

Scoping report

for

Sustainability appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of Deptford Creekside SPD

March 2012



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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AAP	Area Action Plan
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CLG	Department for Communities and Local Government (formerly ODPM)
DPD	Development Plan Document
DLR	Docklands Light Railway
EC	European Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EqAA	Equalities Analysis Assessment
EU	European Union
GLA	Greater London Authority
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
LBL	London Borough of Lewisham
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LEL	Local Employment Location
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NHS	National Health Service
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (replaced by CLG)
PPP	Policies, Plans and Programmes
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance to Nature Conservation
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
TIA	Transport Impact Assessment
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UK	United Kingdom

1. Introduction

This document is a Scoping Report that sets out the proposed methodology for undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment (known as SA for short) of the London Borough of Lewisham's Local Development Framework (LDF) Deptford Creekside Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

The SPD will be part of the [Lewisham LDF](#) and will support the [Core Strategy](#) and the [London Plan](#). It will set out the Council's key considerations for future development within Deptford Creekside and the policies it contains will be used to assess and determine relevant planning applications.

Scoping forms the initial stage of the SA process and consists of the collection of baseline data and information on other plans, policies and programmes that can influence the preparation of the SPD. The data collected identifies what the key sustainability issues, objectives and targets are for this locality. This information is then used to set out a sustainability appraisal framework, which consists of sustainability objectives and targets used to appraise and monitor the SPD.

This introductory section briefly outlines the purpose of the LDF and the Deptford Creekside SPD and introduces the concept of sustainability appraisal and its origins. The details of the proposed methodology are outlined in the subsequent sections. Web links to sourced documents are provided where available.

1.1 Lewisham Local Development Framework

The preparation of a sustainability appraisal for the emerging Deptford Creekside SPD is part of the process prior to its development and adoption as part of Lewisham's LDF. LDFs were introduced through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and is a generic term to describe a portfolio of planning documents, prepared by the Council, which collectively deliver the planning strategy for Lewisham.

The documents included as part of the Lewisham LDF are either procedural or policy based. The LDF procedural documents are:

- [Local Development Scheme](#) – the LDF work programme which sets out what documents will be prepared and the key dates for preparation, public consultation and adoption
- [Statement of Community Involvement](#)– shows how the Council will involve the community in the preparation, alteration and review of LDF documents and in planning application decisions
- [Annual Monitoring Report](#) – sets out information on whether the Council is meeting, or is on track to meet, the key dates published in the LDS for the production of LDF documents, and whether the policies in the adopted development plan are achieving their targets.

The LDF procedural documents have all been adopted by the Council.

The LDF policy based documents are:

- Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which include the following:
 - [Core Strategy](#)
 - [Site Allocations](#)
 - [Development Management Policies](#)
 - Area Action Plans for the [Lewisham](#) and [Catford](#) town centres
 - [Proposals Map](#)
- [Supplementary Planning Documents](#) provide further detail to the policies contained in the DPDs listed above. One of these Supplementary Planning Documents will be the Creekside SPD.

DPDs are subject to consultation during the preparation period. DPDs are required to be examined by an independent Planning Inspector prior to approval, while SPDs are approved by the Council itself. All DPDs and SPDs are subject to SA.

The Core Strategy (the principal and over arching LDF document) was found sound by an independent Planning Inspector in March 2011. It was adopted by the Lewisham Mayor and Cabinet on 11th May and the Full Council on 29th June 2011.

A further options report for the Site Allocations DPD was publicly consulted during October to December 2010. The Council is currently preparing a publication version (or draft plan) for further public consultation in Spring 2012. The Site Allocations DPD is scheduled to be submitted to the Secretary of State mid 2012 and will then be subject to an Examination in Public (EiP).

The Creekside SPD will supplement the policies in the Core Strategy.

1.2 Deptford Creekside Supplementary Planning Document

The SPD will describe the character of Deptford Creekside, assess its heritage and townscape value and identify key considerations for future development taking into account:

- Urban design principles
- Conservation and heritage asset Identification
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
- Protected employment land

The Deptford Creekside SPD will consider all key objectives underpinning Lewisham's Core Strategy with its main purpose being to preserve and enhance the character of Deptford Creekside as defined in the Creekside Conservation Area Appraisal. In order to maintain and reinforce this special character the policies of the SPD are intended to guide and manage the potentially significant level of change anticipated for the area through the promotion of good design which responds sensitively to the historic context.

The SPD will be assessed against sustainability objectives set out in the sustainability appraisal framework which reflects the Core Strategy and associated SA. This assessment is expected to

raise issues regarding the area's potential future development. From these issues, options and alternatives will be derived, having regard to both the review of other plans, policies and programmes shown in Appendix 2 of this Scoping Report and the evidence base shown in Appendix 3. These options will then be assessed against the sustainability objectives set out in Table 4 (page 29 onwards).

In preparing design policies that protect and enhance the character and potential of the area in the future, the Deptford Creekside SPD will assess the following elements:

- Spatial and historical context of development in Creekside
- Street patterns and streetscape
- The Creek
- River related structures
- Railway structures
- Residential buildings
- Commercial buildings and spaces
- Community buildings / local facilities
- Relationship between buildings and open spaces
- Key views and landmarks
- Height and scale
- Architectural character and materiality
- Uses
- Nature conservation
- Traffic and pedestrian movement and access
- Paving and street furniture
- Conservation Area setting

1.3 Sustainability appraisal (SA)

The purpose of an SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. The Government defines sustainable development as:¹

- 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 SA 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;

¹ UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005

- Reflect global, national, regional and local concerns and issues; and
- Provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the SA.

It should be noted that the SA cannot ensure that development will be absolutely sustainable in all its aspects. It can only show how sustainable the effects of a plan or a policy is likely to be and where there are harmful impacts how far they can be mitigated. In some cases less sustainable development may still have to take place such as using land to dispose of waste. A policy may also have negative environmental impacts but they can be outweighed by positive social and economic aspects of the policy, which may allow it to be regarded as sustainable.

1.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The SA of planning documents must also incorporate 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 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. SEA focuses exclusively on environmental issues, whilst the broader SA focuses on social and economic issues in addition to environmental issues. Government guidance on undertaking SAs has been prepared so as to accommodate the requirements of the SEA Directive. Consistent with this approach, the preparation of the SA of the emerging Deptford Creekside SPD will address the requirements of the SEA Directive.

1.5 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

The Scoping Report has also been informed by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). Lewisham Council commissioned a SFRA from Jacobs to provide an overview of flood risk in the borough. The general approach to the assessment follows the Government guidelines set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) and has been carried out with the support of the Environment Agency.

The SFRA identifies flooding sources, provides an assessment of the level of flooding associated with those identified areas and outlines the constraints of flooding on future development proposals. The SFRA informed the 'sequential test' required by PPS25, which requires all proposed development to undergo assessment to determine the suitability of land for development in flood risk areas.

The Deptford Creekside locality is classified as an area of high flood probability (Flood Zone 3a). Development within these areas may only be considered following application of the Sequential Test, and 'more vulnerable' development should be avoided wherever possible. The SFRA has outlined specific development control recommendations that should be placed upon development within Zone 3a High Probability to minimise the damage to property, the risk to life in case of flooding, and the need for sustainable drainage techniques (SUDS). It is essential that the developer carries out a detailed Flood Risk Assessment for their site to consider the site-based constraints that flooding may place upon the proposed development. These requirements are detailed in Core Strategy Policy 10.

1.6 The sustainability appraisal process

The five key stages of the SA (incorporating SEA) are shown in Table 1 below. This scoping report represents Stage A of the SA process. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report covers the tasks outlined in Table 1, Stage A. These tasks focus on:

- Identifying the significant local and wider environmental, social and economic issues relevant to the SPD; and
- Showing how the issues identified will be used as the basis for a sustainability appraisal framework to compare SPD options and alternatives and support monitoring and implementation of the SPD.

Table 1: Sustainability appraisal process

STAGE and OUTPUT	LINKAGES TO PLAN PREPARATION	PURPOSE
STAGE A Scoping report	Formulated alongside the preparation of the evidence base.	A1 Identify other relevant plans and programmes A2 Collecting baseline information A3 Identifying environmental problems A4 Developing the SA objectives A5 Consulting on the scope of the SA
STAGE B Developing & refining options	Formulated alongside the preparation of issues and options.	B1 Refining issues and options for the plan B2 Appraise the sustainability of the options
STAGE C Draft SA Report	Formulated alongside the preparation of the preferred options. Consultation on both will take place at the same time.	C1 Identify preferred options C2 Assessing the effects of the plan (economic, social and environmental) C3 Developing proposals for monitoring the plan
STAGE D Final SA Report	Formulated alongside the preparation of the submission version. Consultation on both will take place at the same time.	D1 Appraising significant changes to the plan arising out of consultation undertaken in Stage C D2 The SA to be used as part of determining the 'soundness' of the plan and whether it should be approved or not
STAGE E Annual Monitoring Report	The sustainability of the Site Allocations DPD will be reviewed as part of the AMR	E1 Monitoring implementation of the plan

1.7 Equality Analysis Assessment

An Equality Analysis Assessment (EqAA) is the process of systematically analysing a proposed or existing policy or strategy to identify what effect, or likely effect, will follow from the implementation of the policy for different groups in the community. The assessment seeks to ensure that, as far as possible, any negative consequences for a particular group or sector of the community are eliminated, minimised or counterbalanced by other measures. Local authorities have a duty under race, disability and gender legislation to carry out an EqAA for relevant plans. An EqAA will assess the proposed policies for inclusion in the SPD and will form part of the draft SPD consultation material.

1.8 Habitats Regulations Assessment

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is undertaken as an iterative process during the development of a programme or plan that is likely to have an adverse effect on any designated Natura 2000 sites. Part II of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulation 2007 outlines due process for the protection of Natura 2000 sites with respect to development plans. The purpose of a HRA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan, in combination with the effects of other plans and projects, against the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site and to ascertain whether that plan would adversely affect the integrity of such a site.

Draft Guidance from the DCLG on Habitat Regulation Assessment summarises the HRA process prescribed in Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive into three main stages.

- Task 1 Assess likely significant effects.
- Task 2 Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on site integrity.
- Task 3 Mitigation and alternative solutions.

Task 1 of the process is to identify whether the plan policy is 'likely to have a significant effect' on a European site, referred to as 'Screening'. If the Screening process identifies the potential for significant adverse impacts on Natura 2000 sites, tasks two and three of the HRA need to be completed. In accordance with the Habitat Regulations an HRA is required when, in view of a European site's objectives, a land use plan:

- is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (Natura 2000 site) in Great Britain (either alone or in combination with other plans and/or projects); and
- is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site.

A HRA screening report will be undertaken in consultation with Natural England once the draft SPD has been prepared. The report will form part of the draft SPD consultation material.

1.9 The assessment of alternatives

In preparing the Deptford Creekside SPD, the issues that need to be addressed for each policy area will be identified. From these issues, options and alternatives for each policy topic will be derived, having regard to both the review of other plans, policies and programmes shown in Appendix 2 of this scoping report and the baseline data shown in Appendix 3. These options will then be assessed against the sustainability appraisal objectives set out in Figure 6 (Section 7 of this scoping report). The SA will provide a strategic appraisal of each policy option against the

baseline option. The baseline option is reliance on the relevant policies within the Core Strategy as well as the policies within the London Plan.

1.10 Next steps in the appraisal

Following the publication of this Scoping Report, the SA will inform and develop in step with production of the SPD as follows:

- Consultation on the Scoping Report
- Sustainability Appraisal Report drawn up in conjunction with Supplementary Planning Document
- Advertise Sustainability Appraisal (as well as Supplementary Planning Document)
- Consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal (coinciding with consultation on Supplementary Planning Document)
- Alterations to Sustainability Appraisal (as well as Supplementary Planning Document)
- Report to Major and Cabinet
- Publish Sustainability Appraisal (as well as Supplementary Planning Document and Conservation Area)
- Monitoring and Review.

1.11 Consultation on the Scoping Report

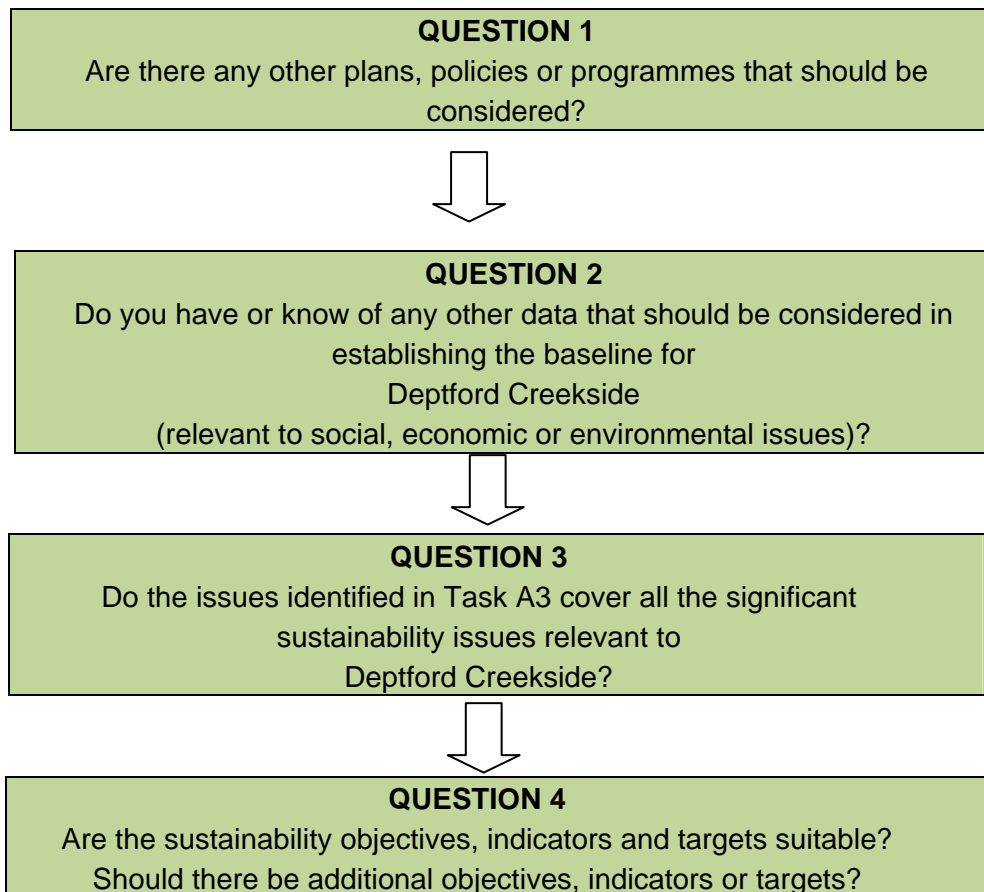
Planning Policy Statement 1 sets out the principles that the Government believes should underpin community involvement in the planning process. It is clear that SA should also involve the public and time is built into the process for consultation at each stage.

The SEA Directive gives rise to specific requirements for consultation with the public and stakeholders. It requires authorities to consult ‘the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in’ a plan. It also gives rise to the requirement that authorities which, because of their social, environmental and economic responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the SA Report. In accordance with the SEA Directive the Government has designated that the content of the scoping report must be consulted on with the following authorities:

- English Heritage
- Natural England
- Environment Agency

Additional bodies may be designated as ‘specific consultation bodies’ in the Regional Planning and Local Development Regulations.

Consultation at this stage helps to ensure that the SA has sufficient scope and will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the appraisal of the Deptford Creekside SPD 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 questions are intended to guide your response.



At this stage, the Council is seeking your comments on the information and proposals set out in the Scoping Report in order to ensure that all aspects of sustainability are considered as part of the appraisal process and in developing the SPD.

Please forward any comments by 5pm on Friday 27th April 2012 to:

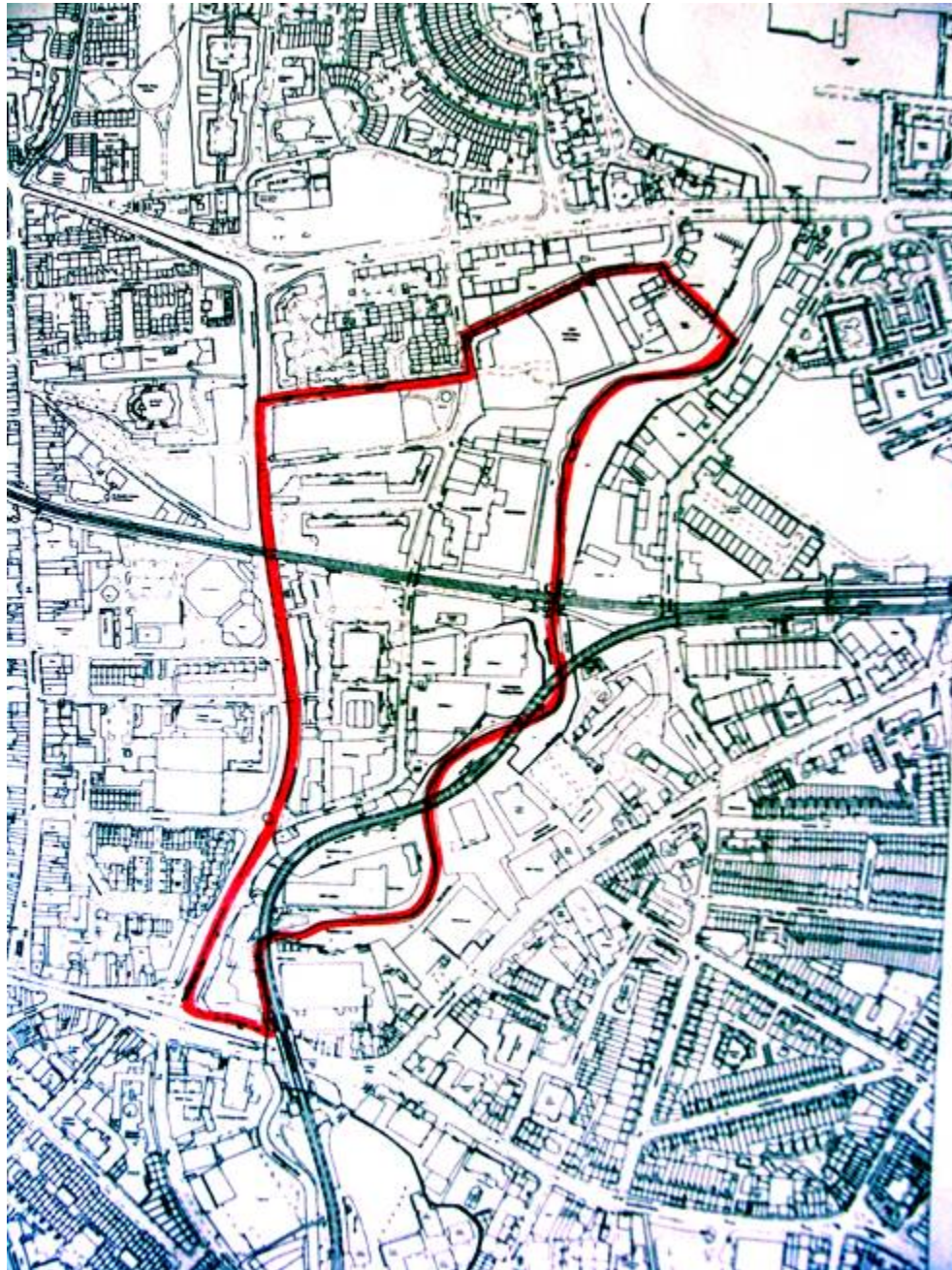
Post Planning Policy
Planning Service
London Borough of Lewisham
5th Floor Laurence House
1 Catford Road, Catford
LONDON SE6 4RU

Email planning.policy@lewisham.gov.uk
with 'Deptford Creekside Scoping Report' as the subject heading.

2. The context of Deptford Creekside

This section introduces the Deptford Creekside area for which a SPD is being prepared and summarises the strategic and local context. Figure 1 illustrates the proposed boundary of the Deptford Creekside SPD.

Figure 1: Deptford Creekside SPD boundary area



2.1 Spatial, social, economic and historic context

Deptford Creekside lies between the town centres of Deptford and Greenwich along the tidal tributary of the River Thames known by many as Deptford Creek. Critically, the Creek itself forms the boundary between the London Borough of Lewisham and Greenwich. Together with the lack of clear, safe and secure connections to Creekside from Deptford High Street and Greenwich Town Centre, these conditions have contributed to the feeling of Creekside as a 'place on the edge'.

Figure 2: Map of Creekside in relation to the London Borough of Lewisham and Greenwich



These political and spatial characteristics have had a significant bearing on the social and ecological character of the Creek. Relatively few local people use Creekside as a place to visit, relax or move through, unless there are specific events to bring them there. Amongst others, artists, designers and boat owners have taken advantage of this edge condition, relatively cheap rents and the inherent qualities of the place to establish a burgeoning creative industry cluster and a fiercely independent boating community. The mix of residents, businesses and the boating community as well as the different education and community facilities located on the Lewisham side of the Creek area (called Deptford Creekside in this document), are well integrated and in some cases have even managed to compliment each other's interests.

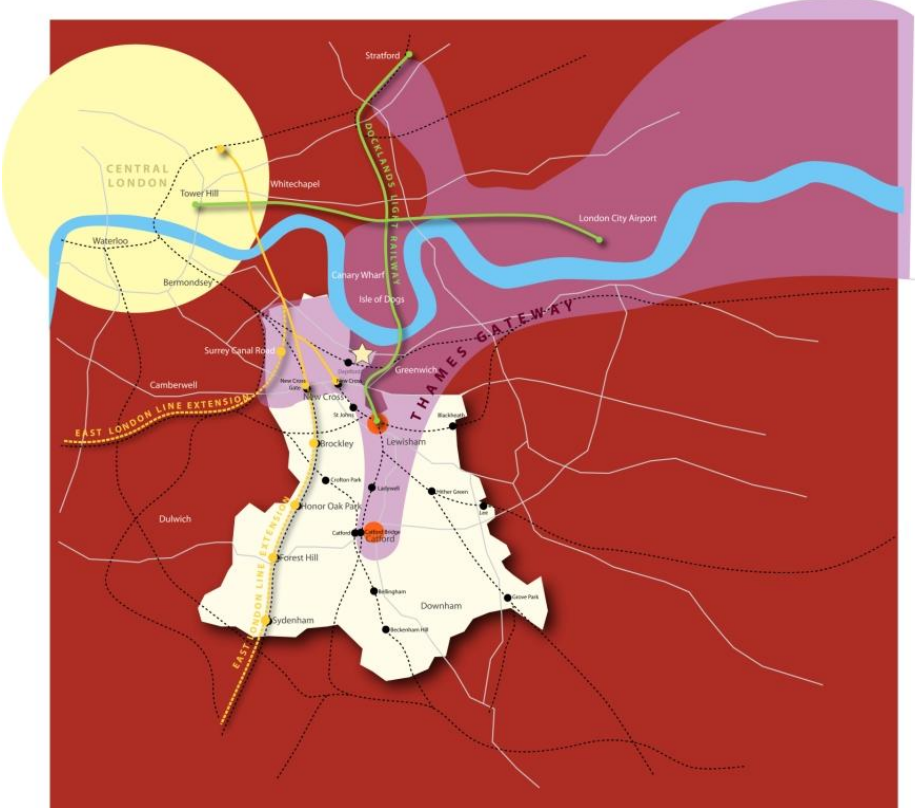
The historical character and rich history of Deptford Creekside has largely been ignored when compared to Greenwich, Blackheath and to lesser extend Deptford High Street. Although Deptford Creekside represents a far less glamorous, more day-to-day aspect of our history than maritime Greenwich, its historical identity stretches back to medieval times and reflects London's industrial and working class social and economic history.

Deptford Creekside now enjoys a strong community of residents and creative industries that have embraced and sustained the historic and environmental characteristics of Creekside, brought new life to it and have generated a rich and unique urban living environment. However, improved public transport accessibility and the increased value of land (and especially of land along the water) has led to heightened interest from developers to invest in the area. Although many have recognised the value of Deptford Creekside in recent years, new development proposals have been considered in an isolated way with little attention to Deptford Creekside as a place with a community and character worth protecting and evolving.

2.2 Policy context

Strategically, as part of the north of the borough, Deptford Creekside forms part of the Thames Gateway, a nationally recognised growth area stretching east to the Kent and Essex coasts along the Thames Estuary². Deptford Creekside as well as Lewisham, Catford, New Cross and Deptford are identified as Opportunity Areas in the London Plan and are expected to be able to accommodate substantial new jobs and/or homes.

Figure 3: London Borough of Lewisham within its wider strategic context



² As designated in the Sustainable Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the future 2003)

3. The Vision of the Deptford Creekside SPD

To reflect its strategic importance, Lewisham's Core Strategy identifies Deptford Creekside as part of the borough's Regeneration and Growth Areas and specifically designates part of the area south of the railway as a Local Employment Location (LEL) and part of the area north of the railway as a Mixed Use Employment Location (MEL), both with a focus on creative industries. The Core Strategy also recognises Deptford Creekside as one of the heritage assets within the Borough and identifies the fact that Creekside falls within areas under high flood risk although most of the borough is protected by flood defences, including the Thames Barrier.

As further development is expected in the area, the London Borough of Lewisham is considering the need to protect, enhance and evolve Deptford Creekside in such a way that its social, economic, environmental and historic characteristics are not undermined. The Deptford Creekside Conservation Area Appraisal sets out the special architectural and historic interest of the area and explains why the area (south of the railway along Creek Road) warrants designation. The Deptford Creekside SPD aims to consider the intrinsic characteristics of the area and the opportunities for future development in order to guide sustainable development of this area in the long term in order for Deptford Creekside to be considered as a place in its own right and not as an edge.

3.1 Policy objectives for Deptford Creekside

The Greater London Authority predicts that the overall population of Lewisham is expected to increase by close to a quarter between 2006 and 2031. This represents an additional 64,300 people. The Council, mindful of the above statistic, has a preference for ambitious borough-wide regeneration and growth which could see more than 18,000 new homes in the borough by 2026.

The Lewisham Core Strategy supports the London Thames Gateway growth area and the London Plan Opportunity Area designations, with physical growth and regeneration primarily focused on areas in the north of the borough. Deptford, Deptford Creekside, New Cross/New Cross Gate are part of the key Regeneration and Growth Areas in the borough. As such, these areas are expected to accommodate substantial new jobs, homes and supporting facilities and infrastructure becoming a focus of change and significant regeneration. This approach responds to the need to capitalise on the higher public transport accessibility of the area; intensifying land uses in town centres and re-designated employment/industrial land.

