industry</p> <p>The retention of these sites will mean that their hard surfaced servicing areas will be retained, and there will be fewer opportunities to install SUDs. Industry often uses large amounts of water.</p>	--	(S - L) P	D	<p>Many business developments have roofs of a suitable pitch for living roof installation. These could be encouraged by various ways as a means of mitigating the large hard surfaced areas</p>
5	Open Space and Biodiversity	<p>This policy will not improve biodiversity or open space provision in the Borough</p>	-	(S - L) P	I	<p>The encouragement of Living Roof Installation might improve biodiversity on these sites</p>
6	Air quality	<p>Provision of local business and industrial areas will improve air quality overall in that goods and services and people travelling to work have less distance to travel. However local deliveries and traffic movements, and industrial activities may have local effects on air quality. The Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location which is a major concentration of</p>	+/-	(S - L) P	D/I	<p>increased use of less polluting vehicles and increase provision of public transport. Location of these sites will need to mitigate environmental impacts, or building design will need to minimise these.</p>

		business and industrial activity is very poorly served by public transport.							
7	Reduce car travel and improve accessibility	Provision of local business and industrial areas will improve air quality overall in that goods and services and people travelling to work have less distance to travel. The Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location which is a major concentration of business and industrial activity is very poorly served by public transport.	+/-	(S – L) P	D/I	Increase public transport provision to Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location.			
8	Climate change	Manufacturing processes will increase emissions of greenhouse gases. Local businesses and firms providing services locally and to the centre of London will have a beneficial effect by reducing the amount of energy required to transport goods.	+/-	(S – L) P	D	Installation of energy efficiency measures in manufacturing processes and buildings and use of appropriate energy efficient vehicles.			
9	Mitigate Flood Risk	Many of the developments on Strategic Employment Locations and Defined Flood Risk Areas of the Borough. Most of these sites have large areas of hard-standing which causes water run off and are older developments which have no measures to mitigate flood risk.	--	(S – L) P	D	Encourage introduction of more green elements and living roofs to these locations, and sustainable urban drainage systems.			
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	The retention of these sites will not have a positive effect on the landscapes and townscapes of the borough. Most of the sites comprise of industrial sheds of relatively low urban design quality (with some exceptions) and large areas of hard surfacing.	--	(S – L) P	D	More could be done to provide attractive landscaping and screening for these sites to improve the overall quality of the streetscape particularly in the Surrey Canal Strategic Employment Location			
11	Historic environment	The sites within the Surrey Canal	-	(L) P	D	Legislation requires			



14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	This policy will have a minor indirect effect on reducing poverty and exclusion. The provision of local jobs within these locations will help reduce poverty and exclusion for some local people.	+	(L) P?	I	
15	Education	There are no Council proposals to build schools on any of these sites, and school uses would be restricted by the policy. A proposal from a community group to build a school on one of the Defined Employment Areas was not carried forward as a Preferred Option.	-	(S - L)	I	The Boroughs schools programme does not have proposals to build on these sites, which are in many cases not suitable or accessible for school use any way. The programme has identified sites in appropriate locations to meet needs for school places..
16	Reduce crime	Areas of land in single uses that are not used at night such as business and industrial estates are considered to increase crime and the fear of crime, by leading to areas that are deserted at night. The common building form is often window free, and public spaces are not overlooked. This can be a deterrent to those wishing to work in these areas and to 24 hour working where required.	--	(S - L) I	D/I	Security measures for individual estates such as 24 hour caretaking and CCTV. Increase public transport provision through larger areas of this land.
17	Community welfare	This policy by restricting the nature of uses on these sites will not contribute to community welfare.	-	(S - L) P	I	This policy relates to a core of industrial sites suitable for various commercial uses that do not require a high quality environment. Other sites are being made available in the Borough for mixed use development which represent opportunities to provide the core

18	Accessibility	<p>This policy which restricts uses on these sites to offices, industry, warehousing an other related uses such as waste transfer and processing will not directly improve accessibility to key local facilities. However this land may provide a strategic reservoir for locating public utilities such as bus stations – particularly at Bromley Road. This will have an indirect effect of enabling access to local services by providing essential infrastructure.</p>	++	(S – L) P	I	of more cohesive communities with the facilities to match.
<p><b>Comment: The Council is seeking to achieve a balance between the desire to improve the overall environmental and social conditions of the borough, the provision of housing sites, and also the requirements to support the requirements of the London and local economy by the provision of appropriate sites. This policy has negative effects recorded against a large number of social and environmental objectives. The main positive benefits are to be found in respect of economic growth and employment, and objectives connected with the fact that industrial sites situated locally should have an effect in reducing traffic movements. London will not be able to function without a certain amount of London given over to waste management and warehousing and industrial processes so in terms of overall sustainability objectives these sites need to be protected.</b></p> <p>Many of the negative environmental effects could be mitigated by various measures such as use of green roofs, sustainable urban drainage techniques, and energy saving buildings. However it is not expected that these sites within the Strategic Employment Location will be redeveloped to provide new higher building and landscaping standards so opportunities for this sort of improvement will probably be rather limited. This will mean that the location of the these sites will be significant in minimising any environmental impacts. Negative effects on housing provision can be mitigated by ensuring the provision of housing sites elsewhere to meet targets.</p>						

### C27: Mixed Use Employment Locations

The Council will promote Mixed Use Employment Areas and require comprehensive redevelopment on these sites to:

- Allow for a radical transformation of the social, economic and physical environment of the north of the borough
- To increase the numbers of jobs provided on these sites, improve their quality and seek the replacement or relocation of displaced industrial uses
- Increase the range and type of premises on these sites
- To promote physical connectivity between communities, and to promote social inclusion
- To contribute to housing provision
- To improve community and leisure facilities
- To up grade transport links to meet the PTAL level required for high density development