The Council's overarching planning spatial vision is set out in the Core Strategy and is underpinned by five thematic strategic objectives:³

- Regeneration and growth areas
- Providing new homes
- Growing the local economy
- Environmental management
- Building a sustainable community

³ Appendix 1 provides further description about The Core Strategy Vision and Strategic Objectives

3.2 Deptford Creekside SPD Vision

Lewisham Strategic Partnership, of which Lewisham Council is a part, has adopted the following vision for the Borough, as set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) 2008-2020 called *Shaping our Future*.

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

The Core Strategy expands this vision and specifically mentions Deptford in its broader sense.

“Deptford and New Cross will become a sustainable location with a high quality environment, where an increasing number of businesses wish to locate, and where people choose to live, supported by new community facilities and public transport. The area will build on its prestigious art and educational institutions (Goldsmiths College University of London, Trinity Laban and the Albany Theatre) to become a thriving centre for creative businesses. Deptford High Street and New Cross Road will be vibrant local shopping areas. Deptford High Street will sustain its role in providing a highly varied selection of goods sold by individual traders with a bustling street market at its heart.

Deptford and New Cross will have improved connected street networks, particularly walking and cycling links. Connections to the rest of the borough and London will be easier. The streets, walkways and parks will be of an excellent standard, having taken full advantage of their proximity to the River Thames and local waterways.”

The Deptford Creekside SPD will take forward the Core Strategy vision for the whole borough by setting out a detailed spatial vision for Deptford Creekside. This draft vision is set out below.

“Deptford Creekside will have strengthened its position as the cradle of Lewisham’s creative industries in a unique and historically significant industrial landscape in the borough. The strong community of residents living in the Crossfields Estate, the creative learning and working organisations and the distinctiveness of the area are key attractors for people living, visiting and investing in the area. Underused arches and sites have been redeveloped to provide high quality buildings and spaces that respect and add to the character of the area. As an oasis for flora and fauna, the Creek is cherished by local people and enjoyed by visitors who now use the attractive (and safe) pedestrian/cycle routes as preferred link and shortcut between Greenwich and Deptford”.

This draft vision has been developed into a series of objectives for the Deptford Creekside SPD. These are set out below. These objectives will guide the production of SPD policy by providing a tool to assess policy and proposals against.

3.3 Deptford Creekside SPD objectives

The following objectives have been derived utilising the results of the review of relevant policy, plans and programmes. The objectives have been organised by theme, to ensure that the SPD covers the full scope of issues and topics defined by statutory documents in the planning

framework and contextual strategic documents. The objectives and any amendments arising from consultation comments will then feed into the draft SPD and the parallel SA process.

1. Support and strengthen the future development of creative industries
2. Protect and enhance heritage assets and the unique character of the area
3. Protect and enhance the quality and biodiversity of open spaces
4. Encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport providing more legible, safe and attractive public realm
5. Protect and enhance existing residential communities and deliver allocated additional housing to support sustainable communities
6. Adapt to the impact of climate change, minimise flood risk and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner

4 Task A1: Influence of other plans, policies and programmes

The process of identifying other plans and programmes is TASK A1 within the Government's guidance documents 'A The Plan Making Manual' and 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive'. The first part of the scoping report consists of an examination of other relevant plans and programmes so that relevant sustainability objectives can be brought into the sustainability appraisal framework. This ensures that the appraisal takes those objectives into account when assessing the sustainability of policies and proposals for the Deptford Creekside SPD. The potential synergies can be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints can be addressed.

Table 2 lists the plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to Lewisham and specifically to Deptford Creekside. This includes international, European, national, London and local plans and strategies. The objectives and implications of these for the SPD and the SA are described in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Relevant strategic and local plans and programmes and documents reviewed

Plans, policies and programmes
International
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Proponent body United Nations) 2002
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) (UNESCO)
Agenda 21 Declaration, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro (1992)
Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)
European
SEA Directive 2001/42/EC
European spatial declaration on sustainable development, European Union (1999)
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)
European Community Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter Directives
Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC
Directive 2003/87/EC (establishing a scheme for greenhouse emission allowance trading)
Landfill Directive 99/31/EC
Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora)
Birds Directive (79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds)
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002)

Plans, policies and programmes
National
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
Town And Country Planning Act (1990)
Planning and Energy Act (2008)
Energy Act (2008)
UK Climate Change Act (2008)
Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering sustainable development
PPS: Planning and climate change – supplement to PPS1
PPS3 Housing
PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth
PPS5 Planning for the historic environment
PPS9 Biodiversity and geological conservation
PPS10 Planning for sustainable waste management
PPS12 Local spatial planning
PPG13 Transport
PPG14 Development on unstable land
PPG17 Planning for open space sport and recreation
PPG19 Outdoor advertisement control
PPS22 Renewable energy
PPS23 Planning and pollution control
PPS25 Development and flood risk
Noise Policy Statement for England, March 2010
Draft National Planning Policy Framework
By Design: Urban Design in the planning system (2000)
Planning and access for disabled people: A good practice guide
UK Air Quality Strategy 'Working together for clean air'
Waste Strategy for England (2008)
Environment Agency, Creating a better place strategy 2010-2015
Learning for the Future: The DfES Sustainable Development Action Plan 2005/06 (2006)
Delivering and choosing health: making healthier choices easier
(Department of Health) Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable (2007)
(Communities and Local Government)
Energy White Paper 2003 Our energy future: creating a low-carbon economy (2003) Safer Places
The Planning System and Crime Prevention (ODPM, 2004)
Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: A Cross-Government Strategy for England (Cross government strategy led by the Department of Health and DCSF) 2008
The Flood and Water Management Act April 2008
The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature DEFRA June 2011
Thames Catchment Flood Management plan and TE2100 Plan
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)

Plans, policies and programmes
Climate Change and the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2007)
Building in Context (English Heritage, CABE 2007)
Seeing History in the View (English Heritage, 2010)
Streets for All (English Heritage, 2006)
Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Historic Environment (English Heritage)
London
Clearing the air: Mayor's air quality strategy (2010)
Developing London's Economy, the Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2010)
Connecting with nature, the Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)
Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2010)
London Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2008)
London Housing Strategy (2010)
Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)
London Plan (2011)
Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008)
Revised London View Management Framework SPG (2010)
Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy
London Tree and Woodland Framework
London Rivers Action Plan (2009)
Mayor's Best Practice Guidance on Health Issues in Planning
Mayor's Supplementary Guidance Sustainable Design and Construction
Mayor's Supplementary Guidance Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment
Mayor's Supplementary Guidance Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation
Lewisham
Unitary Development Plan 2004 (saved policies)
Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS)
Core Strategy (2011)
Community Safety Strategy (2008-2011) (SCS), Safer Lewisham Plan (2009-10)
Corporate Plan 2008-2011
Regeneration Strategy 2008-20
Healthier Communities – A health and well-being framework for Lewisham
Physical Activity, Sport and Leisure Strategy (2007-12)
Social Inclusion Strategy 2005-13
Local Biodiversity Action Plan – A Natural Renaissance For Lewisham
Leisure and Open Space Study (2010)
Housing Strategy 2009 -2014
Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012
Municipal Waste Strategy
Carbon Reduction and Climate Change Strategy 2008
Local Air Quality Action Plan 2008

Plans, policies and programmes
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
Flood Risk and Development Sequential Test (2009)
Local Implementation Plan (Transport)
Green Chain Policy Document (1977)
Health, Well-Being and Care – Lewisham Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) (2009)
Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement Plan (2010)
Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives (PCT with LB Lewisham) 2009
Control of Pollution and Noise from Demolition and Construction Sites Code of Practice May 2008

The social, economic and environmental issues that were identified from this review are summarised and included in detail in **Appendix 3**.

QUESTION 1
 Are there any other plans, policies or programmes
 that should be considered?

5. Task A2: Baseline

5.1 Purpose of baseline data collection

The baseline is effectively information which outlines the current and likely future state of the area subject to the Creekside SPD and identifies trends in baseline data. The baseline provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects. It also helps to identify sustainability problems and possible alternative ways of dealing with them as well as allowing the effects of the Deptford Creekside SPD to be adequately predicted (in later stages of the SA process)

The full baseline is presented in Appendix 3. The process of collecting and presenting baseline information is TASK A2 within the Government's guidance document 'The Plan Making Manual' and has been set out under the headings specified in Annex 1 (f) of the SEA Directive: Climate, Air, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil, Water, Population & Human Health, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Waste.

5.2 Practical considerations and limitations

A practical approach is required to both the collection of baseline information and the handling of any gaps now and in the future. Following an analysis of the baseline data in Appendix 3 there are certain areas where information is lacking.

Employment

There is no specific data on issues covering:

- exact area of employment land/space that is vacant or in use
- exact number and type of businesses located in the area or
- quality of employment accommodation available.

Waste

It is understood that some of the businesses in the area recycle waste as part of their business; however there is no specific data specific to Deptford Creekside that provides evidence of this taking place.

Climate Change

There is no data showing evidence of climate change impact in the area.

Air Quality

Bronze Street Monitoring : Only indicative monitoring of nitrogen dioxide using a diffusion tube is carried out at this location with the accuracy of the results being +/- 20%. However, a comparison of this method with an automatic method is carried out at New Cross in order to assess the degree of accuracy.

Public Realm

There is no specific data on issues covering public rights of way, cycling parking and number of users and lighting.

Gaps in baseline data will be addressed through the ongoing monitoring processes of the Council's Annual Monitoring Report.

QUESTION 2

Do you have or know of any other data that should be considered in establishing the baseline for Deptford Creekside (relevant to social, economic or environmental issues)?

6. Issues from consultation and other studies

Deptford Creekside has been the focus of much interest for a long time. Many studies such as *Deptford Creek, surviving regeneration*, from 1999, *Creekside Urban Design Framework: EDAW's Draft Final Report* from 2001 and the *Creekside Charrette* 2009, among many others, have all aimed to guide physical change in the area to underpin successful regeneration involving a diversity of stakeholders in the process through workshops, exhibitions and other forms of consultation. Although these studies have been done sometime ago, many of the issues raised are still relevant today and will be taken into consideration in the Deptford Creekside SPD.

More recently the Local Employment Location designation at Lower Creekside and the Mixed Use Employment Location at Upper Creekside (Kent and Sun Wharf) were consulted as part of the preparation of the Lewisham Core Strategy and the emerging Site Allocations DPD.

The Lewisham Employment Land Review (2008) which informed the preparation of the Core Strategy reviewed all employment land designations in the borough and supported the mixed use employment allocation for Upper Creekside. It noted that in Creekside there are a number of successful businesses and trading estates, notably Faircharm, which should remain protected for employment uses, rather than mixed use. The owner of Faircharm and their planning agent made objections to the continued employment designation and wished to see the site allocated for mixed use. Having considered the objection the Council did not support this point of view having regard to the evidence contained in the Employment Land Review.

The exact boundaries for the respective employment designations were included in the Site Allocation further options report. This was released for public consultation in October to December 2010. No representations were received on either area.

All the issues that were identified are summarised in Section XXX and included in detail in Appendix 3.

7. Task A3: Key sustainability issues

There are certain key sustainability issues that are central to the Deptford Creekside SPD. Identifying these issues as important, as these are the areas which the SA will need to address. The purpose of identifying these sustainability issues is to begin to define key issues for the Deptford Creekside SPD 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 'The Plan Making Manual'.

A number of broad sustainability issues for Deptford Creekside have been identified and synthesised into common themes in the table 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 Appendix 2. The grouping of these issues will lead to the development of broad options for the continuation of the Deptford Creekside SPD in Stage B of the SA Process.

QUESTION 3
Do the issues identified in Task A3 cover all the significant sustainability issues relevant to Deptford Creekside?

Table 3: Main sustainability issues affecting Deptford Creekside

Key issues	Source
Climate	
<p>CO2 emissions contributing to climate change The domestic sector is the largest contributor of CO2 emissions in Lewisham. The Greater London Authority notes that by far the largest contributor to domestic emissions is space heating and cooling, which produce three times as many as either water heating or appliances, and ten times as many as lighting.⁴ It also notes that the domestic sector could contribute 39% of the total savings of 20 million tonnes of CO₂ identified in the Mayor's Climate Change Strategy. The Council is committed to deal with this issue and has set out a target of 40% reduction in borough-wide CO2 emissions by 2020.</p> <p>In Deptford Creekside 23% of the council owned social rented accommodation (the Crossfields Estate) currently meets the Decent Homes Standard. Improving existing and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor's Housing Strategy • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS • Carbon Reduction and Climate Change Strategy • Lewisham Energy Strategy • Air Quality Action Plan • Lewisham Renewable Energy Study • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • Local Implementation (Transport) Plan • Lewisham Heat Mapping Study • Lewisham Homes Asset Management System • London Borough of Lewisham, Mayor & Cabinet Response to the Sustainable Development Select Committee scrutiny review on home

⁴ Housing in London: The Evidence Base for the Mayor's Housing Strategy, September 2007

Key issues	Source
<p>new housing standards, insulation and energy efficiency, and providing decentralised renewable energy will all contribute to reducing these emission levels in the future.</p> <p>Climate change impacts</p> <p>Climate change will have an impact on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity - habitats may be impacted • Health - extremes of temperature may impact local residents, the most at risk groups include the elderly • Flooding - it is predicted that there will be increased frequency of severe river flooding and surface water flooding, both of which can have a severe impact on health in particular mental health due to experience of personal and economic loss and stress, and an economic impact on the local economy • Historic and urban environment - heat island effect and all structures such as bridges, promenades, pylons, roads and railway lines will become more vulnerable to higher winds, storm events and soil moisture changes 	<p>insulation (01.12.10)</p>
Air	
<p>Deptford Creekside is located within an Air Quality Management Area. The two closest monitoring locations to the area on New Cross Road (near New Cross Gate Station) and one in Blackheath Hill in Greenwich. Pollution levels from road transport exceed the acceptable standard and with predicted population growth there is a current and future need to increase the use of sustainable modes of transport. The most local monitoring station which has recently been set up is a diffusion tube station located within the Deptford Creekside area on Bronze Street. The results for 2011 at the Bronze Street station indicate an annual average of 31.58µg/m³, below the NAQO of 40µg/m³.</p> <p>Deptford Creekside has a good provision of public transport but will need to improve its pedestrian and cycle facilities and routes to Deptford, Greenwich and Lewisham town centres and train stations further. Depending on the type of development taking place in the future and its location, the way people travel, restraining car use, and encouraging a full range of facilities at their doorstep will need to be considered to minimise the need to travel by car.</p> <p>In terms of noise pollution, road and rail traffic are the most problematic sources for residents and employers in the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS • Carbon Reduction and Climate Change Strategy • Air Quality Action Plan 2008 • Lewisham Renewable Energy Study • Local Implementation (Transport) Plan

Key issues	Source
Noise	
<p>Lewisham has recently completed a noise map of the road traffic network in the borough. This has been produced with the use of a full road traffic noise model and has been developed to a level of detail equivalent to those prepared for DEFRA's Noise Mapping England. The maps will provide the Local Planning Authority with an interactive strategic tool for its own Borough wide planning considerations.</p> <p>DEFRA have indicated 1st Priority Areas, and are presently drawing up Action Plans to reduce noise in these targeted areas. Lewisham's noise map indicates Deptford Creekside is surrounded by high levels of traffic noise along Creek Road, Deptford Bridge/New Cross Road area which are also part of the 1st Priority Areas targeted for improvement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Borough of Lewisham Noise Mapping
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	
<p>The Creek and the land encompassing the Creekside Discovery Centre as well as the Sue Godfrey Nature Park are designated as a Site of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINC) under the Core Strategy.</p> <p>As a wildlife corridor Deptford Creek is an important element to the sustainability of biodiversity in the area and beyond. Species such as bats, black redstart and spawning fish are local to the Creek but numbers have suffered marked declines. Key issues threatening the habitat of flora and fauna in the Creek are the loss of old industrial brownfield land surrounding the Creek and the development of new high density residential development which may cause overshadowing and/or artificial light spill.</p> <p>As a champion of the Creek, the Creekside Discovery Centre has been critical to raising awareness as well as protecting and enhancing the local environment of the Creek. Financial support is vital for the centre to continue providing and expanding its functions.</p> <p>The Sue Godfrey Nature Park suffers from the sorts of pressures which are typical of inner urban nature reserves, especially those with open access. Recent completed residential development has greatly increased use of the park by people and dogs, with resulting wear and tear. Management is necessary to maintain the current high</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS • Lewisham Leisure and Open Space Study • Lewisham (A natural renaissance for Lewisham) Biodiversity Action Plan • Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement Plan • Lewisham Borough-wide Character Study • East London Green Grid Framework 2004 & Draft All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

Key issues	Source
<p>diversity of species and habitats. Additional resources are needed for information leaflets and to help realise the site's potential for use by local schools.</p>	
Soil	
<p>The principal (or major) aquifer in Lewisham relates to small outcrops of the Chalk aquifer in the north of the borough. The Environment Agency (EA) designate source protection zones around groundwater abstractions used for drinking water purposes for the protection of groundwater supply. There is a large inner source protection zone for the public drinking water abstraction at Deptford which takes from the Chalk aquifer.</p> <p>In the north of the borough bordering the Thames much of the land has a long industrial heritage with the potential for many historical activities which could have implications for soil and groundwater contamination. Land contamination from historical sources poses a particularly high risk to groundwater used for human consumption in the area of the lower Ravensbourne valley between Lewisham and Deptford.</p> <p>A significant proportion of land will be remediated from contamination, if need be, via the planning process. Redevelopment of sites within the Deptford Creekside area are located within the inner Source Protection Zone for Deptford Pumping Station and therefore pose a much higher risk potentially than those on the London Clay in Catford or Bell Green. Land and ground water contamination in the area needs to be inspected to ensure the protection of controlled waters. Further issues of land and ground water contamination will need to be remediated via the planning process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewisham Soil Contamination Strategy • Environment Agency, Lewisham factsheet
Water	
<p>The Deptford Creekside locality is classified as an area of high flood probability (Flood Zone 3a). Development within these areas may only be considered following application of the Sequential Test, and 'more vulnerable' development should be avoided wherever possible.</p> <p>The EA has carried out works along Deptford Creek since June 2009 to improve the condition of the flood defences and increasing the level of protection they provide. These</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Agency, Lewisham factsheet • Environment Agency, Flood risk management at Deptford Creek, Project Update, 19 April 2010. • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement Plan • East London Green Grid Framework

Key issues	Source
<p>works have mainly happened in areas north of the railway. As part of new development along the Creek, refurbishment or replacement of the embankment frontages as well as access to the Creek to allow for the inspection and maintenance of the river and associated flood risk management structures, will need to be considered in order to improve the condition and increase the level of protection they provide in the future.</p> <p>Potential risk of flooding from other (non river related) sources also exists including possible sewer surcharging and surface water flooding as a result of heavy rainfall and/or blocked gullies. As well as providing mitigation measures against pluvial flooding along the length of the river confluence is critical, any development in Deptford Creekside will need to provide reduction of surface water run-off by introducing rainwater holding facilities in hard surfaces and roofs.</p> <p>Water quality issues along Deptford Creek mainly arise from diffuse urban sources such as road runoff and missed connections, where domestic sewerage is wrongly connected to pipes intended for surface water runoff. As a result, water quality is very variable, and can be good during periods of dry weather.</p> <p>Under the Water Framework Directive, Lewisham's rivers need to achieve good ecological potential by 2027. The current and predicted ecological status of the Creek is poor. A programme of measures to improve the status is being developed. This will include a series of measures to address urban diffuse pollution, in order to achieve the 'good' ecological status required for the Directive.</p> <p>Water conservation is another issue that needs to be considered. Average consumption in 2009/10 was 167 litres per person per day. Water efficiency features to encourage sustainable consumption of drinking water within buildings and external watering/irrigation need to be considered.</p>	<p>2004 & Draft All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance</p>

Key issues	Source
People	
<p>Lewisham is the 15th most ethnically diverse local authority in England where 130 different languages are spoken. The local population is forecast to rise to over 299,000. Half of the population is from a black and or minority ethnic origin. The New Cross Ward has one of the youngest populations in the borough.</p> <p>As part of New Cross Ward, Deptford Creekside falls within one of the five most deprived wards in Lewisham and within the 15% most deprived Lower Super Output Area's (LSOA) in the country. At the LSOA level, residents in the area have reported lower than average levels of income, health, housing services and living environment, all between the 10 to 15% lowest in the country. On the other hand it appears that residents in the area enjoy higher levels of education, skills and training (top 30% in the country) than other parts of the borough and the level of employment has improved (ranked within 25% most deprived areas in 2010 rather than the 17% most deprived area in the country in 2004 and 2010). However, residents have reported low levels of income, which are within the 15% lowest in the country.</p> <p>At ward level, life expectancy for both woman and men in the New Cross Ward (which includes Deptford Creekside) was significantly below the borough average.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS • Lewisham Social Inclusion Strategy • Lewisham Infrastructure Delivery Plan • Lewisham Physical Activity, Sport and Leisure Strategy • Children and Young Peoples Plan • Indices of Multiple Deprivation • Joint Strategic Needs Assessment • Lewisham SHMA
Transport and access	
<p>A growing population living in the north of the borough will increase movement, placing pressure on the road network and existing public transport.</p> <p>The close proximity of Deptford Creekside to public transport (from PTAL 3 near Creek Road to PTAL 5 near Deptford Bridge) stimulates further development in the area. It will be critical that the amount of new development is appropriate to the area and a managed and restrained approach to car parking is adopted.</p> <p>Safe and easy to find walking and cycling routes to public transport and the nearby town centres need to be improved as well as the ease and attractiveness for clients and visitors to find key destinations in Deptford Creekside.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS • Local Implementation (Transport) Plan • North Lewisham Links Strategy • Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement Plan • Borough-wide Transport Study • Air Quality Action Plan 2008 • Health Issues in Planning, Best Practice Guidance • Quality of Life Survey 2004 • London Road Safety Unit/ Transport from London (years 2009-2011)

Key issues	Source
<p>Access to the Creek for leisure, residential, survey and monitoring needs to be protected and enhanced where required.</p> <p>Generally, there are no major road safety problems in the area however it is important to note that all but one of these personal injury accidents that occurred between 2008 and 2010 occurred on Deptford Church Street.</p>	
Jobs	
<p>Generally Lewisham presents poor rates of growth in the employment offer. With predicted population growth there is a need to protect and improve the local economy and reduce the need to travel outside the borough for work, goods and services.</p> <p>Deptford Creekside has a unique position in Lewisham's employment offer as it is considered one of a few established cluster for creative businesses in the borough. The Faircharm Estate anchors the area and is clearly the largest location for employment. The area has potential to underpin local job creation, but this will depend upon new investment to refurbish and/or redevelop. It will therefore be important to protect the area if this upgrading work is not to result in its loss to residential. Around 63 businesses are located in Faircharm Estate and 46 designer makers rent 34 studios out of a total of 39 studios at Cockpit Arms.</p> <p>If the employment area/offer were to be reduced in Deptford Creekside there is the danger that this centre of gravity could be lost leaving remaining employers in an isolated pocket of industrial activity.</p> <p>Flexibility between premises types and physical space is important for many businesses seeking to respond to dynamic market conditions. It will be important for Lewisham to encourage good quality 'clean industrial' or hybrid employment units that provide a range of size and specification of premises which target start-up and larger established businesses, and which are available on both leasehold and freehold terms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewisham Employment Land Study • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS

Key issues	Source
Community Infrastructure	
<p>Deptford Creekside has a fortunate location in relation to community facilities. Goldsmiths College, Waldron Centre, Wavelengths Leisure Centre, Deptford Market, Lewisham College, Trinity Laban Centre, Creekside Discovery Centre and soon also Tidemill School and Deptford Lounge are all at walking and cycle distance from the area.</p> <p>Deptford Lounge, will form part of a multi-use development comprising a replacement Tidemill Primary School and Resolution Studios (business units with residential flats above). Deptford Lounge includes a new library/school library/Council Access Point (approx 865m²) library, community rooms, a multi use main hall (220m²) (including a badminton court), and outdoor ball court (approx. 735m²) and community/training rooms (approx. 200m²). The project is being developed by the Council a few minutes from Deptford Creekside on Giffin Square</p> <p>Future improvements to Lewisham College are also expected however, funding for its redevelopment is not guaranteed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Delivery Plan • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS
Homes	
<p>The population is forecasted to rise. The Mayor of London requires 10,050 new residential dwellings to be built in Lewisham by 2021, a target which is due to be met without recourse residential development in Deptford Creekside apart from the mixed use employment land allocation.</p> <p>In London, the average income of the majority of households is insufficient to buy a house. This is reflected in Lewisham where there is an issue with access to affordable housing highlighted by both the SE London and Lewisham Strategic Housing Market Assessments.</p> <p>Currently most of the residential population in Deptford Creekside lives in the Crossfields Estate. The Crossfields Estate is made up of around 365 flats with the majority being 2 bed flats. The tenure mix is almost 50/50 social rent/private, with 51% being Council owned rented accommodation, and 49% being leasehold.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS • Lewisham SHMA • South East London SHMA • Housing Strategy • Children and Young Peoples Plan • Lewisham Homes Asset Management System

Key issues	Source
<p>The percentage of homes that do not meet decent homes standards is reducing; however there is still a need to improve this. Only 23% of the council owned social rented accommodation in the Crossfields Estate currently meets the Decent Homes Standard. There has been no new residential development in the past few years.</p>	
Waste management	
<p>The borough incinerates 76% of its waste at the South East London Combined Heat and Power Station (SELCHP) located in New Cross. The borough recycles 18% of its waste and 6% is sent to landfill. There is a need to reduce waste generation and improve recycling and composting rates. With requirements to manage our waste within the borough boundaries this issue will become increasingly important.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS • South East London Boroughs' Joint Waste Apportionment Technical Paper • Lewisham Waste Management Strategy
Cultural heritage	
<p>The area's historical identity stretches back to medieval times and reflects London's industrial and working class social and economic history. Deptford Creekside falls within two archaeological priority areas and the historic railway viaduct that crosses the Creek is a Grade II listed structure.</p> <p>The industrial townscape and rich history of Deptford Creekside, combined with the spatial qualities of the Creek, are unique in the borough. The Council is currently proposing to designate a Deptford Creekside Conservation Area for the southern part of Creekside and is committed to preserve, enhance the overall townscape character of the area when future development are proposed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS • Deptford New Cross Masterplan • Lewisham Local Cultural Strategy • Lewisham Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans • Lewisham Local List • Listed Buildings • Lewisham UDP Schedules 1A, 3 and 5 • Lewisham Leisure and Open Space Study • Lewisham Tall Buildings Study 2010 • Lewisham Borough-wide Character Study • Heritage Scoping Report of Deptford Creekside, LDA 2009 • Deptford Creekside Conservation Area, Character Appraisal, Draft 2011
Landscape	
<p>Lewisham's landscape and character is a gentle bowl, focused around the Ravensbourne, Quaggy and Pool rivers which flow into Deptford Creek. In contrast to the rest of the Ravensbourne, Deptford Creek is a deep and broad tidal river bounded by walls of timber fendering and steel piling. Its urban character is considered special and although throughout the years much of this character has not always been well considered by recent development, the Council is of the opinion that the area's uniqueness is worth protecting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewisham Borough-wide Character Study • Deptford Creekside Conservation Area, Character Appraisal, Draft 2011 • Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement Plan • East London Green Grid Framework 2004 & Draft All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

Key issues	Source
<p>and enhancing.</p> <p>Key urban design issues that need consideration are the improvement of pedestrian and cycle routes in terms of safety, attractiveness, legibility and facilities (cycle parking). Other key urban design principle is the consideration of the urban character when future development is considered.</p>	<p>2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deptford and New Cross Transport Infrastructure Study, Urban Initiatives, 2009
Crime	
<p>Following Street-level crime and ASB data in December 2011 the following type of crime were notified by the police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Robbery 1 - Public Disorder and weapons 1 - Other theft 3 - Drugs 2 - Anti-social behaviour 4 - Criminal damage and Arson 1 - Vehicle crime 3 - Violent crime 3 - Other crime 1 - Burglary 1 <p>Overall the area is considered by the MET police to have an average level of crime.</p>	<p>www.police.uk</p> <p>www.maps.met.police.uk</p>
Leisure and tourism	
<p>Deptford Creekside enjoys from top leisure facilities at the Laban Centre where community evening and weekend dance and yoga classes are provided as well as special events. These facilities attract a large amount of people of all ages to the area.</p> <p>Events organised by local artists such as Open Studios and Deptford X are not only an attraction for local people but have recently become part of London's artistic map.</p>	<p>www.trinitylaban.ac.uk</p> <p>www.cockpitarts.com</p> <p>www.deptfordx.webeden.co.uk</p>
Open space and environmental assets	
<p>Deptford Creekside is considered to be deficient in open space. The area enjoys a variety of green open spaces including the Crossfields Estate and Laban Centre amenity areas, Sue Godfrey Nature Reserve and Deptford Creek itself. Although these contribute greatly to the amenity value of residents and visitors to the area they are not always easily accessible and suitable for public use. New development in the area will put further pressure on available public open space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's SCS • Lewisham Leisure and Open Space Study • Lewisham Physical Activity, Sport and Leisure Strategy • Green Chain Policy Document • East London Green Grid Framework 2004 & Draft All London Green Grid SPG 2011

8. Task A4: Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Framework

8.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

This section of the scoping report will develop a framework for the SA. This involves setting objectives which should be measurable using identified indicators in order to appraise the Deptford Creekside SPD. The work undertaken in Task A1, A2 and A3 of this scoping report will inform the development of these objectives. The objectives will then be used (in later stages of the SA) to test the contribution the SPD makes in advancing them. The sustainability objectives are presented in the Table 4. The process of identifying these objectives is Task A4 within the Government’s guidance document ‘The Plan Making Manual’.

The sustainability objectives must be amenable to measurement as far as possible. This makes them more useful in comparing options, predicting and assessing impacts, and in some cases in eventual monitoring during the implementation of the SPD. In other words it should be possible to determine whether an objective has been achieved or not achieved. For this reason one or more measurable indicators have been identified for each objective. It should be possible to judge whether there is predicted (or actual at the plan monitoring stage) progress towards or movement away from achieving objectives based on these indicators alone.

8.2 Proposed sustainability objectives

The sustainability objectives proposed as the basis for sustainability appraisal of the Deptford Creekside SPD are presented in the table below along with indicators that can be used to monitor achievements against the objectives. Further monitoring information, including targets and indicator sources are available in Appendix 3.

QUESTION 4
 Are the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets suitable?
 Should there be additional objectives, indicators or targets?

Table 4: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Indicators
Economic	
<p>1. To protect and enhance the amount and diversity of employment offer, particularly within the creative and cultural institutions/industries SEA topic: Population, human health, material assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of employment land within Mixed Use Employment Location (MEL) and Local Employment Location (LEL) • Size and type of employment floor space • Amount of vacant employment floor space • Amount of new completed employment floor space • Employee numbers in Deptford Creekside • Proportion of employment in creative industries

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type and number of creative industry employers and events organised in the area • No. of creative industries retained, increase and/or decrease in turnover, relocated or closed • New business registration rate • % of businesses in the area showing employment growth
<p>2. To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Deptford Creekside SEA topic: population, human health, material assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job density in Lewisham • Rent levels of employment accommodation • No. of employed and unemployed living in the area • No. of employees and business owners who are BME • % of population of working age who claim unemployment benefit
Environmental	
<p>3. To use and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner SEA topic: climate, water, air</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on either flood defence grounds or water quality • No. of homes achieving Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 or above granted/completed • No. of BREEAM buildings granted/completed • No. and capacity of decentralised energy granted/completed • No., type and capacity of renewable energy granted/completed • No. and size of living roofs granted/completed • Water pollution incidents • Change in chemical river quality • No. of developments approved against the recommendation of the statutory water/sewerage undertaker on low pressure/flooding grounds • Water Framework Directive ecological status for the Creek • LLSOA Electricity & Gas consumption • Per capita reductions in CO2
<p>4. To improve air quality SEA topic: air, human health, population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels exceeding Main Air Pollutant Quality Standards • Level of NO2 and PM10

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Indicators
<p>5. To reduce noise and vibration SEA topic: noise, human health, population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of complaints related to noise from: roads, construction, maintenance, noisy neighbours and/or other • No. of Considerate Constructors schemes registered with new developments and refurbishments
<p>6. To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change SEA topic: biodiversity, flora and fauna, population, human health, climate, water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new development incorporating water efficiency measures • No. of homes achieving Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 or above granted/completed • No. of BREAAAM buildings granted/completed • No. and capacity of decentralised energy granted/completed • No. and capacity of renewable energy granted/completed • No. and size of living roofs granted/completed • LLSOA Electricity & Gas consumption • Per capita reductions in CO2
<p>7. To conserve and enhance the Creek's natural habitats, biodiversity, flora and fauna and increase people's access to nature SEA topic: biodiversity, flora and fauna, human population, human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding secured (through S106 or other) to support Creekside Discovery Centre • Funding secured (through S106 or other) to support the maintenance of Sue Godfrey Nature Reserve • No. and size of bio-diverse brown living roofs granted/completed • No. of bat and other bird boxes delivered as part of new developments • Range of flood mitigation and river/creek works delivered (incl. restored/naturalised) • No. of light and overshadowing studies produced as part of submitted planning applications • Lighting levels along the Creek • Overshadowing levels along the Creek • No. of residents and other people enjoying access to the Creek through the Creekside Centre
<p>8. To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity SEA topic: soil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of sites investigated and remediated • No. of remediated
<p>9. To reduce and manage flood risk SEA topic: climate, water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency • No and size of living roofs granted/completed

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of river embankment and number of improvements to river embankments • No. of SUDS granted and delivered
<p>10. To minimise the production of waste across all sectors and increase reuse, waste recovery and recycling rates SEA topic: material assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of waste recycled , reused or composted • Tonnes of waste send to land fill per year • Residual household waste per year • Amount of waste recycled on site by residents and employment industries
<p>11. To reduce car travel and promote active travel by improving accessibility to sustainable modes of transport SEA topic: population, human health, air</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding secured (through S106 or other) for public realm improvements in the area • No. of car parking delivered in new developments • No. of completed car limited development • No. of car clubs and parking bays • % of permitted major developments with travel plan • Proportion of journeys made on foot and cycle • No. of electric car charging points • Improvements to legibility and signage that reinforces the presence of the creative industry quarter in the area • Improved pedestrian and cycle routes and crossings • No. of cycle parking provided for each new home or other development and public realm • Improved lighting and natural surveillance on pedestrian and cycle paths in the area • No. of road accident casualties per 100,000 population serious or fatal • Public Transport Accessibility levels (PTAL)
<p>12. To protect, enhance and increase provision and access to open spaces in Creekside SEA topic: population, human health, air, material assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of applications granted or refused on designated open space and within SINCS • Amount of new or improved open space provided, including that which provides a net gain for biodiversity and accessible natural green space • No of new allotments and community gardens in (or immediately surrounding) area • Funding secured (through S106 or other) for open space improvements • Improved and/or new provision of public open space for people and dog owners in Deptford Creekside or immediate area

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding secured through S106 for facilities along the Creek • No. of residents and other people enjoying access to the Creek through the Creekside Centre • No. of publicly accessible open spaces along the Creek. • No. of improvements to public access to the Creek and boat users
<p>13. To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes SEA topic: population, material assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of key views maintained/enhanced • No of new buildings and spaces considered to respond to the character of the area • Pre-applications and applications considered by Design Review Panel • No. of sculptural objects depicting the past and present history of the Creek retained and enhanced (boats, cranes, etc) • No. of interventions aimed at improving streetscapes
<p>14. To protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting, and use the historic environment as cue to be recognised in new development and for the creation of sustainable places SEA topic: population, material assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of designated heritage assets (listed buildings, conservation areas) • No. of undesignated heritage assets (locally listed buildings, areas of archaeological significance) • % of applications where archaeological mitigation strategies were developed and implemented • No. of applications that have considered views of Strategic Importance • No. of refurbished buildings • No. of 'opportunities for enhancement' used that were identified in the Deptford Creekside Conservation Area appraisal • Condition of designated and undesignated heritage assets in the local area
Social	
<p>15. To provide sufficient housing and the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home SEA topic: population, material assets, human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of housing completions • No. of affordable housing completions (by tenure type) • Mix of housing tenure • Mix in dwelling sizes • Provision of student / other specialist housing

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Indicators
<p>16. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce health inequalities SEA topic: population, human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with a Limiting Long-Term Illness • Mortality rate from circulatory diseases at age under 75 • Mortality rate from all cancers at age 75 or under • Health life expectancy at age 65 • Gain/loss of community/recreational facilities • Delivery of identified social infrastructure • Number of people taking part in activities that improve physical and mental health in the area through Lewisham College, Laban Centre, Creekside Centre, Nature's Gym, Crossfields Tennant's and Residents Association and any other • Funding for health and community facility improvements secured through S106
<p>17. To address deprivation, promote social inclusion and ensure equitable outcomes for all communities SEA topic: population, human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of recorded racial incidents • Index of Multiple Deprivation • No. of people supportive of new policy and development for/in the area
<p>18. To provide for the improvement of education, skills and training SEA topic: population, human health, material assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A* to C or equivalent • People aged 16 – 74 with no qualifications • No. of full and part time courses provided • No. of full and part time people participating in educational courses/events in the area • Funding secured through S106 for improvements to the quality and level of education infrastructure
<p>19. To enhance community safety by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime SEA topic: population, human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of schemes incorporating 'secured by design' • No. of offences per 1,000 of population • Detailed indicators for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person • Burglaries • Robberies • Violent crime • Sexual offences

8.3 Testing the SPD objectives against the sustainability objectives

The sustainability objectives are supplemented by decision aiding questions to support the appraisal of development management policy options and alternatives. The questions are provided as Appendix 5.

Testing the objectives of the SPD against the sustainability objectives is necessary to ensure that the objectives are in accordance with sustainability principles. Figure 7 presents a matrix comparing the objectives. The objectives of the SPD as identified are:

1. Support and strengthen the future development of existing creative industries
2. Protect and enhance heritage assets and the unique character of the area
3. Protect and enhance the quality and biodiversity of open spaces in the area
4. Encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport providing more legible, safe and attractive public realm
5. Protect and enhance existing residential communities and deliver allocated additional housing to support sustainable communities
6. Adapt to the impact of climate change, minimise flood risk, and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner

Table 7: Testing SPD objectives against SA objectives

Positive	✓	No direct relationship	•	Conflict	✗	Uncertain	?
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SA objectives	Deptford Creekside SPD objectives					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Economic						
1. To protect and enhance the amount and diversity of employment offer, specially within the creative and cultural institutions/industries	✓	✗	•	•	✗	?
2. To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Deptford Creekside	✓	✗	•	•	✗	?
Environmental						
3. To use and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner	?	✗	•	•	•	✓
4. To improve air quality	•	•	✓	✓	•	✓
5. To reduce noise and vibration	•	•	✓	✓	✓	•
6. To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change	•	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. To conserve and enhance the Creek's natural habitats, biodiversity, flora and fauna and increase peoples access to nature	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
8. To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity	•	✓	✓	•	•	•
9. To reduce and manage flood risk	•	•	✓	•	✓	✓

SA objectives	Deptford Creekside SPD objectives					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. To minimise the production of waste across all sectors and increase reuse, waste recovery and recycling rates	•	•	✓	•	•	•
11. To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. To protect, enhance and increase provision of open spaces in Creekside	•	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
13. To protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting, and use the historic environment as cue to be recognised in new development and for the creation of sustainable places.	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	•
14. To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	•
Social						
15. To provide sufficient housing and the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	✓	✗	•	✓	•
16. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce health inequalities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•
17. To address deprivation promote social inclusion and ensure equitable outcomes for all communities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18. To provide for the improvement of education, skills and training	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	•
19. To enhance community safety by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime	✓	•	✓	✓	✓	•

Comments and recommendations

The above compatibility assessment concludes that the Deptford Creekside SPD objectives are generally consistent with the sustainability appraisal objectives but that there are some areas of possible conflict and it is suggested that the following actions are undertaken to resolve the issues:

- Potential conflict between the need and attraction to provide new homes in view of high land values and the constraints imposed by land contamination, the conservation and enhancement of the character of the area and identified heritage and nature conservation assets. The SPD should clarify the importance of both building and spaces of heritage and nature conservation value and the scope for new residential development in Deptford Creekside in the SPD.
- Possible conflict between the interest to protect/enhance existing buildings and the interest to protect and enhance existing employment uses. On the one hand, the level of flexibility for internal changes and extensions to buildings that are possible to provide best and most efficient use of employment accommodation whilst still retaining the character of the area needs to be clarified in the SPD. On the other hand the future demand for

employment space and Part L regulations could affect the efficient use of current employment offer in Deptford Creekside. Clarify in the SPD the relevant constraints and opportunities that need consideration in order to protect the most efficient use of existing buildings by the creative industries in the long term.

- Possible conflict between the protection of low rentals of employment space and the need to invest in maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets. The SPD needs to clarify appropriate areas for redevelopment having regards to heritage assets and ensure their ongoing management.
- There is possible conflict between provision of resilient and diverse employment space as well as good quality living conditions in new mixed use developments. The SPD needs to stress the importance of resilient design of buildings and spaces that can support residential and employment demands, in particular the demand of creative industries and the avoidance of any air and noise pollution that may be of unreasonable detriment to residential living conditions, nor unreasonable overshadowing and light pollution to the habitats of the Creek.
- Possible conflict between future development along the Creek and the enhancement of public open and communal spaces as well as access to the Creek and other basic facilities for the boating community living in the Creek. The SPD should clarify key access needs and key opportunities for protecting and enhancing open spaces and access to the Creek.
- Possible conflict between the aim to protect biodiversity and the objective to provide housing and publicly accessible space. The SPD should clarify how additional residential development and public space should be provided in such a way that negative impact on areas of nature conservation importance is minimised.

8.4 Testing the internal consistency of the sustainability appraisal objectives

A matrix has been prepared to appraise the SA objectives to highlight potential conflicts. Table 8 shows the majority of the SA objectives are consistent or have a neutral impact. Potential conflict can arise because promoting any kind of growth will inevitably have negative effects. The second kind of potential conflict will arise when different objectives such as the need to provide more homes clashes with the need to provide employment land and/or space.

Table 8 Compatibility matrix of SA objectives

Compatible ✓ Not compatible ✕

Objective 1																			
Objective 2	✓																		
Objective 3	X	X																	
Objective 4			✓																
Objective 5			✓																
Objective 6			✓	✓															
Objective 7			✓			✓													
Objective 8							✓												
Objective 9			✓			✓	✓												
Objective 10	X	X	✓	✓		✓	✓	X											
Objective 11				✓	✓	✓													
Objective 12					✓		✓		✓										
Objective 13					✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓									
Objective 14			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓							
Objective 15	X	X		✓		✓	X		X	X	✓	X	X	X					
Objective 16					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				
Objective 17	✓	✓										✓			✓	✓			
Objective 18	✓	✓													✓	✓			
Objective 19					✓		✓					✓			✓	✓	✓		
	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15	Objective 16	Objective 17	Objective 18	Objective 19

9. Sustainability Appraisal Report

9.1 Compliance with the SEA Directive

The Sustainability Appraisal report of the Draft Deptford Creekside SPD will show compliance with the SEA Directive requirements as follows:

- Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant 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. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I).
- An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;
- 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;
- Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan 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;
- 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 likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such 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. (These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);
- 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;
- 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;
- A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;
- The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).

Consultation:

- Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding 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, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).
- Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8).
- Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:
 - The plan or programme as adopted;
 - A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
 - The measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10).
 - Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10).
 - Quality assurance: environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (Art. 12).

9.2 Initial sustainability appraisal report

Report Structure

The Sustainability Appraisal Report will include the contents of this scoping report – updated as appropriate – plus compliance with the SEA Directive and the additional items detailed below:

- A non-technical summary of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal to support public consultation
- The SPD objectives (including any revisions of the plan objectives as a result of the initial SA process)
- The other plans, programmes and policies relevant to the SPD, with information on synergies or inconsistencies
- Baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered
- Social, environmental, and economic issues identified as a result of the work undertaken
- The SA Framework, including the suggested SA objectives and indicators (and targets where these are proposed), and how they were chosen
- The policy options considered and how they were identified
- Reasons for eliminating any options will be documented

- Details of when the appraisal was carried out, by whom, and who was consulted
- Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options and an explanation of the appraisal methodology
- How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options
- Proposed mitigation measures and
- Proposals for the structure and level of detail of the Full SA Report.

9.3 Sustainability appraisal methodology

Overall assessment of the SPD against sustainability objectives

The Sustainability Appraisal will assess overall whether the contribution that the SPD makes in relation to each of the sustainability objectives is positive, negative, neutral or uncertain. The following symbols will be used:

- ✓✓ = Significant positive contribution
- ✓ = Positive contribution
- 0 = Neutral contribution
- × = Negative contribution
- ×× = Significant negative contribution
- ? = Unknown contribution

Assessing and predicting effects

The overall assessment represented by these symbols will ultimately be determined by the judgement of the persons undertaking the appraisal taking into account the available quantitative and qualitative information that has a bearing. However, the judgement will be arrived at by following a repeatable process that will be documented as part of the appraisal process. The process involves:

1. Predicting the effects of the supplementary planning document in relation to each of the sustainability objectives by describing the changes that will arise as a result of implementing the SPD.
2. Determining the significance of the impacts arising from these changes.

Predicting effects

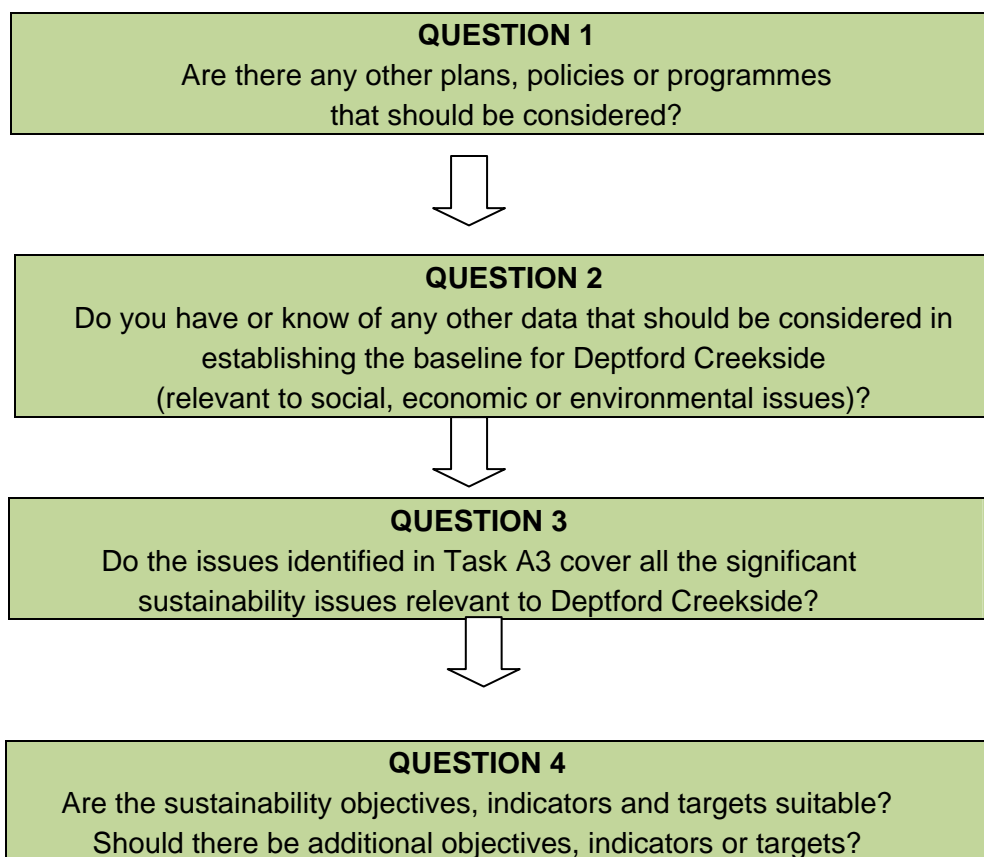
- Predict effects of options in relation to 'business as usual' and in relation to each other.
- Describe changes in terms of their
 - **magnitude**, their
 - **geographical scale**, the
 - **time period over which they will occur**, whether they are
 - **permanent or temporary**,
 - **positive or negative**,
 - **probable or improbable**,
 - **frequent or rare**, and whether or not there are
 - **cumulative** and/or
 - **synergistic** effects.

Assessing effects

- Determine the significance of an effect e.g. its -
 - **scale and permanence** and the
 - **nature and sensitivity of the receptor**. It should be noted whether the effect is likely to be
 - **positive, negative, neutral or uncertain**, and the
 - **timescale** and significance of the effect – whether it is likely to be
 - **short-term or long-term**, and whether
 - **major or minor**. Any
 - **cumulative effects** should also be identified.

10. Questions to guide consultation responses

Preparation of this document has followed a sequence of tasks which prompted the following questions. The questions are intended to guide your consultation response to this document.



At this stage, the Council is seeking your comments on the information and proposals set out in the Scoping Report in order to ensure that all aspects of sustainability are considered as part of the appraisal process and in developing the Deptford Creekside SPD. The Council welcomes any general comments, but would particularly value your views on the specific questions above.

Please forward any comments by 5pm on 27th April 2012 to:

Post Planning Policy
London Borough of Lewisham
5th Floor Laurence House
1 Catford Road, Catford
LONDON SE6 4RU

Email planning.policy@lewisham.gov.uk
with 'Deptford Creekside Scoping Report' as the subject heading.

APPENDIX 1 Lewisham Core Strategy Vision and Strategic Objectives

A1.1 Core Strategy Vision For Lewisham 2026

In 2026 the regeneration and physical transformation of the London Borough of Lewisham will meet the needs and aspirations of existing and new residents and visitors by creating a sustainable, vibrant, exciting suburb on the edge of inner London one which supports safe, attractive and diverse communities where local people are at the heart of the regeneration process. It will be a place of choice for people to live, work and relax, having played a key part of the success in the Thames Gateway and of London as a world city.

Local, including historic, character will be at the heart of new design. New development throughout the borough will meet the challenges of climate change, flood risk, the need for renewable and low carbon energy, and the use of sustainable materials and construction practices. Accessibility and inclusiveness, and design to reduce crime and the fear of crime will be at the heart of the design of new developments. The provision of new green space will be emphasised both in terms of local recreation and children's play space, and new initiatives for urban food growing and the provision of allotments. Biodiversity in new developments will have been enhanced wherever possible through the provision of on-site open and amenity space, including the use of living roofs and walls. The borough will be greener by a programme of street tree planting.

Key regeneration and development opportunities will have been focused on the localities of Lewisham, Catford, Deptford and New Cross due to the desire to address deprivation issues in order to improve education standards, general health and well-being, and local employment and training, through improvements to the physical and economic environment, facilitated by the availability of sites and informed by character considerations.

Lewisham Town Centre will have been transformed into a shopping and leisure destination of exceptional quality, offering a strong focus for community identity and cohesion. The centre will benefit from the Lewisham Gateway site delivering easier and better pedestrian routes between the bus and train stations and the high street, a new road layout and new commercial, retail and residential development. New high quality residential developments will help to increase the number and diversity of people using the centre and support its Metropolitan Town Centre status. The street market will continue to provide an extensive range of goods and its overall contribution to the quality of the urban environment will be improved. The Quaggy and Ravensbourne Rivers will be celebrated by the provision of a network of public green spaces and parks including Cornmill Gardens. A new landscaped public plaza where these two rivers meet will consolidate the identity of Lewisham as a river valley town and provide an enhanced sense of place and focus.

Deptford and New Cross will become a sustainable location with a high quality environment, where an increasing number of businesses wish to locate, and where people choose to live, supported by new community facilities and public transport. The area will build on its prestigious art and educational institutions (Goldsmiths College University of London, Trinity Laban and the

Albany Theatre) to become a thriving centre for creative businesses. Both Deptford High Street and New Cross Road will be vibrant local shopping areas. Deptford High Street will sustain its role in providing a highly varied selection of goods sold by individual traders with a bustling street market at its heart.

Deptford and New Cross will have improved connected street networks, particularly walking and cycling links. Connections to the rest of the borough and London will be easier. The streets, walkways and parks will be of an excellent standard, having taken full advantage of their proximity to the River Thames and local waterways.

The north of the borough will have been transformed by the regeneration of large strategic sites that will provide new places for people to enjoy, and new facilities to support existing and new communities. New development will provide a mix of jobs, training opportunities and high quality homes including housing for families to meet local need, and will have helped to improve residents' quality of life, health and well-being. The physical environment for businesses, and availability of suitable premises will have improved. The local economy will be more diverse and will cater for new and growing sectors including green industries, and service businesses that take advantage of the area's close proximity to central London, and will cater for traditional industrial activities and sites accommodating necessary infrastructure essential to the functioning of London. Millwall Stadium will become an attractive and inclusive leisure destination for all the community. Convoys Wharf will see the re-opening of wharf uses to provide a sustainable facility for the river transport of cargo in association with a new mixed use development providing local jobs and new homes.