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	The aim of the policy is to regenerate the north of the borough by re-using under-utilised industrial sites that provide a poor environmental quality. It is expected that investment in a significant number of sites will act to improve the economic growth of the north of the borough to a significant degree. The provision of new business premises will enhance the attractiveness to new business occupiers and thereby the resilience of the local economy.	++	(M – L) P	D	Try to encourage as wide a variety of businesses as possible to locate at these new places to add vitality and viability to the local economy.
2	Employment	The aim of the policy is to increase the number of jobs provided on these sites. It is expected that as a significant number of sites are involved this will increase the number and variety of jobs available in the north of the borough. These areas	++	(M – L) P	D	Try to encourage as wide a variety of businesses as possible to locate at these new places to increase the range and variety of jobs locally available. Seek to ensure that the jobs on the sites either by training local people or by other means

		are in the north of the borough which has concentrations of unemployment.				become available to unemployed local people..
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Comprehensive redevelopment on these sites will have an effect in the short term of increasing construction waste by the demolition of buildings and the construction of new ones. More intensive use of these sites both for residential and business uses will result in an increased generation of waste.	--	(S - L) T/P	D	Increase recycling/reduction of waste. Encourage commercial uses to take measures to reduce the amount of waste generated and packaging used. Encourage the reuse of building materials if possible. Waste to be dealt with in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
4	Water resources	Comprehensive redevelopment on sites that are not intensely used might increase water usage by the introduction of high density residential development. New development might conversely result in improved use of urban drainage techniques and improve the quality of ground water.	--/+	(S - L) P	D	Introduce water saving devices into the new development such as water butts, shower heads and other water recycling measures. Use sustainable urban drainage techniques where possible.
5	Biodiversity	Redevelopment of these sites would result in new landscaping and possibly 'living roofs'. The amount of landscaping and/or garden would be increased. Some of these sites probably have some wildlife diversity, particularly those few that are currently vacant but it is limited as most of the sites are currently covered in hard-standing and/or buildings.	++	(M - L) P	D	
6	Air quality	It is likely that new high intensity development will result in increased car movements from residents and more businesses and thereby potentially a deterioration in air quality.	--	(M - L) P	D	Transport Plans and parking standards (car-free development) to reduce car use. Use of less polluting vehicles and improvements in public transport.
7	Reduce car	As above	--	(M - L) P	D	As above



	travel and improve accessibility							
8	Climate Change/energy efficiency	New buildings will be constructed to greater levels of energy efficiency and so lead to a reduction in energy use in the long term – although a greater density and intensity of development might in fact cancel this out.	?	(M – L)	D	Use of maximum realistic amount of energy efficiency measures, and sustainable construction techniques in new development to mitigate the negative effects.		
9	Mitigate Flood Risk	New development will replace older style industrial development with large areas of hard-standing with flood mitigation measures, green roofs etc.	++	(M – L)	D			
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Policy will require development of these sites to very high visual and aesthetic standards. It is expected that the overall quality of the townscape will improve and the overall landscape quality.	++	(M – L) P	D			
11	Historic environment	None of these sites are within Conservation Areas. Just one (Convoys Wharf) has a Listed Building. All the sites are within Areas of Archaeological Priority. One Site (Convoys Wharf) is known to contain sites of archaeological significance relating to the former Royal Dockyard and a listed structure. The Creekside area is likely to contain remains from former industries located there. Redevelopment will provide an opportunity to excavate these sites and preserve and/or display any findings. Opportunities will be found to re-use and enhance the listed building on Convoys Wharf.	+	(M – L) P	D			
<b>Social</b>								

12	Sufficient & decent housing	<p>Redevelopment of these sites for high density mixed use and commercial development will make a big contribution to meeting housing provision targets. There is a possibility that in many cases, the nature of the development (flats above commercial development) the environment will not be suitable for families and the mix will not make much provision for family housing, which would not meet identified housing need.</p>	++/-	(M – L) P	D	Ensure that some sites or parts of sites have substantial elements of housing designed that is suitable for family occupation.
13	Human health	<p>It is likely that some of the business/commercial elements of the new redevelopments will include leisure facilities and also medical and community facilities. This will increase the number of these types of facilities in the borough which might indirectly lead to an improvement in health. An improvement in the overall environment of the borough leading to a more relaxing and attractive environment might indirectly result in an improvement to human health.</p>	+	(L) P	I	
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	<p>A higher quality and more varied economic, physical and social environment is likely to result in a reduction in poverty and social exclusion by presenting a greater range of opportunities for local people to take advantage of. If the developments are successfully designed and implemented to create a sense of place and inclusion then this might have an indirect in reducing exclusion (or feelings of exclusion).</p>	+	(L) P	I	