Catford Town Centre, home of the council's services and the civic heart of the borough, will be a lively, attractive town centre focused around a high quality network of public spaces. Driven by the redevelopment of key opportunity areas, including the redevelopment of the former Catford Greyhound Stadium site and the Shopping Centre, Catford will have an improved retail offer and will be home to a diverse residential community. The Broadway Theatre and Studio will continue to be a focus for arts and cultural activities and the market will continue to contribute to Catford's identity.

Outside the key areas of physical regeneration, the pleasant character of the many high quality residential neighbourhoods will have been retained by development that is sensitive to context and appropriate in size and scale to its location. The borough will have enhanced its unique assets including the preservation of historic sites and conservation areas; the protection and improvement of parks, gardens and open space and river networks such as the Waterlink Way, South East London Green Chain and the East London Green Grid; improved public transport links; and a network of vibrant major streets connecting and supporting places within and beyond the borough.

Vibrant hubs of local activity, centred on the district and local centres of Blackheath, Downham, Forest Hill, Lee Green, Sydenham, Hither Green and Brockley Cross, will anchor residential areas, deliver essential shops and services needed for daily life and provide enjoyable places

for people to meet and use, and will be supported by locally significant business areas. These centres will also be supported by a network of viable local shopping centres and parades such as Crofton Park, Lewisham Way and Grove Park that will provide accessible services and facilities reducing the need to travel.

People living in the Bellingham, Whitefoot and Downham wards will have benefited from the various social and economic programmes addressing and improving health, education, and local employment and training.

Communities across the borough will rely on effective local and excellent facilities to support their day to day life, including the following services: health, education, community, arts, cultural, entertainment, leisure, sports and recreation. All secondary and primary schools will have been rebuilt or refurbished, contributing to improved educational standards. The completion of the East London Line extension (the London Overground) and the Thameslink programme will ensure better connections for the borough to London and beyond.

Lewisham will draw on the resources of all in the community and work together with its partners to deliver the vision to ensure that by 2026 it has capitalised on its many opportunities over the past 15 years.

A1.2 CORE STRATEGY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Regeneration and growth areas

Core Strategy Objective 1: Physical and socio-economic benefits

Regeneration and redevelopment opportunities in Lewisham, Catford, Deptford and New Cross, through the delivery of new homes and jobs, will be used to secure substantial physical and environmental improvements and socio-economic benefits throughout the area to improve deprivation.

Providing new homes

Core Strategy Objective 2: Housing provision and distribution

Provision will be made for the completion of an additional 18,165 net new dwellings from all sources between 2009/10 and 2025/26 to meet local housing need and accommodate the borough's share of London's housing needs. This aims to exceed the London Plan target for the borough. Of these:

- (a) 2,600 will be distributed within the Lewisham Town Centre
- (b) 1,750 will be distributed within the Catford Town Centre
- (c) 10,625 will be distributed within Deptford and New Cross
- (d) 3,190 will be distributed across the remainder of the borough.

Core Strategy Objective 3: Local housing need

Provision will be made to meet the housing needs of Lewisham's new and existing population, which will include:

- (a) provision of affordable housing
- (b) a mix of dwelling sizes and types, including family housing
- (c) lifetime homes, and specific accommodation to meet the needs of an ageing population and those with special housing needs and
- (d) bringing vacant dwellings back into use.

Growing the local economy

Core Strategy Objective 4: Economic activity and local businesses

Investment in new and existing business and retail development will be facilitated to improve the physical environment for commercial enterprises, to result in a year on year sustainable increase in the size of the borough's economy through:

- (a) protecting and developing a range of employment and training opportunities in the borough
- (b) retaining business and industrial land that contributes to the industrial and commercial functioning of London as a whole, and/or which supports the functioning of the local economy including premises for the creative industries, green industries, business services and other employment growth sectors
- (c) ensuring the future growth of the local economy by the mixed use redevelopment of identified industrial sites that require extensive physical investment and improvement
- (d) developing Lewisham town centre to promote it to a Metropolitan Town Centre by 2026, and maintain the status of Catford as a major town centre, with a focus on quality design and development
- (e) protecting and enhancing the district shopping centres, local shopping centres, parades and the range of farmers' and street markets, as providers of sustainable local shopping facilities and services to continue to support basic community needs.

Environmental management

Core Strategy Objective 5: Climate change

The Council with its partners will take action to ensure that climate change is adapted to and mitigated against, including those measures necessary to create a low-carbon borough and reduce carbon emissions by:

- (a) promoting resource and water efficiency
- (b) maximising generation and use of renewable energy and locally distributed energy, particularly for major development sites
- (c) building to high standards of sustainable design and construction
- (d) reducing waste generation supporting environmental protection and enhancement including establishing ecological networks
- (e) minimising the environmental impacts of development including water, noise and air pollution.

Core Strategy Objective 6: Flood risk reduction and water management

The Council with its partners will take action to protect the borough from the risk of flooding and reduce the effects of flooding from all sources, including the Thames, Ravensbourne, Quaggy and Pool rivers, and manage improved water quality by:

- (a) using the Environment Agency's sequential and exception tests to allocate land for development
- (b) requiring river restoration and appropriate flood defences as part of development proposals, where appropriate
- (c) ensuring appropriate local flood defences are maintained and provided for and
- (d) requiring sustainable urban drainage systems in new development, wherever feasible.

Core Strategy Objective 7: Open spaces and environmental assets

The important environmental, ecological and biodiversity features of Lewisham will be protected and capitalised to promote health and well-being by:

- (a) protecting all open space including Metropolitan Open Land
- (b) protecting Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and supporting and promoting local biodiversity
- (c) requiring green roofs and walls where appropriate
- (d) implementing the Street Tree Programme
- (e) improving the quality of, and safeguarding access to, all public open space
- (f) providing accessible and varied opportunities for health, leisure and recreational activities including the South East London Green Chain Walk, the Green Grid, the Waterlink Way and river and waterways network and the Thames path.

Core Strategy Objective 8: Waste management

Deliver sustainable waste management by implementing the waste hierarchy of prevent, reuse, compost and recycle, and safeguarding sites within the Surrey Canal Strategic Industrial Location to meet Lewisham's waste apportionment of 323,000 tonnes by 2020.

Building a sustainable community

Core Strategy Objective 9: Transport and accessibility

Provision will be made to ensure an accessible, safe, convenient and sustainable transport system for Lewisham that meets people's access needs while reducing the need to travel and reliance on the private car. This will:

- (a) promote choice and better health
- (b) facilitate sustainable growth in the key localities for regeneration and growth (Lewisham, Catford, Deptford, New Cross)
- (c) improve integration, accessibility and connectivity within the borough and the London sub-region.

The Council will ensure that transport and accessibility within the borough:

- (a) provides for a system of walking and cycling routes and strong links to town centres and public open space, including the Waterlink Way, and promotes the implementation of greenways
- (b) improves accessibility in the Evelyn, Whitefoot, Bellingham and Downham wards
- (c) facilitates the movement of freight while minimising the adverse impacts of traffic, noise and emissions
- (d) delivers key infrastructure projects including the Thameslink programme, the lower 'h' road at Lewisham, removal of the Kender gyratory system and safeguarding provision for the Surrey Canal station as part of the London Overground network.

Core Strategy Objective 10: Protect and enhance Lewisham's character

Lewisham's distinctive local character will be protected through sensitive and appropriate design, in particular those areas requiring managed change and protection such as the borough's heritage assets and their settings, local rivers and landscapes, yet at the same time creating and improving the environment within the key regeneration and growth areas of Lewisham, Catford, Deptford and New Cross. This will mean:

- (a) ensuring that new development achieves high standards of urban design and residential quality, and contributes to a sense of place and local distinctiveness informed by an understanding of the historic context
- (b) ensuring that new development and alterations to existing buildings are sensitive, appropriate to their context, and make a positive contribution to the urban environment
- (c) preserving or enhancing the condition and historic significance of the borough's heritage assets and their settings and identified elements of the historic environment.

Core Strategy Objective 11: Community well-being

The Council with its partners will provide and support measures and initiatives that promote social inclusion and strengthen the quality of life and well-being for new and existing residents of the borough by:

- (a) addressing deprivation and health inequalities particularly within the wards of Evelyn, New Cross, Lewisham Central, Whitefoot, Bellingham and Downham
- (b) creating safer and stronger communities by reducing crime and the fear of crime through innovative design and land use policies
- (c) providing physical, social and green infrastructure, including high quality health and education facilities, that are accessible and suitable to all of Lewisham's residents, to foster independent community living.

APPENDIX 2 Plans, Policies and programmes (Task A1)

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
INTERNATIONAL			
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	Contains the key obligation requiring the reduction in anthropogenic CO ₂ levels Target: To reduce emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008/12. UK target to reduce emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008/12.	The Protocol provides a clear recognition of the importance of minimising greenhouse gas emissions and the need for emission considerations to feature in policy making.	Supporting programme.
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Proponent body United Nations) 2002	Adopts a 10-year framework of programmes of action seeking to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production and reverse the trend in the loss of natural resources and biodiversity by 2010.	The SPD should support the sustainability aims of Agenda 21 at the local level by reducing impacts on the environment and increasing the use of renewable energy sources.	Supporting programme.
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) (UNESCO)	Article 5 – To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage ... and to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.	The SPD will need to recognise the effect of the convention in relation to the protection of Lewisham's cultural and natural heritage. This is reflected through national planning guidance.	Supporting programme.
Agenda 21 Declaration Rio de Janeiro (1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)	Committed countries to the principles of sustainable development. The Convention came into force on 29 December 1993. It has three main objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve biological diversity • sustainable use of biological diversity • fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of biological diversity. 	Sustainability principles must underpin the SPD and its policies. This involves the integration and balancing of economic, environmental and social objectives. Ensure that the protection and enhancement of the area's biodiversity is accounted.	SA objectives must ensure sustainability underpins all aspects of the SPD. SA objectives must ensure that biodiversity conservation is adequately factored into policies.
Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)	The Convention outlines three main goals for the conservation, protection and enhancement of biological diversity; the conservation of biological diversity, its sustainable use, and the equitable sharing of benefits associated with genetic resources. National strategies and action plans must be implemented by Contracting Parties to achieve these goals.	The SPD will need to recognise the three main goals are reflected in policy.	SA objectives should consider the impacts on biodiversity and view ecosystems holistically, rather than focusing on 'islands' of protected species.
EUROPEAN			
SEA Directive 2001/42/EC	Requires an assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment and prescribes the environmental issues to assess.	The SPD will need to recognise the key environmental issues and address appropriately in policy.	The SA objectives should ensure key environmental issues are assessed and considered.
European spatial declaration on sustainable development Proponent body European Union 1999	The aim is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union.	The SPD should recognise the UK commitment to sustainable development.	Supporting programme.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)	ESDP aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of EU: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic and social cohesion • conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage • more balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	The SPD will need to recognise the need to achieve social and economic cohesion and the need to foster the conservation and management of historical assets and the natural environment.	SA objectives should ensure criteria related to economic and social cohesion, protecting and enhancing historic and cultural heritage, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions are reflected.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)	Environmental objectives and priorities derived from the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy • addressing threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) • combating poverty and social exclusion • dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • managing natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • improving the transport system and land use management. 	The SPD should promote clean energy, address public health, reduce exclusion, respond to issues of aging, promote responsible use of resources and promote accessibility.	SA objectives should ensure sustainability underpins all aspects of the SPD. This involves the integration and balancing of economic, environmental and social objectives.
European Community Biodiversity Strategy 1998	Seeks the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (ecosystems in their natural surroundings).	The SPD will need to address the <i>in situ</i> (i.e. within the natural environment) conservation of species and ecosystems.	The SA objectives should include the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
European Directive on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management (96/62/EC)	The Directives aim to reduce specified air pollutants. Targets: The exceedence limits have been translated into UK law in Air Quality Regulations.	Recognition of need to be aware that the location of development can have a direct effect on improving air quality. SPD requires robust policies relating to improving air quality, which will help to reach attainable targets set within the SEA Framework.	The appraisal framework requires an objective relating to air quality, attainable targets, and recognised indicators that will allow for progress to be effectively monitored.
Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC	The Environmental Noise Directive aims to “define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise”. It furthermore aims at providing a basis for developing EU measures to reduce noise emitted by major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.	The SPD should consider any issues regarding temporary or permanent noise nuisance in the area and help protect or improve the quality of life of people living, studying or working in the area.	SA objectives must include the mitigation of adverse impact on health and well being from the perspective of noise.
European Directive on Establishing a Scheme for Greenhouse Gas Allowance Trading (2003/87/EC)	Introduces a European wide emissions trading scheme. Targets: To reduce emissions by 8% by 2008/12 of 1990 levels, and reduce global emissions by approximately 70% of 1990 levels.	SPD should focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to reduce the boroughs overall carbon footprint in all planning related areas.	The SA objectives must reflect the carbon reduction targets detailed in the Directive and other national legislation.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
European Directive on Landfill (99/31/EC)	The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. Targets: Targets have been translated into UK law.	The SPD policies should aim to reduce waste generation by implementing the waste hierarchy.	The SA objectives must aim to minimise waste generation and maximise sustainable waste management in the borough.
European Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC, as amended in 1991)	The Directive seeks to reduce the quantity of waste going to landfill and introduces the waste hierarchy of prevention, reuse, recycle, recovery, disposal. Targets: Reduce waste going to final disposal by 20% from 2000 to 2010, and 50% by 2050, with special emphasis on cutting hazardous waste.	The SPD policies must seek to implement the waste hierarchy in order to meet the required target for waste minimisation.	The SA objectives must aim to reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal. Indicators and targets are required for the proportion of waste reused/recycled/recovered.
European Directive on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC)	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring member states to introduce robust protection measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species.	The SPD will need to maintain or restore designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species; preserve linear structures (rivers/ streams/ hedgerows/ field boundaries etc) that enable movement and migration of species. Requirement to include an AA and policies to protect listed species and habitats.	The SA objectives must aim to minimise the impact on natural habitats.
European Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds 1979 (79/409/EEC)	The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range.	The SPD will need to take measures to preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds.	SA objectives must aim to preserve habitats for birds.
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	To establish a framework to address pollution of waterways from urban wastewater and agriculture and to improve Europe's waterways. Target: Member States to produce River Basin Management Plans by 2009 and to achieve the environmental objectives of the Plans by 2016.	The SPD is required to include policies on protection and enhancement of water courses and reduce urban wastewater discharge into the river systems.	The SA objectives must aim to protect ground and surface water from incidental, as well as accidental pollution
European Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002)	Seeks a high level of protection of the environment and human health and for general improvement in the environment and quality of life. Targets: None.	The SPD should include robust policies at protecting and enhancing the overall borough environment.	SA objectives must include measures aimed at improving overall environmental quality.
NATIONAL			
Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations 2004	Transposes the SEA directive into UK law.	Given effect through PPS12 and Sustainability Appraisal of LDF.	The SA structure and content must reflect that outlined in the regulations and associated guidance note
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	The Act provides the statutory planning framework for England.	Clause 38 places a duty on local authorities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The local planning authority is required to produce a sustainability appraisal to accompany certain planning documents.	The SA structure and content must reflect that outlined in the regulations and associated guidance note
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Sets out the procedures for the preparation, approval and adoption of SPDs.	Certain parts of the Act need to be adhered to in preparing the LDF.	Although not directly relevant the SA needs to comply with legislation..
Planning and Energy Act 2008	An Act to enable local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans.	The SPD can include policies aimed at increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.	The SA objectives should include measures to mitigate against the effects of climate change.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Energy Act 2008	Among other energy matters, this Act makes provision for electricity generated from renewable sources.	Provides an enabling mechanism for the SPD to make provision for decentralised renewable energy generation.	The SA objectives should include measures to mitigate against the effects of climate change.
Climate Change Act (2008)	The Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK. Targets: 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 - lower than 1990 baseline.	The SPD should reflect objectives for climate change mitigation and adaptation	The sustainability objectives should consider climate change to ensure that the SPD contributes to the target.
Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering sustainable development	Sets out the overarching planning principles and policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system to complement national planning policies.	The SPD should complement PPS1 with policies to assist in the delivery of sustainable development and address climate change to deliver high quality environments.	The SA objectives should reflect the concept of sustainable development as outlined in PPS1.
PPS: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS 1 (2007)	Sets out how planning should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to climate change.	The policy framework established by the SPD will need to ensure the delivery of energy efficient development which is resilient to climate change and minimises negative impacts on biodiversity supported by a sustainable transport network.	The SA objectives should include measures to mitigate against the effects of climate change.
PPS3 Housing	Sets out the complementary relationship between planning and housing provision. Targets: 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land or through conversions to existing buildings.	Housing is primarily addressed in the Core Strategy but the SPD will need to incorporate high quality design.	The SA objectives should take account of housing provision, standards, mix and tenure.
PPS 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth	Sets out the policy framework for planning for sustainable economic development.	The SPD will need to have regard to the requirement to deliver economic development in a sustainable form, the need to protect the viability and vitality of town centres and the need to promote thriving rural communities. These social and economic priorities will need to be balanced against environmental impacts.	The SA objectives should support sustainable economic growth and development.
PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment	The overarching aim is that historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations.	The SPD will need to recognise the importance of conserving and recording heritage assets as well as ensuring their continued viability through appropriate uses. This has sustainability benefits through the re-use of existing resources and preservation of social context.	The SA objectives should address the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets.
PPS9 Biodiversity and geological conservation	Local authorities must take into account the protection of existing biodiversity and geological resources within their jurisdiction in making planning decisions.	The SPD will need to have regard to the requirement to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology in relation to new development. This relates to both specific sites and wider biodiversity. Of particular note is the guidance relating to the mitigation of impact of development on the natural environment.	The SA objectives should include measures to protect and enhance the borough's local biodiversity and conserve important geology.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
PPS10 Planning for sustainable waste management	Sets out the Government's policies on sustainable waste management and provides guidance on LDF preparation and on determining planning applications.	The SPD will need to address the sustainable waste management. In particular it will have to help ensure that facilities to allow the collection and treatment of waste are in place whilst ensuring that essential facilities are located appropriately and minimise environmental impacts.	The SA objectives should seek to minimise waste generation and increase recycling.
PPS12 Local spatial planning	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of LDFs.	The council will need to ensure the full involvement of communities in the preparation of the SPD so as to create a framework for investment and that promotes economic, environmental and social well being for the area, creates a positive framework for action on climate change and contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.	The SA must comply with the requirements of the Act and appraise the SPDs economic, social and environmental sustainability.
PPG13 Transport	Integrate land use planning and transport at national, regional and local levels in order to promote sustainability objectives including sustainable transport, accessibility and social inclusion.	The SPD should policies that promote sustainable urban design principles that will in turn reduce the need for travel, increase accessibility and reduce car travel.	The SA objective must include measures to reduce car dependence and encourage sustainable transport.
PPG14 Development on unstable land	Advice on development of unstable land to ensure that the physical constraints are accounted for when planning developments.	The SPD must take account of PPG14.	The SA objectives should ensure safety levels are considered in site selection for future development.
PPG17 Planning for open space sport and recreation	Criteria for assessing the need for recreational and leisure facilities and identifying deficiencies in public open space.	The SPD will need to assist in the delivery of an accessible network of public open spaces and built facilities to meet the recreation needs of Lewisham's communities.	SA objectives should include measures that protect and maintain adequate levels of open space and aim to improve the health and well-being of the population by promoting accessibility to leisure.
PPG19 Outdoor advertisement control	Aims to ensure that outdoor advertising contributes positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared-for environment.	The SPD should include policies that promote best practice urban design principles sensitive to local context.	The SA objectives should contain measures that seek to enhance the borough's streetscape.
PPS22 Renewable energy	The emphasis is on the promotion of renewable energy via the planning system. Targets: To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020. Local authorities should also take into account regional targets for renewable energy generation.	The SPD will need to promote the development of all types of alternative energy resources in appropriate locations and formats. Although sustainable in their own right the potential environmental consequences of some forms of renewable energy will need to be considered.	The SA objectives should include measures to encourage the use of renewable energy in order to mitigate against climate change.
PPS23 Planning and pollution control	Sets out the Government's strategy on planning and pollution control, including contaminated land.	The SPD should take account of the risks posed by potentially polluting land uses and the risks of development on contaminated land. Potential impacts on all parts of the environment will need to be considered from pollution sources.	The SA objectives should contain measures that seek to minimise pollution including the management of contaminated land.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
PPS 25 Development and flood risk	Sets out Government policy on development and flood risk.	Flooding is primarily addressed in the Core Strategy but the SPD should ensure flood risk is managed and mitigate against the risk of flooding.	SA objectives should measures to minimise and mitigate against the risk of flooding.
Noise Policy Statement for England, March 2010	The Noise Policy Statement for England aims to provide the necessary clarity and direction to enable decisions to be made regarding what is an acceptable noise burden to place on society. To avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.	The SPD should consider any issues regarding temporary or permanent noise nuisance in the area and help protect or improve the quality of life of people living, studying or working in the area.	SA objectives must include the mitigation of adverse impact on health and well being from the perspective of noise.
Community Infrastructure Levy: An overview	The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge which local authorities in England can levy on most types of new development. The proceeds will provide new local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the expected level of development in line with local authorities' DPDs.	Infrastructure planning is fundamental to the delivery of the borough's vision. The SPD should support the implementation of CIL.	The SA needs to highlight the need for partnership working to improve the delivery and provision of infrastructure (physical, social and green) in response to the needs of the local communities.
By Design: Urban Design in the planning system	Sets out the Government's aim to encourage better urban design.	The SPD should include policies promoting good urban design relevant to local context.	SA objectives must include those promoting sustainable urban design.
Planning and access for disabled people: A good practice guide	The guide aims to improve accessibility levels for disabled people by the adoption of appropriate urban design strategies.	The SPD should address accessibility for people with disabilities both in the public realm and proposed developments to maximise social inclusion.	The SA objectives must include measures that improve accessibility for all people in the community.
UK Air Quality Strategy 'Working together for clean air'	Everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.	Local authorities are encouraged to develop their own strategies and advice on air quality.	The SA objectives should include measures that aim to improve ambient air quality in the borough.
Our energy, our future, creating a low carbon economy	To replace and update energy infrastructure to address depleting energy resources and climate change.	The SPD should ensure the use of resources is sustainable and access to renewable energy promoted.	The use of resources and the potential for renewable energy should be addressed.
Waste Strategy for England	The Strategy seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources • Break the link between economic growth and waste growth • Most products should be used or their materials recycled • Recover energy from other wastes 	The SPD should ensure provision is made to ensure waste reduction and reuse.	An objective for waste should be included in the sustainability objectives.
Environment Agency, Creating a better place strategy 2010-2015	The strategy shows how the EA will work in specific areas to achieve its aims relating to biodiversity, climate change, flood risk, creating sustainable places and waste management.	The SPD should ensure issues relating to biodiversity, climate change, flood risk, creating sustainable places and waste management are adequately addressed.	The SA objectives should include measures aimed at positively addressing biodiversity, climate change, flood risk, and waste management.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Thames Catchment Flood Management plan and TE2100 Plan	Provides an overview of flood risk in the Thames catchment and sets out the EAs preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.	The SPD needs to ensure flood risk is addressed and appropriately managed.	The SA objectives should include a measure to address and manage flood risk.
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	Pressures facing the water environment in this river basin district, and the actions that will address them. Targets: 2015, 22% of surface waters (rivers, lakes estuaries and coastal waters) to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element; 25% of surface waters at good or better ecological status; and 17% of groundwater bodies at good overall status by 2015.	The SPD should ensure water quality can be managed and improved as part of site development.	The SA objectives should address water quality.
Climate Change and the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2007)	Provides an overview of climate change impacts on the historic environment, and of the impacts associated with responses to climate change.	The SPD should recognise the impact of climate change on Creekside's heritage assets and wider historic environment and ensure mitigation measures are appropriate.	The SA objectives should properly anticipate potential impacts on Lewisham's heritage assets and wider historic environment.
Draft Guidance on Setting (English Heritage, 2010)	Shows how the settings of heritage assets should be defined in a development planning context, and how they should be managed.	The SPD should consider the setting of heritage assets.	The SA objectives should properly anticipate potential impacts on Creekside's heritage assets and wider historic environment.
Building in Context (English Heritage, CABE 2007)	Provides case-study examples of how new development can respond well to historic character in terms of design.	The SPD should properly anticipate potential impacts of development on Creekside's heritage assets and wider historic environment.	The SA objectives should properly anticipate potential impacts on Creekside's heritage assets and wider historic environment.
Streets for All (English Heritage, 2006)	Shows how public realm upgrades can be designed to be appropriate to and enhance the historic environment.	The SPD should properly anticipate potential impacts of development on Creekside's heritage assets and wider historic environment.	The SA objectives should properly anticipate potential impacts on Creekside's heritage assets and wider historic environment.
Draft National Planning Policy Framework	The NPPF consolidates national planning policy and sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. These policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development.	The SPD will need to reflect the objectives and requirements outlined in the NPPF.	The SA objectives should reflect the key issues raised in the NPPF objectives.
REGIONAL			
The London Plan (2011)	Strategic policies for spatial planning and development across London to ensure London develops in a sustainable manner. Targets: Various targets relating to housing, climate change, transport	The SPD policies must be in general conformity with the London Plan as it is part of the borough's development plan.	The SA objectives should address the main policy objectives contained in the London Plan.
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2010)	Concentrates on policies to promote healthy living and sets out measures to tackle London's air quality problem. Targets: Reduction in NO ₂ and PM ₁₀	The SPD should include a policy aimed at improving air quality in line with that in the London Plan and the Council's own Air Quality Management Plan.	The SA objectives should include a measure aimed at improving air quality.
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2010)	Sets out to encourage the expansion of opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life.	The SPD should include policies that promote employment and actively engage in London's economic growth.	The SA objectives should include measures that seek to encourage sustainable economic growth.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
The Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)	Sets policies and proposals to protect and care for London's biodiversity by encouraging the greening of the built environment and the use of open spaces in ecologically sensitive ways.	The SPD should include policies that protect wildlife habitat and recognise opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity in the borough.	The SA objectives should contain measures that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2010)	Sets out the Mayor's proposals for developing and promoting cultural life in London.	SPD policies should aim to improve the cultural and social aspects of life.	The collective SA objectives should aim to ensure the enhancement of cultural and social growth.
London Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2008)	Presents adaptation measures to address climate change within London.	The SPD policies should seek to ensure relevant adaptation is done at the local level to support the strategy.	SA objectives should be underpinned by the overriding objective of reducing the impacts and adapting to the effects of climate change.
The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)	Details priority areas for transport that directly or indirectly, benefit the environment and the London community. Targets: Increase in rail capacity and cycling	The SPD policies should aim to complement the transport priorities for action set out in the Strategy.	SA objectives should contain measures that seek to reduce the need for car travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.
Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008)	Reduce London's waste generation by 2020 and to sustainably manage the waste created. Targets: Targets are included within the London Plan	The SPD should contain a policy on waste management that ensures compliance with the London Plan and also ensures that the objectives of the waste hierarchy.	The SA objectives must include measures that seek to reduce waste production and sustainably manage waste.
Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy	Minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living, working and visiting London, using the best available practises and technology. Targets: Targets are reflected within the London Plan	Protect noise sensitive land uses from noisy development and activities.	SA objectives should include measures to minimise adverse effects of noise by separating incompatible land uses or mitigating impacts.
London Housing Strategy (2010)	Raise aspirations and promote opportunity: by producing affordable homes, particularly for families, and by increasing opportunities for home ownership; Improve homes and transform neighbourhoods: by improving design quality, by greening homes, by promoting successful, strong and mixed communities and by tackling empty homes. Targets: Targets are reflected within the London Plan	The SPD should support the strategy's objectives relating to housing provision, design and energy efficiency.	Sustainability objectives should consider the quality and affordability of housing supply.
Revised London View Management Framework SPG 2010	New development needs to comply with appropriate viewing corridors that are located both within and across the borough.	Consider the impact of site allocations on strategic views and the historic environment.	Sustainability objectives should include the quality of the townscape.
London Tree and Woodland Framework	Plant the right trees in the right places to enhance the environment and quality of life.	The SPD can facilitate the protection and provision of trees.	Sustainability objectives should relate to landscape features, including trees.
The London Rivers Action Plan	Identifies the Ravensbourne River for naturalisation. Targets: Supports the London Plan's biodiversity target to restore 15km of river (across London) by 2015, and implement London Plan Blue Ribbon policies.	The SPD should ensure river restoration is facilitated through the development process where relevant and access to rivers is maintained and provided.	Sustainability objectives should cover river restoration, access to rivers and an acknowledge the positive role rivers and river restoration play in biodiversity, climate change and flood risk management.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Mayor's Best Practice Guidance on Health Issues in Planning	BPG promotes the Mayor's statutory duty to promote the health of Londoners. The guide helps boroughs tackle health inequalities and promote healthy developments. This guide will also help local authorities to meet their obligations to promote wellbeing in their boroughs.	The SPD should ensure policies support the delivery of healthy communities through development and access to services and facilities.	SA objectives should appraise health and seek to reduce health inequalities
Mayor's Supplementary Guidance Sustainable Design and Construction	The SPD seeks to ensure future developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.	The SPD should reflect key considerations relating to the SPD.	SA objective should seek to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources are reduce the impacts of climate change through energy efficient design and construction.
Mayor's Supplementary Guidance Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment	The SPD seeks to ensure the promotion of an inclusive accessible environment	The SPD should reflect key considerations relating to the SPD.	Sustainability objectives should cover accessibility for all and inclusivity.
Mayor's Supplementary Guidance Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation	The SPD seeks to ensure the provision for children of free and accessible spaces offering high quality play opportunities.	The SPD will need to reflect key considerations relating to the SPD.	Sustainability objectives should include accessible open space and access for all.
LOCAL			
Lewisham Unitary Development Plan (2004)	Sets out the Council's statutory saved planning policies.	The SPD should enable saved UDP policies to be incorporated where relevant.	SA objectives should be used to appraise all SPD policies that can lead to saved UDP policies being included in the LDF.
Lewisham Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS)	The SCS sets out the vision for the borough up until 2020 and includes objectives to improve social, environmental and economic outcomes for the borough. The SCS is critically important when formulating the Core Strategy's vision for the borough.	The SPD vision should be informed by that of the SCS. The SPD also needs to be in broad conformity and implement the SCS objectives.	The SA objectives will appraise all elements of the SPD including the vision which is derived from the SCS.
Lewisham Core Strategy (2011)	The Core Strategy provides the spatial planning framework for the borough and is underpinned by five strategic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration and growth areas • Providing new homes • Growing the local economy • Environmental management • Building a sustainable community 	The SPD needs to support the implementation of the Core Strategy.	The SA should seek for the SPD to primarily avoid, and secondarily minimise and compensate for, any significant negative effects on the community, in social and economic terms, or the environment.
Community Safety Strategy (2008-2011) (SCS), Safer Lewisham Plan (2009-10)	Sets out the results of the Strategic Assessment which identifies the key crime and disorder issues that face the borough, and the multi-agency actions that will be deployed to address them.	SPD policies should aim to improve community safety by design and seek to improve education, economic growth and employment levels.	The SA objectives should contain measures reducing crime and the fear of crime.
Lewisham Corporate Plan	The purpose of the Corporate Plan is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out the Council's vision, values, strategic direction and key priorities for action up to 2009 and beyond • outline the Council's contribution to the delivery of the SCS 	The SPD should have regard to the corporate priorities which are set out in the SCS and the Corporate Plan.	Sustainability appraisal objectives should have regard to those contained in the Plan.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Lewisham Regeneration Strategy 2008-20	The strategy details twelve objectives that relate to three broad themes - people, prosperity and place. The strategy complements the SCS.	The SPD should contain regeneration policies that complement the borough's regeneration strategy and the SCS as part of a coherent strategic policy approach.	The SA objectives should contain objectives that seek to ensure the sustainable development of the borough in suitable locations.
Healthier Communities – A health and well-being framework for Lewisham	The Strategy seeks to improve the health outcomes for Lewisham residents by adopting preventative measures and other innovative approaches.	The SPD should complement meeting the objectives of the strategy.	The SA objectives should contain a measure seeking to enhance the health levels in the borough.
Lewisham Borough Sports Plan 2010-13	The Strategy provides a vision for sport to increase opportunities to participate in sport at all levels and for all ages	The SPD should seek to promote active lifestyles by protecting and maintaining open spaces and improving the quality of sports facilities in the borough.	The SA objectives should contain a measure seeking to enhance the health wellbeing levels in the borough.
Social Inclusion Strategy 2005-13	This strategy centres around five broad themes. It identifies the links between the council's existing strategies and services to enable more joined-up working.	Social sustainability should be a key element in the SPD. This requires the promotion of sustainable transport and accessibility for all, implementing good urban design principles and the promotion of health, well being and education for all in the community. Good urban design principles will also enhance social inclusion.	The SA objectives should contain measures to promote social inclusion, measured by the SPD efforts at improving urban design, transport, education and promoting health and well-being in the borough.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan – A Natural Renaissance For Lewisham	The key objective is the protection and enhancement of areas suitable for wildlife in the borough and to increase citizens' access to nature, even in urban areas.	The SPD should aim to protect BAP habitat and species by advocating that new development be sensitively sited and biodiversity enhancements be promoted.	The SA should seek for the SPD to primarily avoid, and secondarily minimise and compensate for, any significant negative effects upon biodiversity.
Lewisham Housing Strategy 2009 -2014	Focuses on delivering the right housing mix to meet the housing needs and aspirations of all the borough's residents and achieving the wider goals expressed within the SCS.	The SPD should support housing provision and enhance housing quality.	SA objectives should contain measures providing sufficient housing of appropriate quality, mix and tenure.
Better futures: Lewisham's Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2009-2014	The Strategy complements the objectives of the Lewisham Housing Strategy and seeks to prevent homelessness by providing long term and sustainable housing and promoting opportunities and independence for people in housing need by improving access to childcare, health, education, training and employment.	The SPD should support housing provision and enhance housing quality to address social sustainability.	SA objectives should contain measures providing sufficient housing of appropriate quality, mix and tenure and improve access to, and opportunities for, childcare, health, education, training and employment.
Lewisham Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012	The Plan focuses on implementing actions to improve a number of key outcomes for children and young people which will improve their lives and life chances.	The SPD should include policies that support education, health and well being, employment, open space and community facilities that will improve the life prospects for the borough's young people.	The SA objectives should include measures that support the improvements to life outcomes for residents –promotion of education, employment, housing and leisure and community facilities.
Lewisham Municipal Waste Strategy	The Strategy aims to minimise Lewisham's annual growth in waste. Targets: Annual growth in waste less than the national 3% average, increase the amount of household waste that is recycled and composted, ensure 100% of Lewisham's population is served by recyclable kerbside collection.	The SPD should support the waste hierarchy.	The SA objectives should contain a measure that promotes the waste hierarchy and seeks to minimise the generation of waste.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Lewisham Carbon Reduction and Climate Change Strategy 2008	The Strategy is based on achieving a lasting and sustained decrease in emissions of CO ₂ working with strategic partners and with citizens. Targets: Overall reduction in CO ₂	The SPD should contain policies that reduce demand for energy, increase energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy and tackle fuel poverty.	The SA objectives should include measures that aim to reduce the borough's carbon footprint.
Lewisham Local Air Quality Action Plan 2008	The key aim is to bring about change to reduce emissions (NO ₂ and PM ₁₀) from main source of pollution (road transport) in a cost-effective and proportionate way through Area Quality Management Areas (AQMA) with designated geographical boundaries. Targets: Reduction in NO ₂ and PM ₁₀	The SPD should adopt policies aimed at improving air quality.	The SA objectives should include a measure that seeks to improve air quality across the borough.
Lewisham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)	In accordance with PPS25, the study identifies and provides advice to the Council on the suitability of development in areas at varying risks of flooding across the borough.	The SPD should include appropriate policies to ensure the findings of the SFRA are taken into account to reduce flood risk.	The SA objectives should contain a measure that seeks to minimise and mitigate the risk of flooding in the borough.
Lewisham Flood Risk and Development Sequential Test (2009)	The sequential test identifies potential development sites and steers development to areas at lowest flood risk. Where there are no reasonable alternative sites in an area of lower flood risk, authorities must ensure that measures are incorporated that render the proposed development's vulnerability to flooding appropriate to the probability of flooding in the area.	The SPD should include appropriate policies to ensure the findings of the sequential test are taken into account to reduce flood risk.	The SA objectives should contain a measure that seeks to minimise and mitigate the risk of flooding in the borough.
Lewisham Local Implementation Plan (Transport) (2010) (LIP)	The LIP is a statutory plan to implement the London Mayor's Transport Strategy.	The SPD policies should reflect the objectives of the LIP.	SA objectives contain a measure that seeks to reduce car travel and increase sustainable transport.
Health, Well-Being and Care – Lewisham Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) (2009)	A joint collaboration between the Council and Lewisham Primary Care Trust(PCT). The JSNA identifies key themes for action aimed at improving long term health and influence the long term commissioning priorities of health infrastructure providers in the borough.	The JSNA will inform the preparation of the SPD.	The SA objectives should include a measure that seeks to improve the health and well-being of the borough's residents.
Lewisham Leisure and Open Space Study (2009)	This strategy aims to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a PPG 17 compliant review • a borough playing pitch strategy • an implementation and prioritised investment plan for the Playing Pitch Strategy. 	The SPD should include policies on open space to promote accessibility and enhancement where possible.	The SA objectives should include measures to protect and maintain open spaces and biodiversity across the borough.
Lewisham Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008) and the South East London Sub-regional SHMA (2009)	The SHMA assesses housing provision and need within the borough and the five south east London boroughs. It outlines recommendations for the level of affordable housing and tenure mix, and identifies areas as well as specific groups within the borough and sub-region who may have different housing requirements.	The SPD should include appropriate policies as they relate to housing provision, mix and affordability.	The SA objectives should include a measure that seeks to facilitate housing provision, including its mix and tenure, and to ensure decent homes for all.