15	Education	There are no current proposals to place education facilities on any of these sites but the policy would probably not preclude development of this nature should it be required by increasing pupil numbers. A mixed use development will result in an increase in the number and range of job opportunities provided by these sites which should indirectly facilitate adult training.	+	(M – L) P	I	The Council has identified an adequate number of school sites to meet school place requirements. The Council could promote training opportunities at these sites.
16	Reduce crime	Mixed use developments are acknowledged to help reduce crime (indirectly) and the fear of crime by providing an environment that is varied and well used and not deserted for large parts of the day. New developments designed to a secure standard, to maximise passive surveillance, and to increase connectivity with the surrounding road network will also indirectly reduce crime and directly the fear of crime.	+	(M – L) P	I/D	
17	Community welfare	There may be an indirect effect on community welfare if these new developments are designed to create a sense of place and community, rather than inward looking developments that act to create inward looking communities.	+	(M – L) P	I	
18	Accessibility	Policies for the redevelopment of many of these sites provide for a variety of local facilities to be provided, including shops, leisure and community facilities. Many of these sites are in areas severely lacking in these facilities.	++	(M – L) P	P	
<b>Comment:</b> <b>The Council is seeking to achieve a balance between the desire to improve the overall environmental and social conditions of the</b>						

borough, the provision of housing sites, and also the requirements to support the requirements of the London and local economy by the provision of appropriate sites. This policy scores positively against a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives. The main negative effects recorded are in relation to waste generation use of water resources, air quality, and traffic movements which is all associated with the fact that development at a higher density will inevitably have environmental impacts. These can be mitigated by various environmental measures which are likely to be implemented in any redevelopment arising from this policy.

This policy promotes mixed use redevelopment of various industrial sites in order to promote regeneration of the economy and the environment. If mixed use development does not occur for reasons outside the control of this plan then it is likely that the social and environmental objectives of the policy will not be achieved. There may also be significant cumulative impacts if a large number of sites are redeveloped in the north of the borough in terms of pressure put on local physical and social infrastructure. It will clearly be vital to ensure that these elements are included in the mix of uses and that adequate transport facilities are provided. As a result of the Sustainability Appraisal clauses were added to the core policy relating to up grading these sites to a PTAL appropriate to the level of development proposed, and also increasing the range of premises provided for employment purposes to allow for an increase in the variety of the local economy and a range of job opportunities for local people to access.

### CP28: Other Employment Sites

The Council will protect a range of small Town Centre sites for uses with the B Use Class in order to enhance the viability and competitiveness of town centres within Lewisham, to provide a range of local employment opportunities.

The Council will protect other employment sites for employment use where this is considered viable.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ??)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	The Council wishes to maintain and promote the variety and viability of the local economy by providing services in town centres and other appropriately sited locations. Provision of office and (usually) light industrial workspace in	+	(S - L) P	D	

		varied locations throughout the borough will contribute to this aim.					
2	Employment	Maintenance of these sites in office and other business employment uses will contribute to the variety of job opportunities closer to home.	+	(S – L) P	D		
<b>Environmental</b>							
3	Minimise waste	It is uncertain whether the retention of properties in business use will have a positive or a negative effect on waste generation. Business uses are generally fairly high generators of waste but this depends on the size of the business and the uses in question here are often very small scale, and the type of use that might be proposed to replace it. Redevelopment of some buildings might cause short term increase in construction waste.	+/-	(S – L) P T	D		General waste reduction measures/recycling as appropriate. Waste to be dealt with according to the waste hierarchy.
4	Water resources	Similar comments apply as above for waste minimisation	+/-	(S – L) P	D		Addition of water conservation measures in the case of redevelopment where appropriate/
5	Biodiversity	It is uncertain whether this policy that is generally concerned with small sites and premises will have a direct effect on biodiversity. It is possible that the redevelopment of some smaller buildings for B Use Classes or other uses will represent an opportunity to improve landscaping, biodiversity and provide living roofs.	?+	(S – L) P	D		
6	Air quality	Preservation of premises in the B Use Class in will ensure the existence of local jobs and services which should	+/-	(S – L) P	D		Ensure that these sites are appropriately located or designed to mitigate any adverse impact

7	Reduce car travel and improve accessibility	reduce the need to travel long distances and thereby a reduction in car use overall. There are potential local adverse impacts on air quality dependent on the nature of the business activities on these sites.	+		(S - L) P	D		
8	Mitigate climate change/energy	The provision of a range of local commercial premises both in and outside town centres will contribute to an reduction in car use, by reducing the need to take car journeys. Most of the premises covered by this policy will be retained in some form of uses whether B use Class or some other use which will involve the consumption of energy so there will be neither a positive or negative effect. It is possible that there will be redevelopment of some buildings which will cause a short term increase in energy use – but in the longer term a new building with energy efficiency measures will decrease use of energy.	-/+		(S - L) T P	D		Standard energy efficiency measures
9	Mitigate Flood Risk	The policy does not state whether redevelopment or retention of the existing building will occur, it is more concerned with changes of use. Redevelopment for new commercial or other uses will improve flood risk measures.	+		(S - L) P	I		
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	The effect on townscapes of this policy will depend largely on the location of the premises and whether commercial uses contribute to the particular townscape of an area - e.g.	+/-		(S - L) P	D		Criteria based policy to judge individual cases



16	Reduce crime	potential for jobs and thereby training opportunities for adults. A range of premises varying the mix of uses in town centres and elsewhere will increase the vitality and viability of areas, increase their usage over more hours of the days and thereby reduce the fear of crime.	+	(S – L) P	I			
17	Community welfare	The provision of a range of premises in different uses might indirectly lead to a sense of community identity and a sense of place depending on the uses in them.	+	(S – L) P	I			
18	Accessibility	These premises will provide local services.	+	(S – L) P	D			
<p><b>Comment:</b>  This policy relates to small sites and so the effects recorded are relatively minor. The cumulative effect if a large number of these sites were to change use was not specially considered as the redevelopment of these sites is usually sporadic and difficult to predict. The policy scores positive effects over a wide range of environmental and social indicators, and well on the economic indicators. Negative effects are recorded when retention of these sites in economic use would mean that housing or other community uses would not be developed. These sites are also physically very varied effects on the environment and townscape will vary from case to case.</p>								



### CP29: Creative Industries

The Council will identify and support creative industries and promote and protect these uses to enhance and diversify the local economy.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Creative industries will add diversity to the local economy and add to its attractiveness to future investment – either through mainstream activities such as architects practices or printing businesses or film set construction . Other less economically beneficial uses such as craft industries and studios can contribute to the attractiveness of an area and thereby increase economic growth indirectly.	++	(S – L) P	D	Ensure Council support for creative enterprises
2	Employment	The number of jobs that will be created by these industries is uncertain. Smaller craft enterprises will often just be one or two people who are self employed. Larger printing firms and creative practices will offer more job opportunities. There will however be some increase in the range and diversity of jobs offered.	+	(S – L) P	D	Ensure that local people have training opportunities to enable them to access jobs in these enterprises.
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Any enterprise or firm will inevitably give use to increased waste production – unless of course new artistic works are created from waste products.	-	(S – L) P	D	Increase recycling activities and encourage reduction in packaging.
4	Water resources	Any enterprise or firm will use water	-	(S – L) P	D	

5	Biodiversity	resources. It is difficult to gauge the impact on biodiversity. The policy identifies and supports creative industries and does not specifically identify sites or buildings where this might take place.	?				
6	Air quality	As above with reference to air quality. The effect will depend on where these industries are located.	?				
7	Reduce Car Travel/Improve accessibility	As above	?				
8	Climate change/Energy	Creative enterprises like any other will increase greenhouse gas emissions. They may also be in older buildings (although not always) that are not energy efficient.	-	(S - L) P	D		
9	Mitigate Flood Risk	The policy will not mitigate flood risk. The policy identifies and supports creative enterprises and does not make reference to the buildings or their location, and is therefore not directly relevant.	0				
8	Landscapes and Townscapes	Dependent on the location and nature of these enterprises, which is not identified by the policy it is possible that their presence which will add diversity and improve the ambience of towns will have an indirect beneficial effect on townscapes	+	(S - L) P	I		
9	Historic environment	As above	+	(S - L) P	I		
<b>Social</b>							
10	Sufficient & decent housing	This policy does not contribute to housing provision targets.	0				Ensure sufficient housing sites are allocated in order to meet housing provision targets.

11	Human health	This policy does not contribute to improving human health	0			
12	Reduce poverty & exclusion	This policy is not relevant to reducing poverty and social exclusion	0			
13	Education	Support for creative enterprises may result in training opportunities for local people.	+	(M –L) P	I	Ensure local people have access to appropriate training opportunities.
14	Reduce crime	This policy has no direct relevance to crime reduction	0			
15	Community welfare	It is possible that the creation of clusters of creative industries will contribute to a sense of community identity by creating a sense of place	+	(M – L) P	I	
16	Accessibility	This policy has not direct relevance to improving accessibility to key local services.	0			
<p><b>Comment: The major benefits arising from this policy are in relation to economic growth as a means of making the local economy more varied and more attractive to further investment – also indirectly to townscapes by increasing the variety and quality of business activities. Benefits to employment were considered to be potentially less due to the varied nature of the sector and a large number of single person businesses. The benefits of this policy can be maximised by ensuring that local people can gain access to whatever employment and training opportunities become available.</b></p> <p><b>The benefits of this policy might be neutralised if as a result of the upgrading in the local economy and environment premises become more expensive and these businesses move on to areas where cheaper premises are still available. This possibility could be reduced by putting planning agreements or management arrangements in place to ensure these uses are able to continue.</b></p>						

### CP 30: Role, function and character of retail centres

The Council will seek to maintain, and where necessary improve the role, function, character vitality and viability of the established retail hierarchy by sustaining and encouraging through a balance of development, regeneration and conservation, a diversity of uses appropriate to their function and location and retaining and enhancing each Centre as a focus for retail and complementary activity.

Improvements to the attractiveness, accessibility and environment of the borough's retail centres will be sought on a scale appropriate to their status within the hierarchy.

The retail hierarchy is defined as follows:

#### Major Town Centres

Lewisham  
Catford

#### Neighbourhood or Local Centres

Brockley Cross  
Crofton Park  
Downham Way  
Grove Park  
Lewisham Way

#### District Town Centres

Blackheath  
Deptford  
Downham  
Forest Hill  
Lee Green  
Sydenham  
New Cross and New Cross Gate

#### Local Parades and corner shops

There are approximately 80 Local Parades within the Borough.

#### Out-of-centre

Bell Green  
Bromley Road/Ravensbourne Retail Park

	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--, -, 0, +, ++, ?)	Timescale (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	This policy will encourage healthy competitiveness amongst the retail	++	P (S - L)	D	Reinforcement and consolidation of retail centre boundaries should

		centres, whilst retaining the hierarchy as set out.					improve the concentration of activity and enhance the economic growth.
2	Employment	This policy will ensure unemployment levels in the borough will fall due to the increased activity within the centres	++	P (S – L)	D		No Enhancement measures needed.
<b>Environmental</b>							
3	Minimise waste	The retail sector generates waste materials that have been used for packaging goods, and additionally indirectly increases household waste.	--	P (S - L)	D & I		Could via DC policies require commercial development to reuse and recycling and demolition/construction waste and encourage reduction and recycling of packaging materials by requiring space for on-site recycling facilities for retailers as well as consumers.
4	Water resources	Water usage will increase although the degree to which this happens depends upon the mix of uses. A3 uses are likely to require more water resources than A2	-	P (S – L)	D		Could via DC policies require commercial development to use water saving devices and SUDS
5	Open Space & Biodiversity	It is considered that no effect on this indicator will occur.	0				
6	Air quality	This policy seeks to address issues within the environment and as such considers air quality. The locality of services within town centres will improve the air quality as people will be able to travel short distances for goods without the need of private transport.	+	P (S)	D		No enhancement measures needed
7	To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes	The aspiration for increased productivity within the boroughs retail centres will help to reduce the need for private vehicles as services will be	++	P (S – L)	D		No enhancement measures suggested.