Other plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement Plan (2010)	The improvement plan provides an analysis of the river's character and shows how development and recreation uses along its route can protect and enhance its key characteristics.	The SPD policies should protect and enhance the Ravensbourne River Corridor and the activities along its length.	The SA objectives should include measures to ensure the protection and enhancement of open space, biodiversity conservation, promotion of walking and cycling, management of flood risk and appropriate mitigation, enhancement of townscapes and landscape, provision of opportunities to enhance health and well-being and access to leisure services.
Lewisham Borough Wide Character Study 2010	The character study provide a description of the physical form of the borough, its origins, places, streets and buildings to provide an understanding of the particular attributes of the London Borough of Lewisham.	The SPD should include policies to ensure the form, character and special attributes of Creekside are preserved and enhanced.	The SA objectives should include a measure to ensure development impacts positively on the character of Creekside including its historic assets.
Lewisham Conservation Area Management Plans	Provides guidance for the management of the borough's conservation areas.	The SPD should anticipate potential impacts of development on Creekside's heritage assets and wider historic environment.	The SA objectives should properly anticipate potential impacts on Creekside's heritage assets and wider historic environment.
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives (PCT with LB Lewisham) 2009	The strategy is linked in to the Children and Young People's plan and is a partnership strategy to promote healthy weight and lives in children, young people and their families.	The SPD should ensure health issues are integrated into planning policy.	The SA objectives should improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health.
Control of Pollution and Noise from Demolition and Construction Sites Code of Practice May 2008	The main aim of the guidance is to control noise and dust from construction sites. Development sites can be a major source of local air quality and noise issues during both the construction and demolition phases. Therefore, the guidance helps developers and authorities assess the risks from a site and then select appropriate mitigation measures in order to prevent or minimise emissions of dust and/or noise.	The SPD should refer developers to the Guidance and request that they prepare a plan for managing the emissions beforehand, in order to se the impacts on local air quality and reduce the number of complaints from neighbours.	The SA objectives should improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health.

APPENDIX 3 Baseline information (Task A2)

A3.1 Climate

Carbon emissions and energy consumption

There is a consensus among experts that human activities are contributing to climate change through the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This has implications for the way we use and manage resources, particularly the future supply, availability and use of energy. The built environment, and the way people use their environment, contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and therefore sustainable development plays a critical role in tackling climate change. The full effects of climate change are unknown but climate risks which are expected to intensify in London over the coming decades include flooding, higher and unseasonal temperatures, urban heat island effect and limited water resources including drought, all impacting our quality of life.⁵

A significant contributor to climate change is the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere. According to the Department for Energy and Climate Change (2011) the total CO₂ emissions for Lewisham between 2005 and 2009 are reducing annually and the per capita reduction rate is at 17.4% since 2005. This is shown on Table A1. The figure exceeds the target of 8.5% set by the Council. The total CO₂ emission in Lewisham is 998,000 tonnes and contributed 2.35% of London's total CO₂ emissions. The largest source of emissions are from the domestic sector followed by road transport. At just 3.8 tonnes per person, Lewisham has the lowest per capita carbon emissions in inner London, the second lowest in the capital as a whole (after Redbridge) and the fourth lowest in the UK. There has been a decrease in London's per capita emissions falling by 12.7% from 6.3 tonnes person to 5.5 tonnes. This is shown in Table A2.

The GLA notes that by far the largest contributor to domestic emissions is space heating and cooling, which produce three times as many emissions as either water heating or appliances, and ten times as many as lighting.⁶ It also notes that the domestic sector could contribute 39% of the total savings of 20 million tonnes of CO₂ identified in the Mayor's Climate Change Strategy. Improving housing standards, insulation and energy efficiency, and providing sustainable decentralised energy can all contribute to reducing emission levels.

⁵ Where temperatures in urban areas, particularly at night are warmer than non-urban areas

⁶ Housing in London: The Evidence Base for the Mayor's Housing Strategy, September 2007

Table A1 Annual CO₂ emission (tonnes) in Lewisham 2005 to 2009

Lewisham	Industry and commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total	Population ('000s, mid-year estimate)	Per capita emissions (t)	Per capita reduction since 2005 (%)
2005	315	581	282	1,180	254	4.6	17.4
2006	316	572	277	1,166	257	4.5	
2007	306	556	278	1,141	259	4.4	
2008	264	556	267	1,088	262	4.2	
2009	239	500	258	998	265	3.8	

Source: DECC, 2011

Table A2 Annual CO₂ emission (tonnes) in Greater London 2005 to 2009

Greater London	Industry and commercial	Domestic	Road transport	Total	Population ('000s, mid-year estimate)	Per capita emissions (t)	Per capita reduction since 2005 (%)
2005	20,389	17,291	9,239	46,966	7,485	6.3	12.7
2006	21,738	17,193	9,114	48,089	7,547	6.4	
2007	20,977	16,807	9,050	46,876	7,602	6.2	
2008	21,157	16,865	8,664	46,726	7,668	6.1	
2009	18,752	15,232	8,419	42,441	7,753	5.5	

Source: DECC, 2011

The emissions for Lewisham reflect its small industrial and commercial base and predominantly residential character with older properties, and its limited Underground services.

The Greater London Authority notes that by far the largest contributor to domestic emissions is space heating and cooling, which produce three times as many emissions as either water heating or appliances, and ten times as many as lighting.⁷ It also notes that the domestic sector could contribute 39% of the total savings of 20 million tonnes of CO₂ identified in the Mayor's Climate Change Strategy. Improving housing standards, insulation and energy efficiency, and providing sustainable decentralised energy can all contribute to reducing emission levels.

The percentage of homes that do not meet decent homes standards in the borough is reducing; however there is still a need to improve this. This is also the case for Deptford Creekside where only 23% of the council owned social rented accommodation in the Crossfields Estate currently meets the Decent Homes Standard⁸.

The Council is proactively working to address climate change issues. The borough was awarded Beacon Status in 2005/06 for work on sustainable energy and has a wide variety of programmes aimed at energy efficiency and reducing CO₂ emissions. To implement its goals the Council has a Corporate Sustainability Board and in July 2008 published a Carbon Reduction and Climate Change Strategy to ensure it leads by example on energy efficiency. The Council's ambition is

⁷ Housing in London: The Evidence Base for the Mayor's Housing Strategy, September 2007

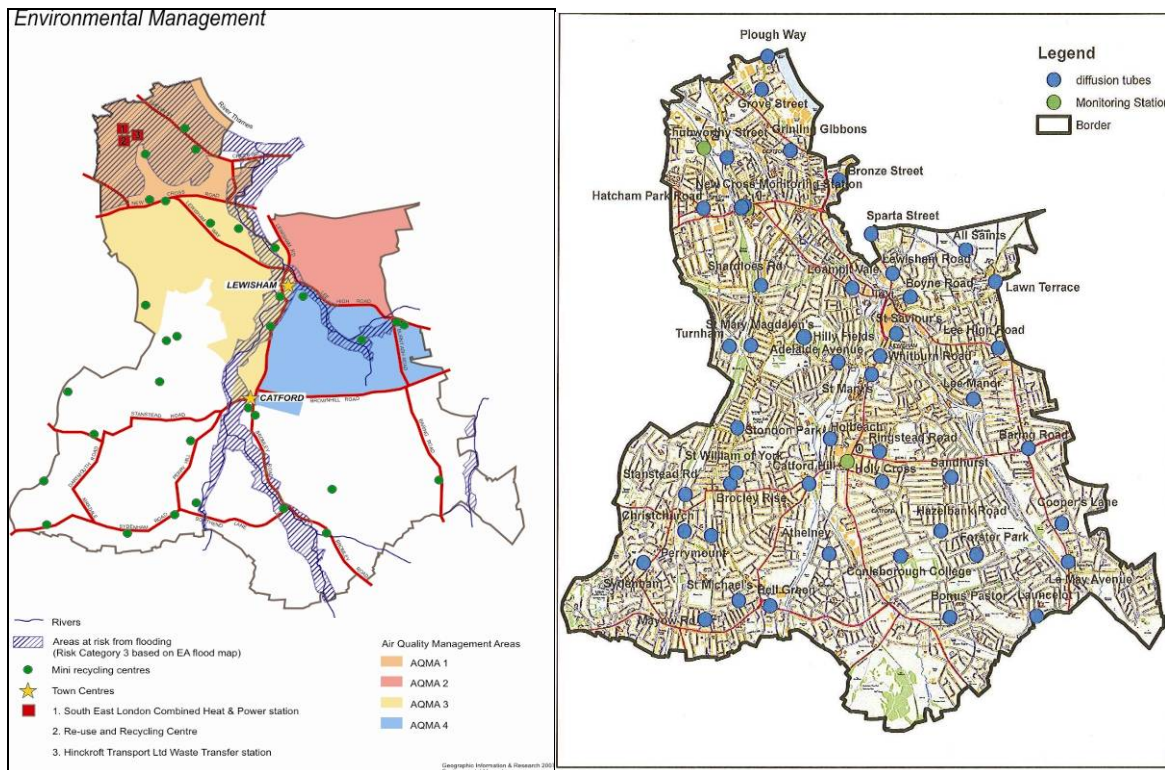
⁸ Lewisham Homes Asset Management System

for Lewisham to play a leading role in responding to climate change locally, regionally and nationally with the aim of achieving the lowest amount per capita CO₂ emissions in London. Any future residential development will need to meet Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 or higher. Level 4 will provide greater energy efficiency (heating and cooling) as well as water efficiency features to improve biodiversity such as a green/living roof.

A3.2 Air

There are five air quality management areas (AQMAs) in the borough, located where the level of pollutants is higher than the acceptable threshold. National Air Quality Objective (NAQO) for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is set at 40µg/m³ as an annual average. In urban areas, this is the most difficult target to meet. Road traffic is the main source of air pollution in the borough. Excessive road traffic, which affects areas of poor air quality, is considered to be one of the main modern 'environmental stress' factors.

Figure A1 Air Quality Management Areas in Lewisham and Monitoring Stations



Road traffic is the main source of air pollution in the borough. Excessive road traffic, which affects areas of poor air quality, is considered to be one of the main modern 'environmental stress' factors.

Deptford Creekside lies within AQMA 1. The two closest monitoring locations to the area on New Cross Road (near New Cross Gate Station) and one in Blackheath Hill in Greenwich. The most

local monitoring station which has recently been set up is a diffusion tube station located within the Deptford Creekside area on Bronze Street. The results for 2011 at the Bronze Street station indicate an annual average of $31.58\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, below the NAQO of $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. However, New Cross Road station and Blackheath Hill in Greenwich indicate that the area around the A2 is exceeding pollution levels for road transport as set out in the Lewisham Air Quality Action Plan. With predicted population growth there is a current and future need to increase the use of sustainable modes of transport. Deptford Creekside has a good provision and access to public transport but will need to improve its pedestrian and cycle routes to Deptford, Greenwich and Lewisham town centres and train stations further.

Exposure to higher levels than $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is most likely to affect those who have a pre-existing respiratory illness as it causes irritation of the nose, throat and airways. However, the objectives do not necessarily represent 'safe' levels and it is agreed that authorities should continue to work to improve air quality and not just aim to meet the targets.

The borough's air quality will remain an important issue that needs to be addressed. The Council adopted an Air Quality Action Plan in 2008. The focus of which is mainly concerned with reducing emissions from road transport, with an emphasis on balancing supply side measures, such as improved walking, cycling and public transport, and demand side management, such as traffic restraint and regulation. The implementation of the London Low Emission Zone is expected to have the highest benefit in improving air quality within Lewisham AQMAs.

The Council's fourth review and assessment (Updating and Screening Assessment) of air quality was conducted in June 2009. There is a risk of the annual mean objective being exceeded for nitrogen dioxide and for particles PM10. The Detailed Assessment concluded that the Council should maintain the designated AQMAs and continue the programme of monitoring which was expanded in 2010 to measure PM10 in a location where fugitive sources were believed to be an issue.⁹

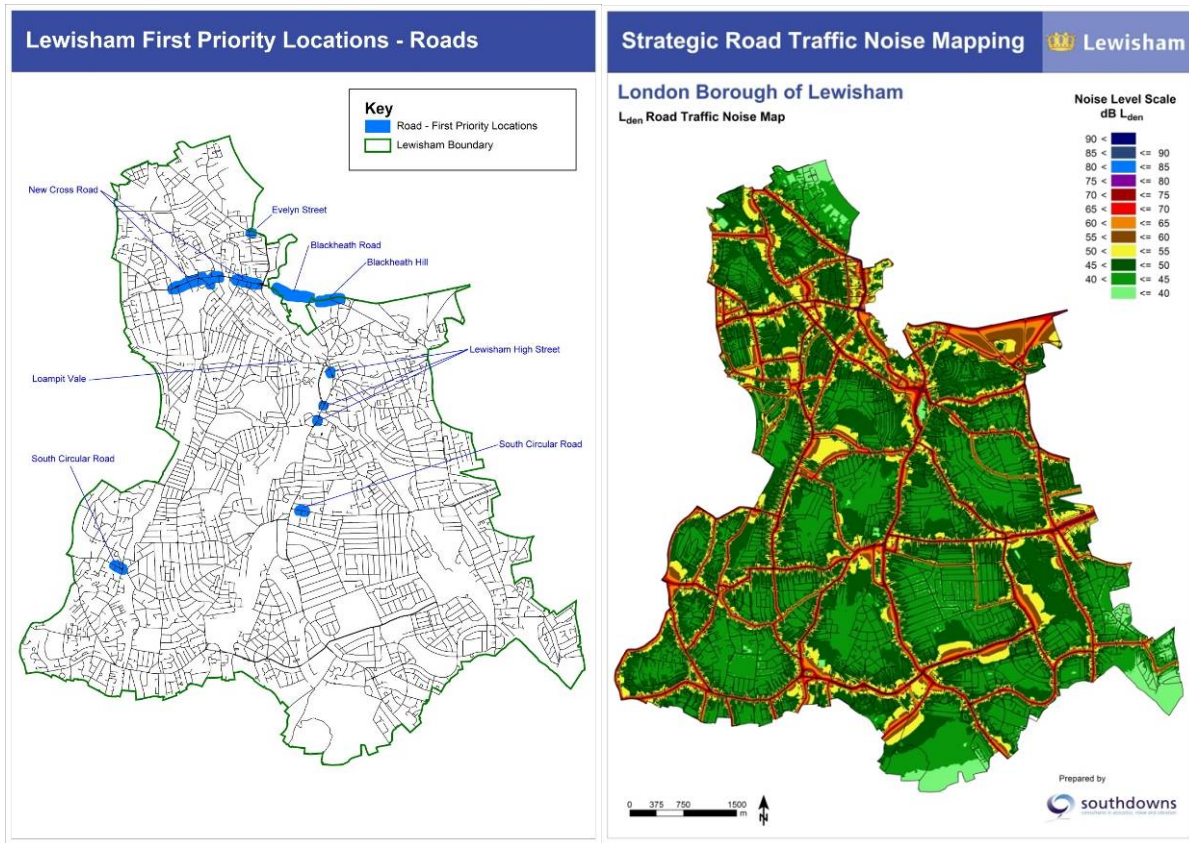
A3.3 Noise

Lewisham has recently completed a noise map of the road traffic network in its borough. This has been produced with the use of a full road traffic noise model and has been developed to a level of detail equivalent to those prepared for DEFRA's Noise Mapping England. The maps will provide the Local Planning Authority with an interactive strategic tool for its own Borough wide planning considerations.