	of transport	located within greater proximity to residents.						
8	Energy	The policy considers the effects of energy within retail development but could be reinforced.	+	T	D			Improvements to the attractiveness, accessibility, ENERGY CONSUMPTION and environment of the borough's retail centres will be sought on a scale appropriate to their status within the hierarchy.
9	Flood Risk	This will have an impact on increased surface runoff and a lack of permeable surfaces	-	T	I			Sustainable design techniques which improve the mitigation methods for reducing the chance of flood risk.
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	This policy seeks to create a more attractive landscape in the borough whilst maintaining its vitality	++	P (S – L)	D			No enhancement measures needed.
11	Historic environment	This policy recognises the need to conserve the historic character of the borough and this is built into the policy.	++	P (S – L)	D			No enhancement measures needed.
<b>Social</b>								
12	Sufficient & decent housing	It is considered that no effect on this indicator will occur.	0	N/A	N/A			N/A
13	Human health	This policy could increase the level of health problems in and around the retail centres as more localised traffic would be predominant and more intensive	--	(L)	I			Improve the level of public transport to these centres and restrict the amount of parking into these centres. Car free zones could be a feature within these policy.
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	This policy seeks to encourage growth which could indirectly reduce poverty.	+	P (M)	D			No enhancements suggested
15	Education	It is considered that no effect on this indicator will occur.	0	N/A	N/A			N/A
16	Reduce crime	It is considered that no effect on this indicator will occur.	0	N/A	N/A			N/A

17	Community welfare	Some centres act as a focal point for people to meet. This policy focuses on the role and function of retail town centres.	++	P (S – L)	D	The inclusion of COMMUNITY FACILITIES could further enhance this position.
18	Accessibility	This policy seeks to reinforce the accessibility to retail centres, as such this objective is well met.	+	P (S – L)	D	The policy could encourage SUSTAINABLE MODES OF TRANSPORT.
<p><b>Comment: The inclusion of recycling, energy consumption, community facilities and sustainable modes of travel would make this policy more sustainable. However, it is recognised that there are other policies which adequately and specifically deal with each of the issues mentioned. There are no known constraints on biodiversity, open space, education and the reduction in crime and as such the policy is considered to be acceptable. There are some uncertainties and risks that could prevent the policy from being fully realised and this could stem from changes in central and regional government, economic change, changes in shopping attitudes, growth of internet shopping and population reduction.</b></p>						

### CP 31: Uses within the major and district town centres

The Council will expect major retail development, leisure, and related town centre uses and facilities, to be located within the major and district centres. Such uses located outside these areas will be assessed against the sequential test.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale (S/M/L?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	The economic growth is likely to increase with the inclusion of this policy as town centre uses will be primarily directed within the Major and district town centres	++	P (S – L)	D	N/A
2	Employment	Employment is envisaged to rise due to the type of uses promoted within the town centres.	++	P (S – L)	D	N/A
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	There is no identified effect of this policy on minimising waste although there will be an indirect effect on waste	0	T (S - L)	D	Ensure the uses within the identified town centres re- use or recycle waste.
4	Water resources	The implementation of this policy is unlikely to have any impact upon the water resources	0	P (S – L)	N/A	N/A
5	Open Space & Biodiversity	Large retail and leisure units could provide habitats as a consequence of its location and scale of development.	+/-	P (S – L)	D	This could relate to established species under threat from town centre development destroying the habitat. A thorough ecological assessment could establish if any protected species are present. Protected species may already be thriving in an existing development and could be under threat from expansion or the change of use. Mitigation



							measures could be an addition into the policy for THE SAFEGUARDING OF ANY ESTABLISHED PROTECTED SPECIES.
6	Air quality	Any new development within the town centre will have an impact on air quality. In the short term will be the impact from construction.	--	T (S)	D	Other policies in the plan seek to control the level of air pollutants being emitted from new development.	
7	To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	The aspiration for major and district town centres will help to reduce the need for private vehicles as services will be located within greater proximity to residents.	++	P (S – L)	D	No enhancement measures suggested.	
8	Energy	Part L of the building regulations identifies the legal minimum a development needs to meet in terms of energy efficiency. It is envisaged that all new development in town centres will comply with energy efficiency targets, however large retail developments consume large quantities of electricity	+	P (S – L)	I	This is covered in policy ?? which seeks to implement renewable energy measures.	
9	Flood Risk	The north of the borough and the River Thames tributaries which run within the borough are susceptible to flooding due to loss of permeable surfaces from Town centre development could increase the likelihood of flooding.	--	T (S – L)	I	The incorporation of SUDs and other flood preventative measures are addressed within other policies in this plan.	
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	There will be an instant impact on the landscape and townscape of Lewisham. It will be an important factor that new development respects this.	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary planning guidance provides a framework for all new development.	
11	Historic environment	There will be an instant impact on the historic environment in Lewisham. It	++	P (S – L)	D	Other policies and supplementary planning advice provides a	

		will be necessary that this policy is in-keeping with the historic character.					comprehensive framework for all new development.
<b>Social</b>							
12	Sufficient & decent housing	There will be no effect of this policy on this objective	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	Human health	This policy will not directly effect the risk of human health but the use of GP surgeries would conform to this policy.	++	P (S – L)	D	No mitigation measures needed.	
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	The implementation of this policy will help towards reducing poverty and social exclusion but will not be the sole cause.	+	T (S – L)	D	Other policies in this plan adequately address the barriers to poverty and social exclusion.	
15	Education	No effect	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
16	Reduce crime	The incorporation of new development will aid greater natural surveillance and the use of security measures will prevent the deter the likelihood of crime.	+	P (S – L)	I	Other supplementary planning advice adequately address the need to design out crime.	
17	Community welfare	This policy will not directly effect on community welfare although the use of community institutions would comply with this policy.	+	P (S – L)	D	No mitigation measures needed.	
18	Accessibility	This policy will have an effect on accessibility. There will be improved accessibility to services and uses within the town centres and also there will be better quality access for all members of the public	++	P (S – L)	D/I	The government requirement for design and access statements will enable a new development to be as accessible as possible.	
<b>Comment: This policy provides a sustainable approach to town centres by providing a variety of services and uses within an easy to reach catchment which indirectly will reduce the need for private transport and the release of harmful carbon emissions. Most of the mitigation measures proposed are covered in other policies within this plan.</b>							

### CP 32: Tourism and Tourist Accommodation

The Council will seek to work with appropriate partners to promote and enhance Lewisham as a tourist destination. Tourism accommodation should be located in areas with good public transport links and will be encouraged within Deptford, Lewisham and Catford town centres.

No	SA Objective	Effect of policy against SA objective	Significance of effect (--,0,+,++,?)	Timescale P or T (S/M/L/?)	Cause (D/I)	Mitigation/enhancement measures
<b>Economic</b>						
1	Economic Growth	Potential positive effect. Tourism can increase total revenue and encourage economic growth	+	P (S-L)	D	No mitigation measures needed
2	Employment	Potential positive effect. Development of a tourist industry can create local employment opportunities	+	P (S-L)	D	No mitigation measures needed
<b>Environmental</b>						
3	Minimise waste	Potential negative effect as increased number of people will generate more waste	-	P (S-L)	D	Provide adequate facilities for recycling in the borough and promote waste minimisation with appropriate partners.
4	Water resources	Potential negative effect as increased number of people will lead to an increase in water usage	-	P (S-L)	D	Promote water saving, and use of water saving devices with appropriate partners
5	Biodiversity	No significant effect	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Air quality	Numbers of tourists flying into London based airports together with internal journeys made will have an impact on the air quality over Lewisham.	-	P (L)	D	Mitigation will only be achieved through more greener forms of energy
7	Transport	Potential negative effect as tourism will increase vehicle journeys	-	P (S-L)	D	The further addition of public transport to cope with the demand can be used to accommodate tourists and lessen the number of vehicle journeys

8	Energy and climate change	Potential negative effect as increased number of people and increased development will increase energy use	-	P (S-L)	D	made. Ensure design specifications with sustainable construction and promotion of energy efficiency
9	Flood risk	Potential negative effect as the promoted tourist accommodation areas are in a flood risk area which then increases exposure	-	P (S-l)	D	Sequential testing for flood risk and require appropriate mitigation measures from developers
10	Landscapes and Townscapes	Potentially positive impact as increased tourism can bring about further improvements to the town centres	+	P (S-L)	D	There will be greater need for preservation of attractive landscapes and creation of new to fortify its role as a tourist destination.
11	Historic environment	No significant impact	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Social</b>						
12	Sufficient & decent housing	No significant impact	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	Human health	No significant impact	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	Reduce poverty & exclusion	Potential positive impact as tourism will generate economic growth and provide employment opportunities and potential for enterprise	+	P (M-L)	D	Promote opportunities for local SMEs to provide services
15	Education	No significant impact	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Reduce crime	No significant impact	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	Community welfare	No significant impact	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Accessibility	Potentially positive impact as increased tourism can bring about further improvements to the town centres	+	P (M-L)	D	With the increase in tourists public service providers will need to accommodate this growth in tourists which will enable improved access for residents.
<b>Comment: This policy provides an economically viable option for Lewisham's most accessible centres. There are little but substantive benefits with regard to the social element as accessibility and reduced levels of poverty will be a consequence of the policy. Very little benefits with regard to the environment as there will be more pressure on the environment with regard to waste, water resources, air quality, transport, energy, climate change and flood risk. However, other policies in the plan cover these negative</b>						

impacts and should be read in conjunction. There are some uncertainties and risks that could prevent the policy from being fully realised and this could stem from changes in central and regional government, the risk that no tourists will visit Lewisham or that the predicted benefits from the 2012 Olympics doesn't reach the borough.