DEFRA have indicated 1st Priority Areas, and are presently drawing up Action Plans to reduce noise in these targeted areas. Lewisham's noise map indicates Deptford Creekside is surrounded by high levels of traffic noise along Creek Road, Deptford Bridge/New Cross Road area which are also part of the 1st Priority Areas targeted for improvement.

⁹ Air Quality Action Plan 2008

Figure A2 Key roads in Lewisham



These plans will allow the Council to carry out scenario testing for different mitigation options, accurately assessing the effectiveness of different approaches and assist DEFRA in reporting on viable actions within these areas. The map will also assist in defining quiet areas within the borough, required under the same Directive.

A3.4 Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Open space in Lewisham, in public and private ownership, makes up nearly 14% of the Borough's land area. There are nearly 300 hectares of Metropolitan Open Land and just over 300 hectares of land designated as a Site of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINC). Deptford Creekside enjoys the legal protection of two Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINC), The Creek and Sue Godfrey Nature Park.

The Creek and the land encompassing the Creekside Discovery Centre are designated as an SINC of Metropolitan Importance. The Creek provides an important linear feature that forms the basis of a wildlife corridor and is therefore considered important to sustain biodiversity. The daily surge of the tide into the Creek as well as its abandoned industrial landscape has produced a lively local wildlife habitat. Species such as bats, black redstart and spawning fish are local to the Creek but numbers have suffered marked declines. High density residential development can cause overshadowing and/or artificial light spill over the Creek which can cause a negative

effect on local species and habitats and needs therefore careful consideration/monitoring. As a champion of the Creek, the Creekside Discovery Centre has been critical to raising awareness as well as protecting and enhancing the local environment of the Creek. To continue providing and expanding its functions, the Creekside Discover Centre requires support.

The Sue Godfrey Nature Park is an SINIC of Borough Importance Grade 2. A mixture of rough grassland, scrub and ruderal vegetation occupy the site. More than 200 species of wild flowers, shrubs and trees have been recorded growing here over the last 15 years. Such a diversity of plants supports a wide variety of invertebrates. At least six species of butterflies, one species of grasshopper and one bush-cricket breed on this site. This is a good number for an inner London site, and is likely to increase in the near future as the trees and shrubs mature.

Sue Godfrey Nature Park suffers from the sorts of pressures which are typical of inner urban nature reserves, especially those with open access. The recent development on the north side of Berthon Street has greatly increased use of the site by people and dogs, with resulting wear and tear. Management is necessary to maintain the current high diversity of species and habitats. Much of this is carried out by local volunteers, with occasional assistance from the Council's nature conservation section. Additional resources are also needed for information leaflets and to help to realise the site's potential for use by local schools. Natural England provided funds for the production of interpretative panels for the site, which are located adjacent to the Church Street entrance and at the north-east entrance to the nature reserve.

A3.5 Soil

The principal (or major) aquifer in Lewisham relates to small outcrops of the Chalk aquifer in the north of the borough. The Thanet Sand formation is a secondary (or minor) aquifer which is also as it is in hydraulic continuity with the Chalk. The Environment Agency designate source protection zones around groundwater abstractions used for drinking water purposes for the protection of groundwater supply. There is a large inner source protection zone for the public drinking water abstraction at Deptford which takes from the Chalk aquifer. There are shallow gravel deposits along the river valleys of the River Thames, Ravensbourne, Quaggy and Pool, which will also be important in terms of groundwater protection due to the shallow nature of the deposits.

Land contamination from historical sources poses a particularly high risk to groundwater used for human consumption in the area of the lower Ravensbourne valley between Lewisham and Deptford. Redevelopment of sites within the Deptford Creekside area are located within the inner Source Protection Zone for Deptford Pumping Station and therefore pose a much higher risk potentially than those on the London Clay in Catford or Bell Green.

In the north of the borough bordering the Thames much of the land has a long industrial heritage with the potential for many historical activities which could have implications for soil and groundwater contamination. A significant proportion of this land will be remediated in time via the planning process. However, as a major aquifer underlies this part of the area, the authority will make it a key aim of its inspection programme that controlled waters are protected.

The Thanet Wharf development site is the only site that has been investigated by the EA as a result of a planning application or voluntary submission in the area. The Council and the EA have also protected Deptford Creek from pollution where development has occurred within this area.

A3.6 Water

Flood zones

The London Borough of Lewisham has some land within flood zones 2 and 3. Flood zone 2 represents the 1 in 1000 year probability of flooding, and flood zone 3 represents the 1 in 100 year probability of flooding. The area of land within flood zones 2 and 3 is predominantly around in the North of the Borough, where the risk is tidal flooding from the Thames. Other areas include the land around the river Ravensbourne and river Pool, extending to the south of the Borough and the Quaggy, extending towards the east of the Borough.

In Lewisham there are approximately 21,000 properties at risk of flooding from river and tidal sources*. This equates to 16% of all properties in the Borough. For the properties at risk of flooding, 8% are classified as having a significant likelihood of flooding, compared to 83% which are classified as having a low likelihood of flooding. The remainder have a moderate likelihood of flooding. In the case of Deptford Creekside there is High Probability of flood risk. The Environment Agency has carried out construction work along the Deptford Creek since June 2009 to improve the condition of the flood defences and increasing the level of protection they provide. Frontages along Thanet Wharf, Ash Wharf and Kent Wharf in Lewisham as well as frontages in Hilton, Saxon, Harts and Phoenix Wharves in Greenwich have been replaced and in some cases refurbished¹⁰. As part of new developments along the Creek, refurbishment or replacement of the embankment frontages as well as access to the Creek to allow for the inspection and maintenance of the river and associated flood risk management structures will need to be considered in order to improve the condition and increase the level of protection they provide.

Potential risk of flooding from other (non river related) sources also exists including possible sewer surcharging and surface water flooding as a result of heavy rainfall and/or blocked gullies. With changing climate patterns, it is expected that intense storms will become increasingly common and those properties (and areas) that are currently at risk of flooding may be susceptible to more frequent, more severe flooding in future years.¹¹ As well as providing mitigation measures against pluvial flooding along the length of the river confluence is critical, any development in Deptford Creekside will need to provide reduction of surface water run-off by introducing rainwater holding facilities in hard surfaces and roofs¹².

¹⁰ Environment Agency, Flood risk management at Deptford Creek, Project Update 19 April 2010.

¹¹ SFRA

¹² River Ravensbourne Corridor Improvement Plan, London Borough of Lewisham and Environment Agency, 2010

Water Framework Directive

The Water Framework Directive is European legislation designed to protect and enhance the quality of our rivers, lakes, streams, groundwater, estuaries and coastal waters, with a particular focus on ecology. The Environment Agency is the lead authority on the WFD in England and Wales. We are required to plan and deliver actions that will improve our water environment. There are three watercourses in Lewisham designated under the WFD, The river Pool, Quaggy and Ravensbourne. The current and predicted ecological status of the Creek as part of the river Ravensbourne is poor.

Under the WFD, these need to achieve good ecological potential by 2027. A programme of measures to improve the status is being developed. This will include a series of measures to address urban diffuse pollution in some parts of London, in order to achieve the 'good' ecological status required for the Directive.

Water quality: chemical water quality

The only watercourse in the Borough currently designated under the chemical General Quality Assessment (GQA) is the section of the River Ravensbourne between the River Pool and the Tideway. New chemical GQA calculations have been introduced under which biological oxygen demand has been removed as one of the parameters. This means the calculation is now based on ammonia and dissolved oxygen levels to grade each river reach. Using this method, the chemical quality has consistently been found to be very good, having achieved a grade A every year between 2000 and 2009.

There has been a reduction in the size of the GQA network over the last few years. The River Quaggy and the River Pool were designated up until 2006. The quality was the River Quaggy was good, with the reach achieving a grade B on average. The quality of the River Pool was only fairly good, as it predominantly achieved a grade C.

The River Quaggy and River Ravensbourne merge in Lewisham town centre, and these rivers have quite similar catchments. Unusually there are no major point sources of pollution in these urban rivers, and water quality issues (principally related to nutrients) arise from diffuse urban sources such as road runoff and missed connections, where domestic sewerage is wrongly connected to pipes intended for surface water runoff. As a result, water quality is very variable, and can be good during periods of dry weather.

Household water use

All of Lewisham falls in Thames Water's London resource zone, where average consumption in 2009-10 was 167 litres per person per day¹³. This compares to the five year average for the Borough of 160.4 litres consumed per person per day between 2005/06 and 2009/10. This water resource zone (WRZ) is seriously water stressed. The Government has set a target for

¹³ Thames Water, 2009. *Thames Water revised draft Water Resources Management Plan*. [online] (Updated September 2009) Available at: <http://www.thameswater.co.uk/cps/rde/xchg/corp/hs.xsl/5392.htm> [Accessed September 2009].

households to achieve 130 litres per person per day, which will require changes to consumption patterns in order to meet it. Through the Code for Sustainable Homes, any future residential development in Lewisham will need to meet Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4. Level 4 will provide greater water efficiency features to encourage sustainable consumption of drinking water within buildings and external watering/irrigation.

A3.7 People

Population

The Greater London Authority (GLA) estimates the borough population to be 273,000. The population of Lewisham grew by 3% between 2001 and 2008. It is forecast to increase by almost a quarter (64,300) between 2006 and 2031.¹⁴ Children and young people (0 to 19 years) make up a quarter of the population, one of the highest proportions in London.¹⁵ Elderly residents (over 75 years) make up just 5%. The average age of our population is 34.7 years and is young when compared with other London boroughs. The New Cross ward has one of the youngest populations in the borough. Population growth and an increase in the number of households is expected to be concentrated within the Evelyn, New Cross and Lewisham Central wards. This is due in part to the major development and regeneration plans such as Convoys Wharf and within the Lewisham Town Centre.

In terms of life expectancy for the borough's population, between 2005 and 2007 the average life expectancy at birth for men in Lewisham was 76 years, compared with 77.3 years in England; and over the same period the life expectancy for women was 80.8 years in Lewisham compared with 81.5 years in England.¹⁶ The population was more or less evenly split between males and females and these proportions are not expected to change in the period to 2014.¹⁷ More specific data at ward level, reveals that for both woman and men New Cross Ward (which includes Deptford Creekside) was significantly below the borough average for life expectancy.

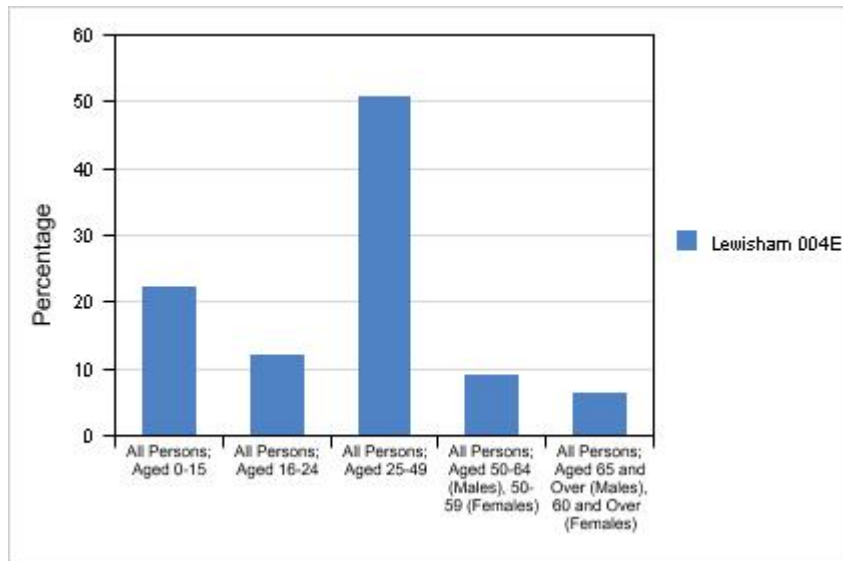
¹⁴ Greater London Authority 2008 Round of Demographic Projections, RLP High

¹⁵ Census 2001

¹⁶ JSNA, NHS London

¹⁷ Male 49% and female 51%. N.B. The source for Figures 2.2 and 2.3 is contained in footnote 17

Figure A3 Population age structure in the area



Source: National Statistics, Neighbourhood Lewisham 004E (which includes all of SPD area and some extra area west of Deptford Church Street south of Giffin Street.

The Council believes there has been a growth in all groups of the black and minority ethnic (BME) population since the 2001 Census. This has risen from 39% of households to nearly half of all households in 2007, who largely live in the northern and central parts of the borough.¹⁸ The general level of health of people in Lewisham is significantly poorer than the health of people in the rest of England. Some indicators of poor health are specifically related to low income such as coronary heart disease, cancer and respiratory disease. Reducing premature mortality from circulatory diseases and cancer remain priorities for Lewisham.¹⁹

The Index of Deprivation (ID 2010) saw Lewisham ranked as the 31st most deprived local authority in England. This means as a local authority, Lewisham is within the 20% most deprived Local Authorities in the country. In 2007 Lewisham was ranked 39th, so although the current ranking is lower a number of authorities that were within the 20% most deprived nationally, no longer exist. The ID looks at a range of indicators covering income, employment, health, education, training, skills, living conditions and access to services. Figure A2 shows Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Lewisham by national quintile of deprivation. The proportion of LSOAs in the bottom 20% nationally decreased slightly from 2007. Of Lewisham's 166 LSOAs 38% were in the 20% most deprived in England, compared with 38.6% in 2007 and 33% in 2004. Only five of these LSOAs were within the worst 10% (there were eight in 2007); they are dispersed across the wards of Bellingham, Evelyn, Lewisham Central, Rushey Green and Whitefoot. However, 58 of Lewisham's LSOAs were in the bottom 10-20% (up two from 2007); making a total of 63 LSOAs in the bottom 20%.

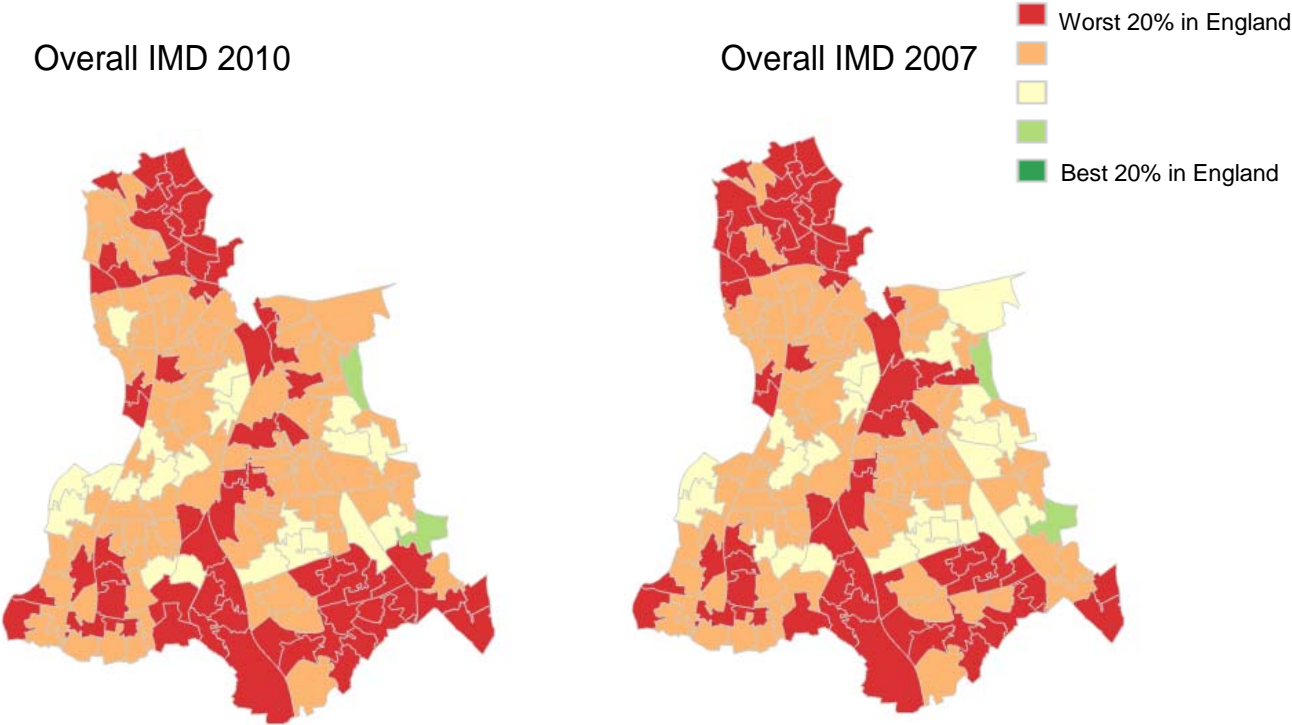
¹⁸ BME population estimated at 49.4% of households as evidenced through the Lewisham Household Survey 2007 for the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

¹⁹ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), NHS Lewisham

Deptford Creekside residents have reported higher levels of educations, skills and training (top 30% in the country) than other parts of the borough. Institutions such as Goldsmiths College and Lewisham College are not only key for Deptford but for Lewisham as a whole. Although residents enjoy high levels of education, training and skills and the level of employment in the area have improved (ranked within 25% most deprived areas in 2010 rather than the 17% most deprived area in the country in 2004 and 2010), residents in the area have reported low levels of income (within the 15% lowest in the country).

With nearly 40% of Lewisham’s LSOAs in the bottom 20%, and almost all of the remaining LSOAs being in the bottom 50%, the ID results again suggest that Lewisham faces some significant challenges. Care must be taken not to assume that ‘less deprived’ means ‘wealthier’ as the indices measure only levels of deprivation, not affluence. In addition, it is important to recognise that even in LSOAs with little deprivation there may be individuals and families experiencing deprivation. These people will also need to access support and services aimed at tackling deprivation. As part of New Cross Ward, Deptford Creekside is part of the 5 most deprived wards in Lewisham and within the 15% most deprived LSOA’s in the country. At the Lower Super Output Area Level (LSOA), residents in the area have reported lower than average levels of income, health, housing services and living environment, all between the 10 to 15% lowest in the country.

Figure A4 Overall deprivation (combined deprivation score)



A3.8 Transport

Lewisham is well served by various modes of public transport.

- 20 National Rail stations serving London Bridge, Victoria, Waterloo East, Charing Cross, Blackfriars and Cannon Street
- London Overground providing links to the Underground at Canada Water and Whitechapel.
- DLR stations linking Lewisham with Canary Wharf
- Over 50 bus routes providing services across the borough and beyond.

Key public transport interchange locations include Lewisham station, which offers rail services to central London termini and Kent, DLR interchange to Bank and Stratford and many bus services. Cycle routes across the borough provide key north south and east west routes on a variety of off road routes and quieter on road routes signed for cyclists, including the Waterlink Way.

The opening of the London Overground service (the former East London Line) through the borough has provided additional services to areas south of the borough (terminating at Crystal Palace or West Croydon) and to central and east London (terminating at Highbury and Islington). The service now runs 12 four carriage trains per hour in each direction in the peak between Dalston and Surrey Quays. Beyond Surrey Quays the 12 train service splits four trains to New Cross, four trains to West Croydon and four trains to Crystal Palace.

According to the 2001 census about 32% of people in employment travel to work by car, motorcycle or taxi, about 50% use public transport, 7% work from home and just over 8% walk or cycle. Over 40% of households do not own a car, ranging from 55.8% in the north of the borough in New Cross to 32.8% in the south in Grove Park.²⁰ 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. However, the demand for on-street parking in residential areas remains high.

With a growing population expected in the north of the Borough the pressure on the road network and existing public transport will also grow. The close proximity of Deptford Creekside to public transport (from PTAL 3 near Creek Road to PTAL 5 near Deptford Bridge) stimulates further development in the area.²¹ It will be critical that the amount of new development is appropriate to the area and a managed and restrained approach to car parking is adopted. Walking and cycling routes to businesses in the area as well as public transport and the nearby town centres is not always legible, lacks appropriate levels of lighting and signage. General sense of safety in the area and cycle parking facilities also need to be improved. The Council has however stimulated for years the development of the Waterlink Way which will link Deptford Creekside to the rest of the borough and East London's Green Chain.

²⁰ 42.8%, Census 2001

²¹ Lewisham PTAL 2010

Figure A5 Deptford Creekside and transport



Due to limited access to the Creek and landownership surrounding the Creek, some issues regarding access to private property on the Creek (boating community) is not always clearly arranged. These access issues need also to be considered in the future to guarantee the right of access to these properties.

Generally, there are no major road safety problems in the area however it is important to note that all but one of these personal injury accidents that occurred between 2008 and 2010 occurred on Deptford Church Street. The Council has made considerable investments to improve pedestrian and cycle routes in the north of the borough and is considering further enhancements between Deptford and Greenwich Station through Deptford Creekside.

A3.9 Jobs

Lewisham

Despite being the third most populous inner London borough, Lewisham’s underlying economy is one of the smallest in London, ranking 30th out of 33.²² The borough workforce numbered around 66,000 in 2006 – a rise of 8% since 1998.²³ This is in line with regional and national averages, but below the sub-regional average. The majority of Lewisham’s population travel outside the borough to work.²⁴

Lewisham has proportionately less managers and senior officials than is the case in London. However, we have a higher percentage of professional and associate professional occupations and again a higher percentage of elementary occupations.

Town centres are key locations of economic activity and employment in the borough. The largest employer is the Public administration, education and health services sector, with 42% (25,300) of jobs in 2010.²⁵ The over-reliance on the public sector may limit opportunities for enterprise driven by the private sector Finance (19%, 11,600) and Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants (mostly retail) sectors (18%, 11,200).²⁶ The broad employment categories are expected given Lewisham’s place in recent times as a London residential borough.

The borough lost nearly a third of it’s already fragile industrial base between 2000 and 2004, whilst and the stock of commercial property has decreased in recent times. Commercial and industrial stock shrunk by 8.7% between 1985 and 2003.²⁷

As is evident in Table A3 the percentage of the working age population claiming benefits in August 2010 at the neighbourhood level is higher than the borough level or London as a whole.²⁸

Table A3 Working age population claiming benefits

Variable	Measure	Your neighbourhood	Lewisham	England
Any key working age benefit	%	21	18	15
Jobseeker's Allowance	%	7	5	4
Incapacity Benefits	%	8	7	7

There is a strong recognition of the importance of creative industries to the borough’s economy, with these activities currently clustered in parts of Deptford, New Cross and Forest Hill. The borough has particular advantages for business such as good public transport communication,

²² Lewisham Economic Development Business Plan 2004

²³ Lewisham Employment Lands Study 2008 (ELS)

²⁴ Census 2001

²⁵ Annual Business Inquiry Employment Analysis 2009 and Business Register Survey 2010

²⁶ Chapter 3, ELS

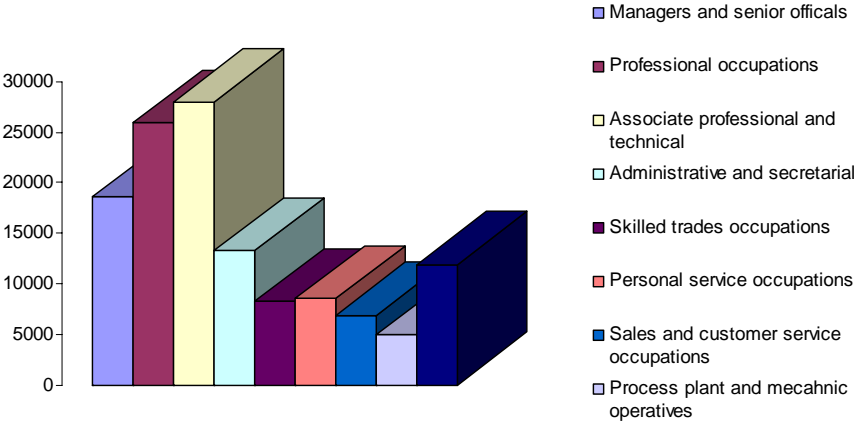
²⁷ ELS

²⁸ Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Lewisham 004E, 2010

and a good representation in a number of growing sectors. Working residents show some signs of well being, with high economic activity levels and nearly a third of residents are qualified to a degree level or beyond.²⁹

Lewisham’s economy, by London terms, has a relatively small proportion of knowledge based jobs in the borough which has continued to decline when compared with London as a whole. Generally there is a greater reliance on employment in the public sector, education and retail. Many of the local jobs can be considered relatively low value in output, which reflects the relatively low wage levels. The over-reliance on the public sector accounting for one third of local jobs may also limit opportunities for enterprise driven by the private sector.³⁰

Figure A6 Workforce by sector



Between 2006 and 2026, Lewisham's total employment numbers is forecast to grow by 16,950 jobs or 847 jobs per year. This is a 21% increase over the plan period, which is in line with the London average of 20%. Industrial jobs fell 5%, which is below the London average of 8%.³¹

The forecast demand for business (employment) floorspace based on these growth projections is for a net increase of some 132,500 square metres of office space i.e. 6,600 square metres per year, and a net fall of 15,500 square metres in industrial space i.e. 770 square metres per year. In the Lewisham context, this increase in demand for floorspace is expected to come from businesses offering services to central London that can occupy a variety of flexible commercial buildings rather than traditional office space. Demand for 117,000 square metres or 5,850 square metres per annum of net additional business space is projected for the period 2006 to 2026.³² The expected growth of London's economy, together with the associated expansion in service industries, culture, leisure and education, should generate opportunities for locations

²⁹ Chapter 3, ELS
³⁰ Chapter 3, ELS
³¹ Chapter 5 ELS
³² Chapter 6 ELS

such as Lewisham to provide space for the many businesses serving these main drivers in the London economy.

Deptford Creekside

Deptford Creekside is a well established industrial area and it is considered the only established cluster for creative businesses in Lewisham. Lewisham's Core Strategy acknowledges this and although some employment land has been allocated as Mixed Use development land, the land south of the railway maintains the designation of Employment Land.

Around 63 businesses (employing approximately 170 people upwards) are located in Faircharm Estate and 46 designer makers rent 34 studios out of a total of 39 studios at Cockpit Arts. Other buildings such as the ArtHUB and APT Gallery provide more accommodation to creative industries. The Faircharm Estate anchors the area and is clearly the dominant use. The area has potential to underpin local job and business creation, but this will depend upon new investment to replace the other parts of the Local Employment Location, most notably to the south, which will require refurbishment and/or redevelopment in the not too distant future. It will therefore be important to protect the area if this upgrading work is not to result in its loss to residential.