# **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

**Preferred Options Report  
For the Spatial (core) Strategy**

## **APPENDIX F**

**Monitoring Framework**

# APPENDIX F

## Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework

OBJ. NO.	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	DECISION AIDING QUESTIONS	INDICATORS	RESULTS	TREND/ COMPARATOR	MONITORING YEAR/ FREQUENCY	TARGETS (IF ANY)	SOURCE OF DATA
1	To encourage sustained economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>Improve the resilience of business and the economy?</li> <li>Promote growth in key sectors?</li> </ul> Promote growth in key clusters?	Annual GDP of Lewisham  The net growth in VAT registered businesses  Amount of floor space developed for B1, B2 & B8 uses	n/a  4595  Gross: B1 – 1223m <sup>2</sup> B2 – 0m <sup>2</sup> B8 – 1717m <sup>2</sup> Net:		n/a  2004 Yearly  2005/06 Yearly	n/a  4749 by 2009  No target	Business rates  LSP Economic development and enterprise Block: 6 monthly report, Nov 2006, appendix 2 ( or DCLG top 40?)  AMR (05/06) Core Indicator 1 (a)
2	To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Lewisham.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce unemployment overall?</li> <li>Reduce long-term unemployment?</li> <li>Provide job opportunities for those in need of employment?</li> </ul>	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development  Proportion of employment in creative industries (LQ)  Employment rate of disadvantaged groups (working age employment)  Employment rate of disadvantaged groups (over 50s employment)  Employment rate	Gross: 4397m <sup>2</sup> Net: 746m <sup>2</sup>  0.85  71.4  54.4  61.4		2004 Yearly  2004/05 Yearly  2004/05 Yearly  2004/05	No target  0.85  74.8 by 2009  59.5 by 2009  64.5 by 2009	AMR (05/06) Core Indicator 4(a)  Annual Business Inquiry  LSP Economic development and enterprise Block: 6 monthly report, Nov 2006, appendix 2  LSP Economic development and enterprise Block: 6 monthly report, Nov 2006, appendix 2  LSP Economic

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			of disadvantaged groups (BME employment)			Yearly		development and enterprise Block: 6 monthly report, Nov 2006, appendix 2
			Employment rate of disadvantaged groups (lowest qualification employment)	33.5		2004/05	45.5 by 2009	LSP Economic development and enterprise Block: 6 monthly report, Nov 2006, appendix 2
			Number of new businesses created as a result of support from business support agencies	72		2005/06 Yearly	88 by 2009	LSP Economic development and enterprise Block: 6 monthly report, Nov 2006, appendix 2
			Percentage of economically active people in Lewisham	76.4% (132700 people)	74.5% (London Average)	2005/ Yearly	No target	ONS Annual Population survey
			Number of people working within Lewisham	64300	London borough range between 48800 to 274300. Lewisham is 7 <sup>th</sup> lowest	2004/ Yearly	No target	Annual Business Inquiry
3	To minimise the production of waste and increase waste recovery and recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?</li> <li>• Reduce household waste?</li> <li>• Increase waste recovery and recycling?</li> <li>• Reduce hazardous waste?</li> <li>• Reduce waste in</li> </ul>	Percentage of municipal waste recycled	10.63%	13.7% (Average by authority type)	2005/06 Yearly	Increase to 14%	Lewisham Waste management Strategy 2006
			Percentage of municipal waste composted	0.2%	3.7% (Average by authority type)	2005/06 Yearly	Increase to 3% by 2008	Lewisham Waste management Strategy 2006
			Percentage of municipal waste incinerated	74.26%	22.5% (Average by authority type)	2005/06 Yearly	Reduce to 70%	Lewisham Waste management Strategy 2006
			Percentage of municipal waste landfilled	15.11%	24.4% (Average by authority type)	2005/06 Yearly	Reduce to 13%	Lewisham Waste management Strategy 2006



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		the construction industry?	<p>Kg of household waste collected per head</p> <p>Percentage of household waste served by recyclables kerbside collection</p>	<p>460.4kg</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>440.9kg (Average by authority type)</p> <p>88.9% (Average by authority type)</p>		<p>No target</p> <p>No target</p>	<p>BV084</p> <p>BV091</p>
4	To improve water quality and manage water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the quality of river water or ground water?</li> <li>Conserve water?</li> <li>SUDS?</li> </ul>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.</p> <p>Change in biological river quality (Good)</p> <p>Provides an indication of the level of river health. The higher the figure indicates the more healthy the rivers are over time</p> <p>Change in chemical river quality (Good)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0 percentage points (No data)</p> <p>0 percentage points (No data)</p>		<p>2005/06 Financial year</p> <p>1990-2003 Annual (next data available 10/11/2006)</p> <p>Thames gateway: 25.52 England and Wales: 13.66</p>	<p>0</p> <p>No target</p>	<p>Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06 Core Indicator 7</p> <p>Environment Agency, Data extracted from <a href="http://tblp.localknowledge.co.uk">http://tblp.localknowledge.co.uk</a></p>
			Change in chemical river quality (Good)	0 percentage points (No data)	Thames gateway: 13.89 England and Wales: 18.7	1990-2003 Annual (next data available)	No targets	Environment Agency, Data extracted from <a href="http://tblp.localknowledge.co.uk">http://tblp.localknowledge.co.uk</a>

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			Provides an indication of the level of river health. The higher the figure indicates the more healthy the rivers are over time			10/11/2006)		<a href="http://ledge.co.uk">ledge.co.uk</a>
			Chemical river water quality (Good) as a percentage of total river length	100%	Thames gateway: 19.94 England and Wales: 14.45	2003 Annual	No targets	Environment Agency, Data extracted from <a href="http://tblp.localknowledge.co.uk">http://tblp.localknowledge.co.uk</a>
5	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats?</li> <li>Provision and quality of open space</li> <li>Conserve and enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</li> <li>Maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?</li> <li>Maintain and enhance woodland cover and</li> </ul>	Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, or sub-regional significance	(i) not currently monitored (ii) 0% change			No targets	Annual Monitoring Report. 2005/06 Core Indicator 8

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6	To improve air quality and reduce noise and vibration.	management?  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve air quality?</li> <li>Reduce car use?</li> <li>Reduce vehicle movement?</li> </ul>	Levels Exceeding Main Air Pollutant Quality Standards.				As per AQMA standards.	To be completed
7	To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce car use?</li> <li>Increase/enhance bicycle/walking routes?</li> <li>Proximity to public modes of transport?</li> </ul>	Traffic volume (million vehicle km)  Modal share (%)	910  Walk 27.8 Cycle 1.2 Car 39.9 Motorcycle 0.5 Bus 15.4 Underground/ DLR 10.0 Rail 4.4 Taxi 1.4 Other 0.1	1.1% increase since 2001. Growth of 5.5% by 2011 if trend continues	2003/annual  2001/annual	Zero growth between 2001 and 2011  Maintain or increase the proportion of personal travel made by means other than the car	LIP Target 5  LIP Target 7
8	To mitigate, and adapt to, the impact of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions?</li> <li>Reduce energy consumption?</li> </ul>	Volume and rate of walking trips Volume and rate of cycling trips Renewable energy capacity installed by type	163,617 per average day 4481  No data	5577 (1991)	2001 2001 Annual	Increase increase Target to be set in the Spatial (Core) Strategy	LIP Target 12 LIP Target 13 Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06 Core Indicator 9

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9	To mitigate flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</li> <li>• Flood protection?</li> <li>• Sustainable design and construction?</li> <li>• Is there flood protection?</li> <li>• SUDS?</li> <li>• Decreasing run-off?</li> <li>• Construction practices that adapt to flooding?</li> </ul>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.</p>	0		2005/06 Annual	0	Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06 Core Indicator 7
10	To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?</li> <li>• Improve the landscape and ecological quality and character?</li> <li>• Decrease litter?</li> <li>• Design?</li> </ul>	<p>The proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus across four categories of cleanliness (Clean, Light, Significant, Heavy).</p>	21%	24.6% (Average by authority type)	2004/05		Best Value 199

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11	To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve and enhance the historic built character of the borough, especially within designated conservation areas?</li> <li>Protect sites of archaeological and historic importance?</li> </ul>	<p>Open Space availability per 1000 population.</p> <p>Percentage of conservation areas in the Borough with an up-to-date character appraisal</p> <p>Percentage of conservation areas in the Borough with management proposals</p>	Target met		Annual	1.7ha by 2006 1.75ha by 2010  28%	Open Space Strategy  Annual Monitoring Report (2005/06) Local Indicator
12	To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce homelessness?</li> <li>Increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?</li> <li>Reduce the number on unfit homes?</li> <li>Reduce death rates?</li> <li>Improve access to high quality, health facilities?</li> <li>Encourage healthy lifestyles?</li> <li>Reduce poverty and social exclusion and</li> </ul>	<p>Number of Housing Completions</p> <p>Number of Affordable Housing Completions</p>	967  246	Year No. 2001/02 470 2002/03 722 2003/04 778 2004/05 503	Annual  Annual	Target as per Spatial (core) strategy  140	Annual Monitoring Report (2005/06)  Annual Monitoring Report (2005/06)

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13	To improve the health of the population.	<p>health inequalities in those areas most affected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve affordability to essential services to the home?</li> <li>• Improve qualifications and skills of younger people?</li> <li>• Improve qualifications and skills of adults?</li> </ul>	Households with a Limiting Long-Term Illness				No target. Aim to reduce this number.	Census KSO8
14	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce actual levels of crime?</li> <li>• Reduce the fear of crime?</li> <li>• Reduce the actual noise levels?</li> <li>• Reduce noise concerns?</li> </ul>	Index of local deprivation				No target. Improve rank.	Govt Index.
15	To provide for the improvement of education and skill levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage engagement in community activities?</li> <li>• Increase the ability of people to influence decisions?</li> <li>• Improve ethnic relations?</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the</li> </ul>	<p>People Aged 16-74 with no qualifications.</p> <p>Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C or equivalent.</p> <p>Number of learners completing adult education basic</p>	46.2%	52.1	2004/05 Annual	<p>No target. Aim to reduce this number.</p> <p>Increase</p>	<p>Census KS13</p> <p>Best Value 038</p> <p>BV – Local Indicator</p>

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16	To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	<p>historic built character of the borough, especially within designated conservation areas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect sites of archaeological and historic importance?</li> <li>• Reduce homelessness?</li> <li>• Increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?</li> <li>• Reduce the number on unfit homes?</li> <li>• Reduce death rates?</li> <li>• Improve access to high quality, health facilities?</li> <li>• Encourage healthy lifestyles?</li> <li>• Reduce poverty and social exclusion and health inequalities in those areas most affected?</li> <li>• Improve affordability to essential services</li> </ul>	<p>skills programme.</p> <p>Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households</p> <p>Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population</p> <p>Violent crimes per 1,000 population</p>	<p>23.2</p> <p>15.9</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>19.2</p> <p>19.5</p>	<p>2004/05 Annual</p> <p>2004/05 Annual</p> <p>2004/05 Annual</p>	<p>As per BV Target</p> <p>As per BV Target</p> <p>As per BV Target</p>	<p>Best Value 126a</p> <p>Best Value 128a</p> <p>Best Value 127</p>

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17	To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare.	<p>to the home?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve qualifications and skills of younger people?</li> <li>• Improve qualifications and skills of adults?</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce actual levels of crime?</li> <li>• Reduce the fear of crime?</li> <li>• Reduce the actual noise levels?</li> <li>• Reduce noise concerns?</li> </ul>	<p>No of recorded racial incidents per 100000 population.</p>	26.9	108.5	2004/05 Annual		Best Value 174
18	To improve accessibility to leisure facilities, community infrastructure and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage engagement in community activities?</li> <li>• Increase the ability of people to influence decisions?</li> <li>• Improve ethnic relations?</li> </ul>	<p>Number of visits to public libraries (per capita)</p>	6,019	13,866.4	2004/05 Annual		Best Value 117