If the employment area/offers were to be reduced in Deptford Creekside there is the danger that it would lose its weight to be recognised as a significant cluster potentially leaving remaining employers in a more isolated pocket of industrial activity, losing in this way competitiveness with other creative clusters in the capital.

Flexibility between premises types and physical space is important for many businesses seeking to respond to dynamic market conditions. It will be important for Lewisham to encourage good quality 'clean industrial' or hybrid employment units that provide a range of size and specification of premises which target start-up and larger established businesses, and which are available on both leasehold and freehold terms.

A3.10 Community and infrastructure

Deptford Creekside has a fortunate location in relation to a range of community facilities all of which are at walking and cycle distance from the area.

- Goldsmiths College (University of London) at its New Cross campus provides higher education facilities with a focus on creativity, culture and digital technologies.
- Waldron Centre in New Cross provides a comprehensive range of health services including GPs.
- Wavelengths Leisure Centre near Deptford Church Street provides swimming and gym facilities.
- Albany Theatre in Douglas Way is a performing arts centre.
- Deptford Market provides informal shopping.
- Lewisham College at Deptford Bridge provides Further Education.
- Trinity Laban Centre is the UK's only conservatoire of music and contemporary dance and is a leader in music and contemporary dance education.

- Creekside Discovery Centre is an environmental centre with purpose built facilities. It encourages local people and those from further afield to be involved in the Creek. The main goal is to provide a programme of education and leisure.
- Tidemill School and Deptford Lounge provides a primary school and community facilities.

Deptford Lounge, forms part of a multi-use development comprising a replacement Tidemill Primary School and Resolution Studios (business units with residential flats above). Deptford Lounge includes a new library/school library/Council Access Point (approx 865m²), library, community rooms, a multi use main hall (220m²) (including a badminton court), and outdoor ball court (approx. 735m²) and community/training rooms (approx. 200m²). The project was developed by the Council a few minutes from Deptford Creekside on Giffin Square.

Future improvements to Lewisham College are also expected, however, funding for its redevelopment is not guaranteed. Further education facilities are provided on two campuses by Lewisham College at Brockley and Deptford. Goldsmiths College.

Lewisham has generally had lower levels of crime than most of the other inner London boroughs³³, although the fear of crime is a key issue.³⁴ At present there are 860 police officers and support staff based in LB Lewisham. They are currently located in five police stations and two neighbourhood police facilities across the borough.

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 1,000 population.³⁵

A3.11 Material assets

Homes

Continuous growth in population and high demand for housing and affordability

The population is forecasted to rise. The Mayor of London requires 10,050 new residential units to be built in Lewisham by 2021. The average income of the majority of households is insufficient to buy a house. The SE London and Lewisham Strategic Housing Market Assessments highlight that access to affordable housing remains an issue throughout the borough. Based on the GLA Housing Price 2008 data, the housing price in Lewisham has increased steadily over the last five years. However, it is still lower than the London average price (£249,789 compared to £297,785).³⁶ This is particularly relevant given that the Lewisham Household Survey for the SHMA asked a question about household income. This included gross household income from all sources such as earnings, pensions, interest on savings, rent from property and state

³³ Metropolitan Police Service

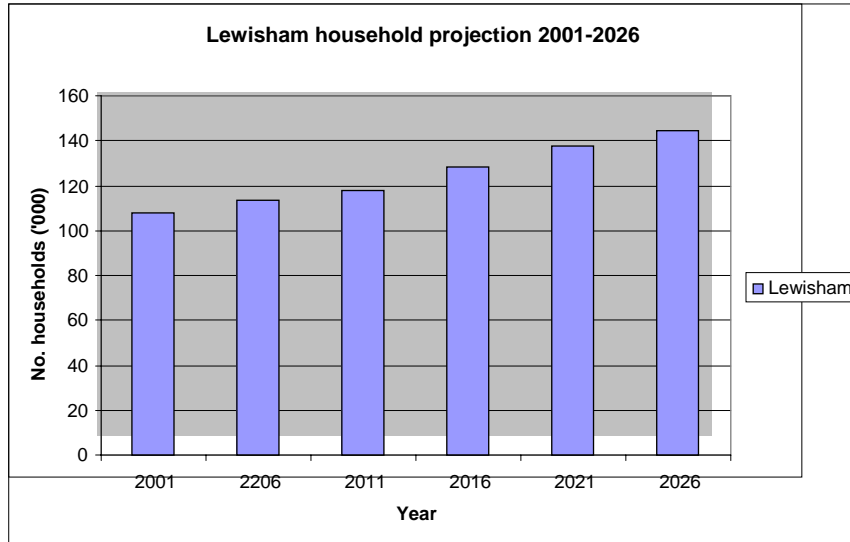
³⁴ Residents Survey 2007

³⁵ Home Office Crime Statistics 2005/06

³⁶ Land Registry, March 2009

benefits. While just under a fifth of households have an income of over £40,000, however nearly half of all households have an income of less than £15,000.³⁷

Figure A7: Lewisham household projection 2001-2026



Lewisham’s Core Strategy has allocated two sites in Deptford Creekside as mixed use employment land which will provide additional houses in the area above commercial uses. Sun and Kent Wharf are allocated to deliver at least 100 additional new homes by 2017 and at least a further 100 additional new homes by 2019. Thanet Wharf (Creek side Village East) on the other hand, is allocated to provide 226 residential units (113 units in 2016/17 and 113 units in 2017/18).

Existing dwelling stock

Of the total dwelling stock, 54% of properties in Lewisham are flats of which nearly half are converted dwellings rather than purpose built. Of the remainder 34% are terraced houses and 12% are detached or semi-detached.³⁸

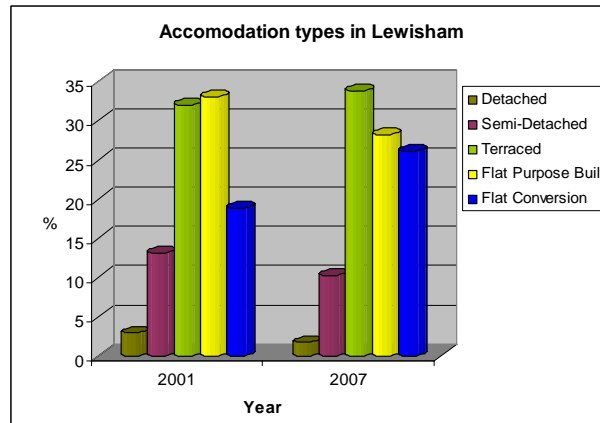
In terms of bedroom size, 27% of properties are 1 bedroom, 33% 2 bedroom and 30% 3 bedroom. This leaves 10% with 4 or more bedrooms.³⁹

³⁷ 48%

³⁸ Lewisham Household Survey 2007, SHMA 2008

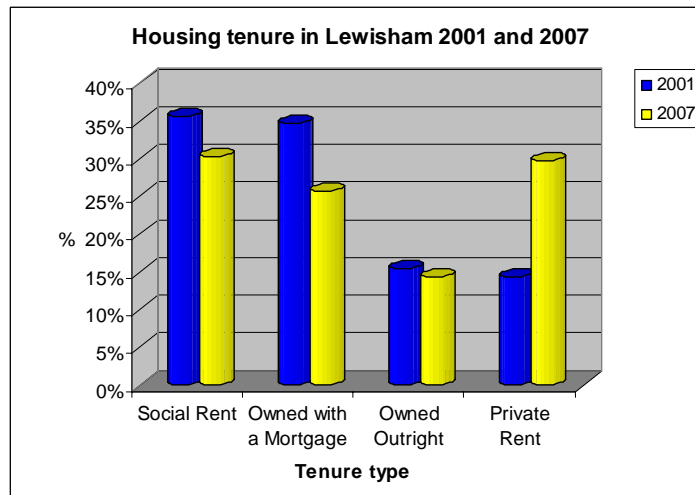
³⁹ Lewisham Household Survey 2007, SHMA 2008

Figure A8: Accommodation types in Lewisham



A dramatic change has taken place in the tenure of property in the London borough of Lewisham in the past few years. This provides a roughly equal tenure split between private rent, social rent and private ownership. It is considered that the increase in the private rented sector is a result of the buy-to-let market in recent years. The amount of private rented properties has increased from 14.3% in 2001 to 29.8% in 2007. Conversely social rented properties have fallen from 35.6% in 2001 to 30.2% in 2007, while properties owned outright or with a mortgage have decreased from 50% in 2001 to 40% in 2007.⁴⁰

Figure A9: Housing tenure in Lewisham 2001 and 2007



A total of 33,922 households were assessed as living in unsuitable housing due to one or more factors.⁴¹ The largest reason was overcrowding (11,482 households), and major disrepair or unfitness (10,641); followed by support needs, accommodation too expensive and sharing

⁴⁰ Census 2001 and Lewisham Household Survey 2007, SHMA 2008

⁴¹ Lewisham Household Survey 2007, SHMA 2008

facilities (6,151, 5,263, and 4,487 respectively). Deptford is one area in the borough most likely to contain unsuitably housed households which corresponds to areas identified with higher levels of deprivation.⁴²

Currently most residential population in Deptford Creekside lives in the Crossfields Estate. The Crossfields Estate is made up of around 365 flats with the majority being 2 bed flats. The tenure mix is almost 50/50 social rent/private, with 51% being Council owned rented accommodation, and 49% being leasehold.

A3.12 Waste management

Lewisham is a unitary waste authority. Over 80% of Lewisham's waste is diverted away from landfill by incinerating it as the South East London Combined Heat and Power Station (SELCHP), which recovers power to supply to the National Grid. Of the borough's total waste for 2010/11 only 6% was sent to landfill. The borough incinerates 76% of its household waste. Lewisham has on the other hand the lowest recycling and composting rate in London in 2009/10. The overall household recycling and composting rate in Lewisham has steadily between 2000/01 and 2007/08. However, the rate has since declined. The current recycling and composting rate is almost 15% lower⁴³ than the London total rate of 31.8%. The Council aims to increase household recycling / composting and in 2010/11 has set a target to recycle compost or reuse 25% of its household waste. Further, targets have been set to landfill 8% of municipal waste by 2010/11 and to reduce household waste per household to 716kg in 2010/11.⁴⁴ 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.

Every borough is allocated an apportionment of waste in the London Plan that they must dispose of using appropriate facilities. For Lewisham this equates to approximately 208,000 tonnes in 2010, increasing to 323,000 tonnes by 2020.⁴⁵ Provision in the borough exceeds this level with the South East London Combined Heat and Power Station (SELCHP) in Deptford capable of handling 488,000 tonnes alone. Further facilities in Lewisham are capable of dealing with over 200,000 tonnes and provide support to other boroughs in the south-east region of London.⁴⁶

A3.13 Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage

Compared to Greenwich, Blackheath and to lesser extent Deptford High Street, the historical character and rich history of Deptford Creekside has largely been ignored. Although Deptford Creekside represents a far less glamorous, more work-a-day aspect of our history than maritime Greenwich, its historical identity stretches back to medieval times and reflects the capital's industrial and working class social and economic history.

⁴² Lewisham Household Survey 2007, SHMA 2008

⁴³ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2010. *Municipal Waste Management Statistics*. [online] (Updated 4/11/2010) Available at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/wastats/index.htm> [Accessed 4/11/2010].

⁴⁴ Lewisham Draft Municipal Waste Strategy 2008

⁴⁵ London Plan policy 4A.25 and Table 4A.6

⁴⁶ Southeast London Boroughs' Joint Waste Apportionment Technical Paper, 2009

Deptford Creekside now enjoys a strong community of residents and creative industries in the area that have embraced and sustained the historic and environmental characteristics of Creekside, brought new life to it and have generated a rich and unique urban living environment. However, improved public transport accessibility and increased value of land (and especially of land along the water) has led to heightened interest from developers to invest in the area. Most of the land along the Creek in Greenwich has now been given permission for high density residential redevelopment and although many have recognised the value of Creekside in recent years, new development proposals have been considered in an isolated way with little attention to Creekside as a place with a community and character worth protecting and evolving.

Some buildings and structures in the area such as the Birds Eye Nest Pub, the Railway arches, and the Halfpenny Bridge are listed and consideration is now being given to the designation of a conservation area in Deptford Creekside. This designation as well as the Strategic Viewing Corridor that passes through the area and the Area of Archaeological Priority designation will need to be carefully considered in the future by developers interested in investing in the area.

A3.14 Landscape

Lewisham's landscape and character is a gentle bowl, focused around the Ravensbourne, Quaggy and Pool rivers which flow into Deptford Creek. The urban origins of the borough are focused on river-related uses including shipyards and victualling yards and there are some significant remnants of historic development and urban grain in the north of the borough, some of these still surviving in Deptford Creekside.

In contrast to the rest of the Ravensbourne, Deptford Creek is a deep and broad tidal river bounded by walls of timber fendering and steel piling. The wide expanses of mud exposed at low tide in combination with the low levels of artificial lighting and restricted public access along the river, create an interesting urban landscape that supports a surprising variety of flora and fauna which is considered of nature conservation importance. The limited public access to Deptford Creek and the private/communal nature of backyards adjoining the river, contribute hugely to this unusual natural urban oasis.

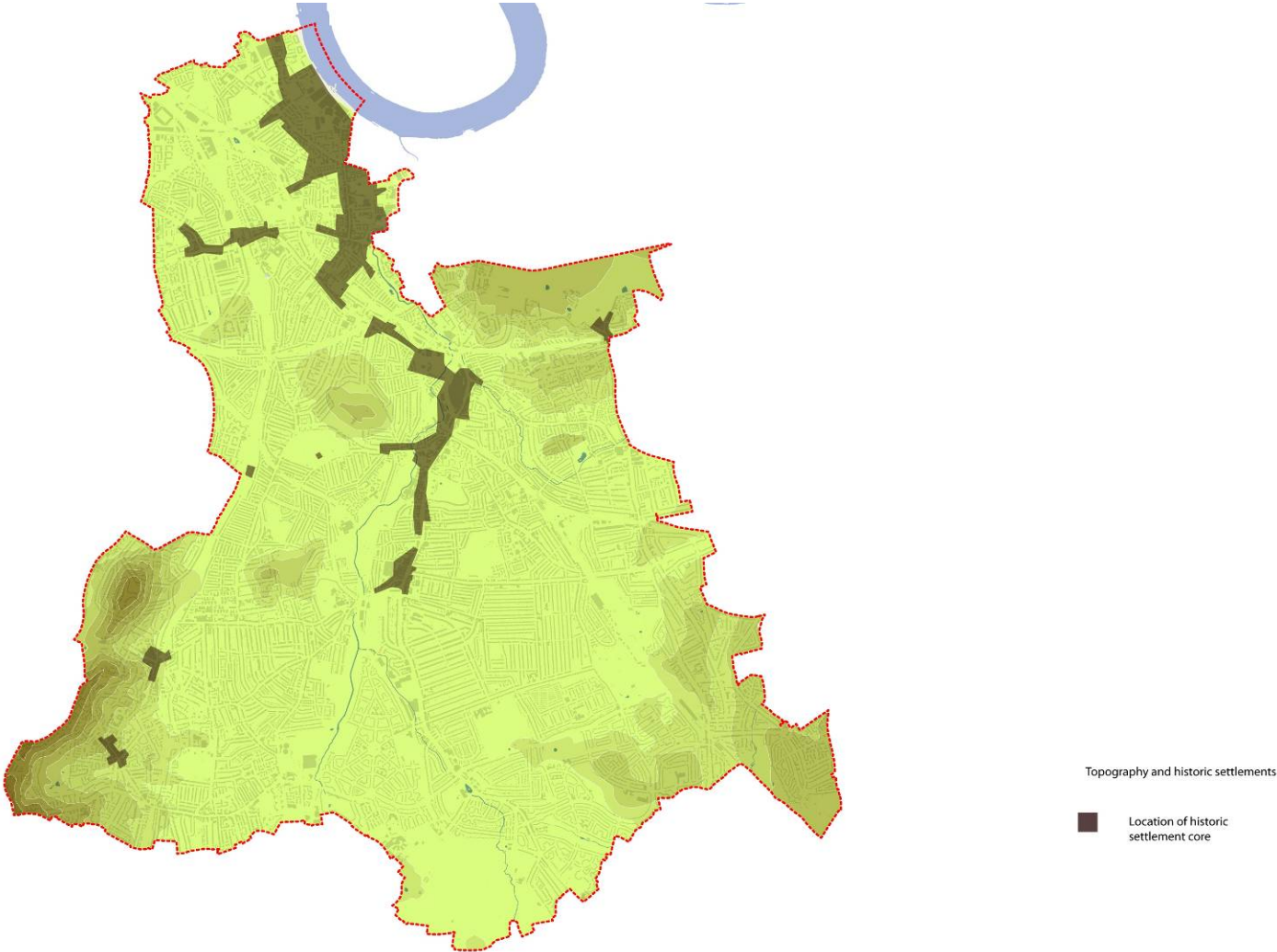
The scale and massing as well as arrangement of buildings and spaces in the area in combination with the strongly meandering character of the river also makes the area distinctive. The large footprint of buildings and the brick walls at pavement edge on Creekside hide the river from the public whilst the private inner courtyards adjacent to the river embankment provide a sense of openness and light along the river. Church Street and Creekside as well as Norman Road and Greenwich High Road provide the main vehicular access for the area leaving most vehicular traffic away from the Creek, leaving only areas for vehicular servicing and parking along the Creek, contributing to the sense of tranquillity in the area.

The meandering of the river, as well as the lack of public access along the length of the river and the limited crossings of the river, reinforce the non linear and almost mysterious and unexpected experience of the Creek. The sudden and contrasting views to the Creek from Halfpenny Bridge and Creek Road reveal strongly the natural as well as the historical value of the area. The

colourful house boats on the Creek, old wharfs, distinctive lifting and railway bridges and viaducts, the elevated and meandering Dockland Light Railway (DLR) as well as Mumford Mill and Thames Water Pumping Station Building frame and add great interest to the river at this tidal stretch. The strong residential community living in the Crossfields Estate, as well as the art studios, and the community/education facilities at Lewisham College, Laban Centre and Creekside Centre add to the rich interest of the area.

The contrast and mix of water, mud, brick buildings and the translucent materiality of the Laban Centre reinforces an exquisite contrast of lighting that underpin the subtle yet dramatic nature of the Creek.

Figure A10 topography and historic settlements



A3.15 Crime

Following Street-level crime and ASB data in December 2011 the following type of crime were notified by the police:

- Robbery 1
- Public Disorder and weapons 1
- Other theft 3
- Drugs 2
- Anti-social behaviour 4
- Criminal damage and Arson 1
- Vehicle crime 3
- Violent crime 3
- Other crime 1
- Burglary 1

Overall the area is considered by the MET police to have an average level of crime.

A3.16 Leisure and Tourism

Deptford Creekside enjoys top leisure facilities at the Laban Centre where community evening and weekend dance and yoga classes are provided as well as special events. These facilities attract a large amount of people of all ages to the area.

Events organised by local artists such as Open Studios and Deptford X are not only an attraction for local people but have recently become part of London's artistic map.

A3.17 Open space and environmental assets

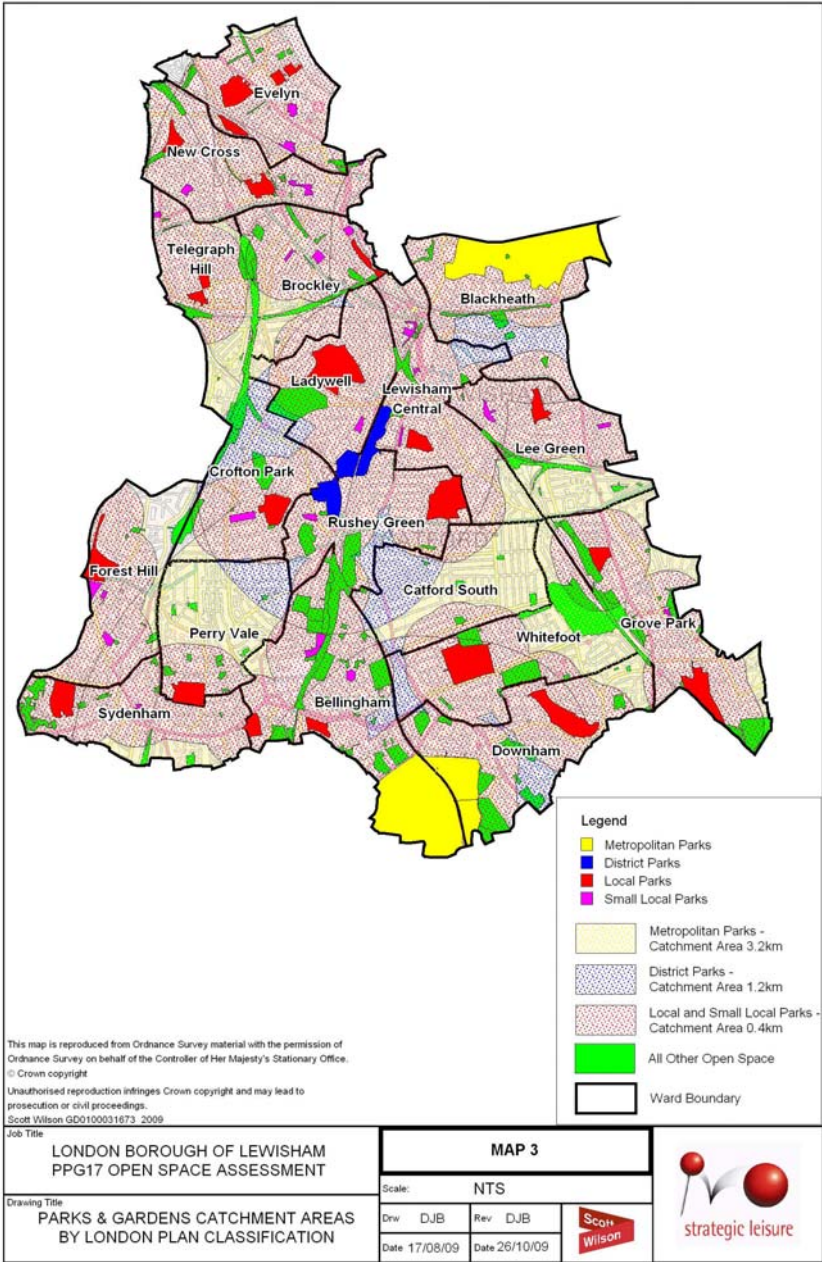
Despite its inner London location, Lewisham has more than 560 hectares of green space (about 14% of the area of the borough), with 46 public parks covering about 370 hectares. There are 60 sites designated as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance including 19 Local Nature Reserves. In addition the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

Lewisham's natural heritage has helped shape the borough's development and continues to be a reason why people choose to live and work here. Names such as Lee Green, Grove Park, Forest Hill and Deptford Creekside give an idea of the landscape from which Lewisham developed. Today the borough is characterised by a wide variety of green spaces and natural features that provide places for people to enjoy, such as Deptford Creek, New Cross Gate Cutting, Blackheath, the River Ravensbourne, Beckenham Place Park and Hilly Fields. These open spaces have historic significance and give the borough a distinct identity. They are an essential component of many heritage assets.

Despite the large number of open space 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. As can be seen in the map below, Deptford Creekside is not considered deficient in open space. Deptford Creekside enjoys a variety of green open

spaces including the Crossfields's Estate and Laban Centre amenity areas, Sue Godfrey Nature Reserve and The Creek itself. Although these contribute greatly to the amenity value of residents and visitors to the area they are not always suitable for public use. New development in the area will put further pressure on availability of public open space. The Council recognises the value of open spaces and their contribution to regeneration and quality of life and is committed to protect all open space in the Borough from inappropriate built development and to seek to provide additional open space, particularly in areas identified as deficient in accessible provision.

Figure A11: Access to open space



APPENDIX 4 Sustainability objectives, targets and monitoring

The following table sets out the sustainability appraisal objectives, corresponding indicators and data sources. Results, trends and targets are included where available. There are many new indicators applicable for the SPD and the Council will seek to obtain this information as part of SPD preparation.

SA OBJ NO.	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	DECISION AIDING QUESTIONS	INDICATORS	RESULTS	TREND/ COMPARATOR	MONITORING YEAR / FREQUENCY	TARGETS (IF ANY)	DATA SOURCE	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLANS / SA
1	To protect and enhance the amount and diversity of employment offer, especially within the creative and cultural institutions/ industries. SEA topic: Population, human health, material assets	Improve business development and enhance competitiveness?	DC - area (ha) of employment land within: • LEL • MEL	2011 MEL: 1.4 ha LEL: 3.11 ha N/A	2008 MEL: 1.4 ha LEL: 3.11 ha N/A	Annual	No loss of designated employment land	Lewisham ELS LBL: GIS	Allocation of employment sites
		Improve the resilience of business and the economy?							Take advantage of development opportunities (MELs)
		Promote growth in key sectors and clusters such as creative industries?	Size and type of employment floor space accommodation	2008 (estimated) Industrial warehouse buildings: 28,670sqm Sun Wharf 500sqm and 4,000sqm 1 Creekside 750sqm 3-7 Creekside 5,000sqm 18,420sqm Office/Artist Studio: 4,680sqm Cockpit Arts 28,80sqm Harold Wharf 1800sqm Other buildings: 500sqm Sun Wharf 500sqm Other employment space: 2,000sqm Open sites at 2-4 Creekside: 2,000sqm	N/A	TBC	TBC	LBL: GIS	Maintain and facilitate a supply of a variety of employment space
		Reduce unemployment and long-term unemployment?							
		Provide job opportunities for those in need of employment?							
			Amount of vacant employment floor space within LEL and MEL	2010 (estimated) MEL: 0.29ha Kent Wharf open storage and	N/A	Annual	Minimize vacant employment land	Lewisham ELS LBL GIS	Allocation of employment and mixed use

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				derelict and Sun Wharf derelict building LEL: 1,775qm Estimated area vacant within Faircharm Estate					development sites Take advantage of development opportunities (MELs)
			Amount of new completed employment floorspace (B1, B2, B8)	2010/11 No completions in DC	2009/10 No completions in DC	Annual	Annual completion No net loss	AMR and LDD	Protection of employment land to provide local employment opportunities
			Employee jobs in Deptford Creekside	2011 Around 63 businesses (employing approximately 170 people upwards) are located in Faircharm Estate and 46 designer makers rent 34 studios out of a total of 39 studios at Cockpit Arts. Other buildings such as the ArtHUB and APT Gallery	This is a new indicator and information for previous years is not available	TBC	Increase in jobs Increase in % of local residents employed for specific development projects including apprenticeships	LBL and individual businesses.	Maximise and provide a range of local employment opportunities Allocation of employment sites to ensure local job opportunities Local labour agreements
			Proportion of employment in creative industries	TBC	London and LBL	TBC	TBC	TBC	Maximise creative industries to ensure cluster
			Type and number of creative industry employers and events organised in the area	2008 1,080 individual VAT registered creative businesses in Lewisham	Between 2005-2008 Lewisham was one of the top six boroughs in London in terms of growth of creative industry jobs, when 2,000 additional jobs were created. Lewisham's creative industries	TBC	Maintain and increase number of creative businesses	National Annual Business Inquiry	Provision of space for creative industries

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					grew by 30% in the number of registered companies and there was a 20% growth in the numbers of people employed.				
			Number of creative industries retained, increase and/or decrease in turnover, relocated or closed	Data to be collected	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Provision of space for creative industries
			New business registration rate	Data to be collected	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Provision of business space and supportive business environment
			Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth	Data to be collected	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Provision of business space and supportive business environment
2	To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Deptford Creekside SEA topic: Population, human health, material assets	Promote regeneration of suitable land in order to attract new enterprises and employment? Local employment opportunities?	Job density in Lewisham	2008 Lewisham Density: 0.41 (77,000 jobs)	2008 London: 0.90 GB: 0.79	Annual	No reduction	ONS/ NOMIS	Maximise and provide a range of local employment opportunities Take advantage of development opportunities Allocation of employment sites to ensure local job opportunities
			Rent levels of employment accommodation	Data to be collected	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Provision of affordable business space

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			Employment rate for residents living within this area (DC)	2010/11 Economically Active LBL: 146,900 (74.7%) London: 75.8% GB: 78.9% Data for Deptford Creekside to be collected	2008/09 Economically Active LBL: 146,900 (74.7%) London: 74.7% GB: 76.8% 2009/10 Economically Active LBL: 143,400 (74.9%) London: 74.9% GB: 76.5%	Annual	Increase in employment rate Narrow gap to the GB average rate to no more than 3% points	ONS/ NOMIS	Take advantage of development opportunities Allocation of employment sites to ensure local job opportunities
			Participation of 16-18 year olds in Education and Training	2010/11 90.3%	TBC	Annual	TBC	ONS	Allocation of employment sites to ensure local jobs
			Number of employees and business owners who are BME	Data to be collected	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Allocation of employment sites to ensure local jobs
			% of population of working age who claim unemployment benefit	Data to be collected	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Allocation of employment sites to ensure local jobs
3	To use and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner SEA topic: Climate, water, air	Promote consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner? Use previously developed land as opposed to a greenfield site? Include sustainable design and construction? Promote energy (renewable/ decentralised energy) and water conservation?	No. and capacity of renewable and decentralised energy granted and completed in Lewisham	2010/11 Deptford Ck None LBL Completed: 6 PV Panel: 2 Solar PV: 3 Biomass boiler: 1 Granted: 22 PV Panel: 12 Solar PV: 9 Biomass boiler: 2 Air/Ground Source Heat Pump: 10 CHP: 1	2009/10 Deptford Ck None LBL Completed: 5 PV Panel: 3 Solar PV: 2 Granted: 18 PV Panel: 8 Solar PV: 11 Biomass boiler: 6 Air/Ground Source Heat Pump: 4 CHP: 8	Annual	Maximise renewable energy by type	AMR	CO2 reduction and energy efficiency
			No. and size of living roofs granted and completed in Lewisham	2010/11 DC - None LBL Granted: 37 (over 8,601.4sq m)	LBL 2009/10 Granted: 8 Completed: 5 2008/09	Annual	Increase in the number of completed living roofs and walls	AMR	Biodiversity Water management SUDS

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		Improve the quality of river water or ground water? Conserve water? SUDS?		Completed: 6	Granted: 6 Completed: 5 DC - Laban Centre (400 sq m) - Creekside Education Centre (100 sq m)				
			Water Framework Directive ecological status for the Creek	Deptford Creek Part of the Ravensbourne River): Poor	TBC	Annual as part of WFD reporting	Improve ecological status	Environment Agency	Biodiversity Water management SUDS
			Ecological footprint of Lewisham	2010 4.41 global ha	2008 5.34 global ha 2010 London 4.54 UK 4.64	Annual	Year on year reduction	EA and Stockholm Environment Institute	Efficient use of natural resources Urban food growing
			Carbon footprint of Lewisham	2010 10.97 tonnes CO2 per capita	2009 11.84 tonnes CO2 per capita 2010 London 11.28 UK 12.10	Annual	Year on year reduction	EA and Stockholm Environment Institute	Efficient use of natural resources CO2 reduction Urban food growing
4	To improve air quality SEA topic: Air, population, human health	Improve air quality? Reduce car use? Reduce vehicle movement? Proximity to public modes of transport?	Levels Exceeding Main Air Pollutant Quality Standards Level of NO2 and PM10	2010: Catford NO2 – exceeded (55ug/m ³) New X NO2 – exceeded (59ug/m ³) New X PM10 – achieved Bronze Street be – below (31.58ug/m ³)	TBC	Annual	As per National Air Quality Strategy standards	London Air Quality Archive (daily)	Minimise air pollution
5	To reduce noise and vibration SEA topic: Noise, human health, population	Reduce noise? Reduce vibration? Proximity to public modes of transport?	Noise complaints	2005 to 2011 300 complaints in Deptford Creekside (Music: 177) (Entertainment: 55) (Commercial:30)	TBC	Annual	Reduction in noise complaints	LB Lewisham	Reduce noise Compatibility of land uses

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6	To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change SEA topic: Biodiversity, flora and fauna, population, human health, climate, water.	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions?	No. of CSH level 4 or above granted and completed in Lewisham	2010/11 Deptford Ck None LBL Completed Level 4: 0 dwellings Granted Level 4: 1,503 dwellings	2009/10 Deptford Ck None LBL Granted Level 4: 788 dwellings Level 6: 11 dwellings	Annual	All housing built to CSH Level 4 and Level 6 by 2016	AMR	CO2 reduction, energy, water efficiency and biodiversity gains
		Lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable/decentralised sources? Water and sewerage infrastructure capacity?	No. of BREEAM buildings granted and completed in Lewisham	2010/11 DC - None LBL Completed Excellent: 1 Granted Very Good: 4	2009/10 Granted Very Good: 1 Excellent: 1	Annual	All non-residential development built to BREEAM 'Excellent' standard	AMR	CO2 reduction, energy and water efficiency, biodiversity gains
7	To conserve and enhance the Creek's natural habitats, biodiversity, flora and fauna and increase people's access to nature SEA topic: Biodiversity, flora and fauna, population, human health.	Conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats?	Maintain or enhance current population of biodiversity importance	2008/11 (SINC) Site of Importance to Nature Conservation: The Creek and Sue Godfrey Nature Reserve 2.48% Annual	TBC	Maintain and enhance the current population of biodiversity importance	AMR	Maintain or enhance current population of biodiversity importance	Maintain or enhance biodiversity importance
		Enhance river environments and water quality?	Funding secured (through S106 or other means) to support the maintenance of Sue Godfrey Nature Reserve and the Creek (Creekside Discovery Centre)	Data to be collected	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Maintain or enhance current biodiversity importance
		Conserve and enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?	No. of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on either flood defence grounds or water quality	2010/11: 0	2007/08: 0 2008/09: 0 2009/10: 0	Annual	Zero applications	AMR Environment Agency	AMR (LDD)
		Maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	Change in chemical river quality (Good)	2009 River Ravensbourne between the River	2000 to 2008 Very good, Grade A	Annual	No decrease in quality	Environment Agency	

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				Pool and the Tideway: Very good, Grade A River Pool: Grade C					
			Water pollution incidents	2005 and 2009 No major (category 1) pollution incidents Some minor (category 3) incidents. The most common causes, in the cases where it has been reported, were containment and control failures such as the release of untreated sewage or grey water.	2007 There was a significant incident (category 2). This was an unauthorised activity from the manufacturing industry.	Annual	No decrease in quality	Environment Agency	Protection of environmental assets River naturalisation Requirements for SUDS
			No and size of bio-diverse brown Living Roofs granted and completed	2010/11 Granted: 37 (over 8,601.4sq m) Completed: 6	2009/10 Granted: 8 Completed: 5 2008/09 Granted: 6 Completed: 5 Deptford Creekside - Laban Centre (400 sq m) - Creekside Education Centre (100 sq m)	Annual	Increase	AMR	Biodiversity Water management SUDS
			Number of bat and other bird nesting boxes protected and delivered as part of new developments	New indicator, data to be collected	TBC	Annual	Year on year increase	AMR	Biodiversity protection and enhancement
			Length of local river restored/ naturalised	2011 None	2008 200m Ladywell Fields	Annual	Contribution towards London Plan biodiversity target to restore 15km of river by 2015	AMR	Naturalisation wherever possible to increase biodiversity

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			Number of light and overshadowing studies produced as well as environmental impact assessments as part of pre-application discussions or submitted planning applications	New indicator, data to be collected	TBC	Annual	Minimize overshadowing of the Creek	TBC	Biodiversity Water quality and ecology
			Lighting and overshadowing levels along the Creek	New indicator, data to be collected	TBC	Annual	TBC	Lighting studies produced by applicants Over-shadowing studies produced by applicants	Biodiversity Water quality and ecology Safety
			Number of residents and other people enjoying access to the Creek through the Creekside Centre	2011/12 Visitors 3,790 Events 187	2010/11 Visitors 1,422 Events 184 2009/10 Visitors 2,854 Events 182	Annual	Support and stimulate enjoyment of the Creek for education and other purposes.	Creekside Discovery Centre	Social cohesion Health and well-being
8	To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity SEA topic: Soil	Improvement of groundwater protection?	Site investigation of identified contaminated sites and EA investigations	2000 to 2009 90 site investigations. 25 no further remedial action, 19 sites under active investigation	TBC	TBC	TBC	Environment Agency	Soil quality Health and well-being
		Impact on soil quality? Excavation? Remediate land contamination?	No of sites remediated	2000 to 2009 43 unrecorded remedial action, 3 sites remediated,	TBC	TBC	All identified sites to be remediated	Environment Agency	Soil quality Health and well-being
9	To reduce and manage flood risk SEA topic: Climatic factors, water	Is there flood protection? SUDS? Decreasing run-off?	No. of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on either flood defence grounds or water quality	2010/11: 0	2007/08: 0 2008/09: 0 2009/10: 0	Annual	Zero applications	AMR	Use of land in accordance with SFRA and sequential and exception tests

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		Construction practices that adapt to flooding?	No. of SUDS granted and installed	2010/11 Granted: 2 Completed:2	TBC	Annual	TBC	LBL / EA	Flooding Water management
			No and size of Living Roofs granted and completed	2010/11 Granted: 37 (over 8,601.4sq m) Completed: 6	2009/10 Granted: 8 Completed: 5 2008/09 Granted: 6 Completed: 5 Deptford Creekside - Laban Centre (400 sq m) - Creekside Centre (100 sq m)	Annual	TBC	AMR	Biodiversity Water management SUDS
			Condition of river embankment and number of improvements	River restored since 2005: 300m		Annual	TBC	Environment Agency	Protection of environmental assets River naturalisation Requirements for SUDS
10	To minimise the production of waste across all sectors recovery and increase reuse, waste recovery and recycling rates SEA topic: Material assets	Lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? Reduce household waste? Increase waste recovery and recycling? Reduce hazardous waste? Reduce waste in the construction industry?	Residual household waste per household in Lewisham % of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Lewisham % of household waste sent to landfill in Lewisham	2010/11: 804.66 kg 2010/11: 18% 2010/11: 6.27%	2009/10: 777 kg 2008/09: 767.75 kg 2009/10: 16.8% 2008/09: 20.55% 2009/10: 5.41% 2008/09: 3.72% 2007/08: 4.84%	Annual Annual Annual	2011/12: 720 kg 2012/13: 718 kg 2013/14: 716 kg 2013/14: 21% waste recycled 2011/12: 7% 2012/13: 6.5% 2013/14: 6%	Strategic Waste and Management, LBL Strategic Waste and Management, LBL Strategic Waste and Management, LBL	Waste management Waste management Waste management
11	To reduce car travel and promote active travel by improving accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	Reduce car use? Encourage sustainable modes of transport? Increase/enhance	Public Transport Accessibility (PTAL)	2010 High PTAL for Deptford Creekside (5, 4 and 3)	N/A	As reviewed by TfL	Higher density development to be located within areas with a higher PTAL	Transport for London	Maximising accessibility of housing development to services and public transport

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	SEA topic: Population, human health, air	cycle/walking routes? Proximity to public transport links?	Proportion of journeys made on foot and cycle in Lewisham	2001 Cycle: 2% (home to work trips), 1.9% (total trips) Foot: 3.4% (total trips)	2001 London Cycle: 2.3% Foot 8.4%	TBC	11% of total trips made by cycle or foot by 2025	Census	Reduce need to travel by car Increase and enhance walking and cycling routes
			No. of completed car limited development	2011 None in Deptford Creekside	2010 None in Deptford Creekside	Annual	TBC	AMR	Reduce car ownership
			No. of electric car charging point	2011 None in Deptford Creekside	2010 None in Deptford Creekside	Annual	Year on year increase	AMR	Reduce CO2 emissions
			% of permitted major developments with travel plans	2011 None in Deptford Creekside	2010 None in Deptford Creekside	Annual	All major development to have travel plans	AMR	Promote sustainable forms of travel
			No. of new cycle facilities	2011 None in Deptford Creekside	2010 None in Deptford Creekside	Annual	All permitted development to include cycle facilities	AMR	Promote cycling and cycle networks
			No. of car clubs and parking bays in the area	2011 None in Deptford Creekside	2010 None in Deptford Creekside	Annual	TBC	AMR	Reduce car ownership
			Number of car parking delivered in new developments	2011 None in Deptford Creekside	2010 None in Deptford Creekside	Annual	TBC	AMR	Reduce car ownership
			Improved pedestrian and cycle routes and crossings	2010/11 Plans for improvement, no delivery yet	N/A	Annual	TBC	LBL	Stimulate walking and cycling
			Improved lighting and natural surveillance on pedestrian and cycle paths	2010/11 Plans for improvement, no delivery yet	N/A	Annual	TBC	LBL	Stimulate walking and cycling
			Funding secured (through S106 or other means) for public realm improvements in the area	2011 None in Deptford Creekside	2010 None in Deptford Creekside	Annual	TBC	AMR	Stimulate walking and cycling

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			Improvements to legibility and signage that reinforces the presence of the creative industry quarter in the area.	2011 None in Deptford Creekside	2010 None in Deptford Creekside	Annual	TBC	AMR	Stimulate visitors to visit businesses and organisations in the area
			Number of road accident casualties per 100,000 population serious or fatal	TBC	TBC	Annual	TBC	LBL	Safety
12	To protect, enhance and increase provision of open spaces in Creekside SEA topic: Biodiversity, flora and fauna, population, human health, air, material assets	Protection and improvement of existing open space in and immediately surrounding the area? Provision and quality of open space? Improve accessibility and connectivity to open?	Protection of SINC and designated open space	2010/11: All protected	No change	Annual	No net loss of open space	AMR	Protect and enhance open space and linkages to them Maintain and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species in line with targets
			Amount of new open space provided as part of a new development	2011 None in Deptford Creekside	2010 None in Deptford Creekside	Annual	Annual completion	AMR	Provision of open space and enhance linkages to them and other open space in vicinity
			No. of new allotments and community gardens in Lewisham	2010/11 898 allotments plots are Council managed Community Garden: 32	898 allotments	Annual	Area of land allocated for allotments	LBL	Support urban food growing
			Improvements to existing open space in and immediately surrounding Creekside	New indicator Data to be collected	TBC	Annual	TBC	LBL	Access to, and provision of, open space

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13	To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes SEA topic: Cultural heritage, material assets	Loss or damage to significant landscape and townscape features? Improve the landscape and ecological quality and character? Improvement to streetscape/ public realm? Higher quality design which is functionally robust and flexible, visually attractive and sustainable in the future?	No. of key views maintained/ affected/ enhanced	New Indicator Data to be collected	TBC	Annual	TBC	LB Lewisham	Improve and protect townscape
			No. of new buildings /spaces considered to respond to the character of area	New Indicator Data to be collected	TBC	Annual	TBC	LB Lewisham	Protect townscape and heritage assets
			No. of sculptural objects depicting the past and present history of the Creek retained and enhanced (boats, cranes, etc)	New Indicator Data to be collected	TBC	Annual	TBC	LB Lewisham	Improve and protect townscape and reflect cultural heritage
			No. of applications referred to the Lewisham Design Review Panel	New indicator Data to be collected	New indicator	Annual	All major applications to be referred	AMR	Design quality
			No. of interventions aimed at improving streetscapes	Data to be collected	TBC	Annual	TBC	LBL	Design quality Pedestrian safety Cycle safety
14	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting, and use the historic environment as the cue to be recognised in new development and for the creation of sustainable places SEA topic: Cultural heritage, population, material assets	Conserve and enhance the historic built character of the borough, especially within designated conservation areas? Protect sites of archaeological and historic importance? Protects and enhances designated and undesignated heritage assets? Responds to landscape assets and characteristics?	No. of designated heritage assets (listed buildings, conservation areas with up to date appraisals) in Deptford Creekside	2010/11 Listed building /structures: 1 Railway viaduct	N/A	Annual	Undesignated heritage asset expected to become a Conservation Area i.e. 11 April 2012	AMR	Protect and manage heritage assets
			No. of undesignated heritage assets (locally listed buildings, areas of archaeological significance)	2011 Undesignated Heritage Asset: 1 Deptford Creekside Area of local interest Area of Archaeological Significance: 1 Locally listed buildings: 1 Vertical Lifting Bridge	On-going protection and new listings	Annual	Undesignated heritage asset expected to become a Conservation Area i.e. 11 April 2012	LBL	Protect and manage heritage assets

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			% of applications where archaeological mitigation strategies were developed and implemented	Data to be collected	TBC	Annual	TBC	LBL	Protect and manage heritage assets
			No of applications that have considered Views of Strategic Importance	New indicator Data to be collected	TBC	Annual	TBC	LBL	Protect and manage townscape and landscape
			No of refurbished buildings	New indicator	TBC	Annual	TBC	English Heritage LBL	Protect and manage heritage assets
			No of 'opportunities for enhancement' used that were identified in the Deptford Creekside Conservation Area appraisal	New indicator	TBC	Annual	TBC	LBL	Protect and manage heritage assets
			Condition of designated and undesignated heritage assets in the local area	New indicator	TBC	Annual	TBC in Conservation Area Appraisal expected to be designated 11 April 2012	LBL	Protect and manage heritage assets
15	To provide sufficient housing and the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home SEA topic: Material assets, population, human health	Additional housing? Increase the range and affordability of housing? Reduce the number in unfit homes?	Number of housing completions in Deptford Creekside	2010/11: none	No completions in Deptford Creekside	Annual	TBC	AMR	New housing
			Number of affordable housing completions	2010/11: none in Deptford Creekside	No completions in Deptford Creekside	Annual	50% affordable homes	AMR	Provision of affordable housing
			Mix in housing types	2010/11: Crossfields Estate 51% Council owned/ rented 49% leasehold	N/A	Annual	70:30 split between social and intermediate housing	AMR	Housing need Mixed and balanced communities
			Mix in dwelling sizes	2010/11: Crossfields Estate 1 bed - 11.8% 2 bed - 78% 3 bed – 10.2%	N/A	Annual	At least 40% affordable home to be 3+ bedrooms	AMR	Meet housing needs

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			Provision of student and other specialist housing	2010/11: 0	Unknown	Annual	TBC	AMR	Meet housing needs Mixed and balanced communities
16	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce health inequalities SEA topic: Population, human health	Encourage healthy lifestyles? Improve qualifications and skills? Reduce poverty and social exclusion and health inequalities?	Gain and losses of community and recreational facilities completed Number of people taking part in activities that improve physical and mental health in Lewisham Funding for health and community facility improvements secured through S106	Data to be collected 2010/11 Nature's Gym: 55 sessions Data to be collected	TBC 2009/10 Nature's Gym: 53 sessions TBC	Annual Annual Annual	No net loss TBC No net loss	AMR Green Scene, LB Lewisham AMR	Provision and protection and of community and recreational facilities Access to recreational opportunities Provision and protection and of community and recreational facilities
17	To address deprivation, promote social inclusion and ensure equitable outcomes for all communities SEA topic: Population, human health	Reduce poverty and social exclusion? Encourage engagement in community activities? Increase the ability of people to influence decisions? Improve community relations?	Index of Multiple Deprivation No of recorded racial incidents per 100,000 population in Lewisham Number of people supportive of new policy and development for/in the area	2010: 15% most deprived LSOA's in England 2007/08: 54.9 Data to be collected	2007: 2004: 2005/06: 40.89 2006/07: 41.20 TBC	Every 3 years Annually TBC	Improve rank TBC Satisfaction	CLG ONS/ Metropolitan Police Service LBL	Social cohesion Improve overall health and well-being Safety of the environment Social cohesion Social cohesion
18	To provide for the improvement of education, skill levels and training levels	Improve the quality and level of education infrastructure?	People aged 16-74 with no qualifications in Lewisham	2009 12,500 (6.6%) London: 11.8% GB: 12.3%	2008 16,800 (9.5%) London: 12.0% GB:12.4%	Annual	Year on year decrease	NOMIS Labour Market Statistics Census KS13	Access and provision to employment and training

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	SEA topic: Population, human health, material assets	Improve access to local education, skills and training?	Number of full and part time courses provided in the area	Data to be collected	TBC	TBC	TBC	Lewisham College, Trinity Laban Centre, Deptford Discovery Centre	Access and provision to employment and training
			Funding secured through S106 for improvements to the quality and level of educational resources and infrastructure.	Data to be collected	TBC	TBC	TBC	LBL	Access and provision to employment and training
19	To enhance community safety by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime SEA topic: Population, human health	Reduce actual levels of crime? Reduce the fear of crime? Reduce the actual noise levels? Reduce noise concerns?	Violent crimes per 1,000 population Percentage of schemes incorporating 'secured by design'	2007/08: 41.1 TBC	2005/06: 34.3 2006/07: 44.9 2007/08: 41.1 Best Quartile 2006/07 England: 13.1 London: 21.95	Annually	TBC	ONS/ Metropolitan Police Service	Safety of the environment Social cohesion
			Detailed indicators for Deptford Creekside area regarding the following: • Burglary • Anti-social behaviour • Robbery • Vehicle crime • Violent Crime • Public Disorder and weapons • Criminal damage and Arson • Other theft • Other crime	November 2011 Burglary: 0 Anti-social behaviour: 2 Robbery: 2 Vehicle crime: 2 Violent Crime: 4 Public Disorder and weapons: 0 Criminal damage and Arson: 2 Other theft: 2 Other crime: 1				www.police.uk	

APPENDIX 5 Decision aiding questions to guide the SA process

The decision aiding questions used to guide the sustainability appraisal process are listed in the table that follows.

No.	SA objectives	SEA topic	Questions
1	To protect and enhance the amount and diversity of employment offer, specially within the creative and cultural institutions/industries	Population Human health Material assets	Improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Improve the resilience of business and the economy? Promote growth in key sectors and clusters such as creative industries? Reduce unemployment and long-term unemployment? Provide job opportunities for those in need of employment?
2	To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Deptford Creekside	Population Human health Material assets	Promote regeneration of suitable land in order to attract new enterprises and employment? Local employment opportunities?
3	To use and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner	Climate Water Air	Promote consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner? Use previously developed land as opposed to a greenfield site? Include sustainable design and construction? Promote energy (renewable/decentralised energy) and water conservation? Improve the quality of river water or ground water? Conserve water? SUDS?
4	To improve air quality	Air Human health Population	Improve air quality? Reduce car use? Reduce vehicle movement? Proximity to public modes of transport?
5	To reduce noise and vibration	Noise Human health Population	Reduce noise? Reduce vibration? Proximity to public modes of transport?
6	To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change	Biodiversity Flora and fauna Human health Population Climate Water	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable/decentralised sources? Water and sewerage infrastructure capacity?
7	To conserve and enhance the Creek's natural habitats, biodiversity, flora and fauna and increase people's access to nature	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Human health Population	Conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats? Enhance river environments and water quality? Conserve and enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?

No.	SA objectives	SEA topic	Questions
			Maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?
8	To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity	Soil	Improvement of groundwater protection? Impact on soil quality? Excavation? Remediate land contamination?
9	To reduce and manage flood risk	Climate Water	Is there flood protection? SUDS? Decreasing run-off? Construction practices that adapt to flooding?
10	To minimise the production of waste across all sectors and increase reuse, waste recovery and recycling rates	Material assets	Lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? Reduce household waste? Increase waste recovery and recycling? Reduce hazardous waste? Reduce waste in the construction industry?
11	To reduce car travel and promote active travel by improving accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	Population Human health Air	Reduce car use? Encourage sustainable modes of transport? Increase/enhance cycle/walking routes? Proximity to public transport links?
12	To protect, enhance and increase provision of open spaces in Creekside	Population Human health Air Material assets	Protection and improvement of existing open space in and immediately surrounding the area? Provision and quality of open space? Improve accessibility and connectivity to open?
13	To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes	Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Loss or damage to significant landscape and townscape features? Improve the landscape and ecological quality and character? Improvement to streetscape/ public realm? Higher quality design which is functionally robust and flexible, visually attractive and sustainable in the future?
14	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting, and use the historic environment as the cue to be recognised in new development and for the creation of sustainable places	Population Material assets	Conserve and enhance the historic built character of the borough, especially within designated conservation areas? Protect sites of archaeological and historic importance? Protects and enhances designated and undesignated heritage assets? Responds to landscape assets and characteristics?
15	To provide sufficient housing and the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home	Population Material assets Human health	Additional housing? Increase the range and affordability of housing? Reduce the number in unfit homes?

No.	SA objectives	SEA topic	Questions
16	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Population Human health	Encourage healthy lifestyles? Improve qualifications and skills? Reduce poverty and social exclusion and health inequalities?
17	To address deprivation, promote social inclusion and ensure equitable outcomes for all communities	Population Human health	Reduce poverty and social exclusion? Encourage engagement in community activities? Increase the ability of people to influence decisions? Improve community relations?
18	To provide for the improvement of education, skills and training	Population Human health Material assets	Improve the quality and level of education infrastructure? Improve access to local education, skills and training?
19	To enhance community safety by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime	Population Human health	Reduce actual levels of crime? Reduce the fear of crime? Reduce the actual noise levels? Reduce noise concerns?

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