

Sustainability appraisal (incorporating strategic environmental assessment)

Scoping Report

Site allocations development plan document

August 2010



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

This document is a Scoping Report that sets out the proposed methodology for undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the London Borough of Lewisham's Local Development Framework (LDF) [Site Allocations Development Plan Document](#) (DPD).

This introductory section briefly outlines the purpose of the LDF and the Site Allocations DPD, and introduces the concept of SA and its origins. The details of the proposed methodology are outlined in the subsequent sections.

1.2 Lewisham Local Development Framework

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new system of plan making in England. The key outcome of the Government's changes was the LDF. LDF is a generic term used to describe a portfolio of planning documents, prepared by the Council, which collectively will deliver the planning strategy for Lewisham.

The Planning Service has produced a guide explaining the Lewisham LDF entitled "[A Guide to the New Planning System](#)" and copies are available from the Planning Information reception in Laurence House and on the Council's website. A link to the web page is provided below.

<http://www.lewisham.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/PlanningPolicy/LocalDevelopmentFramework/>

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

- [Local Development Scheme](#)
- [Statement of Community Involvement](#)
- [Annual Monitoring Report](#)

The Lewisham Local Development Scheme is a work program for preparing the LDF and sets out which documents will be prepared and the key dates for preparation, public consultation and adoption.

The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted by the Council on 26th July 2006 and shows how the Council will involve the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all LDF documents and in development control decisions. The statement also aims to ensure that local communities know when, how and for what reason a consultation is to happen.

The Annual Monitoring Report sets out information on whether the Council is meeting, or is on track to meet, the key dates published for the production of LDF documents, and whether the policies in the adopted Unitary Development Plan and in future the policies in the documents that make up the LDF are achieving their targets.

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](#) providing further detail to the policies contained in the DPDs listed above

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

1.3 LDF update

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

In terms of the LDF policy documents, the Council has progressed the preparation of its Core Strategy (the principal and over arching LDF document). The final round of public consultation took place from February to April 2010. The Core Strategy is scheduled to be submitted to the Secretary of State in November 2011 and will then be subject to an Examination in Public (EiP).

The Site Allocations DPD was initially part of a combined Development Policies and Site Allocations DPD (2005) for which a [Scoping Report](#) was prepared and publically consulted in May 2005. Since that time a decision has been made to separate the two DPDs; one for Site Allocations and the other for Development Management Policies (previously known as Development Policies).

Given the length of time since the initial scoping report was prepared, the decision to progress a separate Site Allocations DPD and the finalisation of the LDF Core Strategy, a decision has been made to prepare an updated Scoping Report as it relates to the Site Allocations DPD to ensure an up to date methodology is adopted in accordance with current procedures and requirements.

1.4 Sustainability appraisal

Another key change introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is a requirement that a SA is undertaken on all DPDs and SPDs prepared for inclusion in the LDF. 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:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone
- Effective protection of the environment
- Prudent use of natural resources
- 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
- Reflect global, national, regional and local concerns and issues
- Provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the SA.

1.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

1.6 Sustainability appraisal guidance

The Government has issued guidance on SA (incorporating SEA) and this is contained in the following documents:

- [The Plan Making Manual](#), last updated September 2009
- [Planning Policy Statement 12](#) – Local Spatial Planning, CLG, June 2008
- [A practical guide to the SEA Directive](#), August 2006

This document, and the subsequent stages of the SA process, will be prepared in a manner consistent with the above guidance issued by the Government.

1.7 The sustainability appraisal process

The five key stages of the SA (incorporating SEA) are shown in Figure 1 below.

FIGURE 1 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

STAGE & OUTPUT	LINKAGES TO PLAN PREPARATION	PURPOSE
STAGE A SCOPING REPORT	Formulated alongside the preparation of the evidence base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify relevant plans and programmes Establishing the baseline Setting a framework Deciding on the scope of the appraisal, setting objectives and targets Identifying issues
STAGE B Developing & refining options	Formulated alongside the preparation of issues and options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refining issues and options for the plan 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify preferred options Assessing the effects of the plan (economic, social and environmental) 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 (Stage D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appraising significant changes to the plan arising out of consultation undertaken in Stage C 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 Annual Monitoring Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring implementation of the plan

1.8 Site Allocations Development Plan Document

The SA (incorporating SEA) is of the London Borough of Lewisham's Site Allocations DPD. The Site Allocations DPD will allocate land within the London Borough of Lewisham for the following uses:

- Housing
- Employment
- A range of mixed use development
- Education

- Waste
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

The purpose of allocating land is to ensure the strategic directions of the Lewisham Core Strategy are implemented in terms of development being facilitated in the borough. Site allocations will be assessed against sustainability criteria drawn from the London Borough of Lewisham sustainability objectives. It is expected that for each site, issues will be developed associated with its potential future use. From these issues, options for each site will be derived, having regard to both the review of other plans 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 objectives set out in Figure 4.

1.9 The assessment of alternatives

A. Alternative options

The allocations for housing, employment, mixed use development and education, and the designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation proposed within the emerging Site Allocations DPD have been selected from a range of alternative options. Site specific sustainability assessments have informed the process of allocating sites. The SA (incorporating SEA) will provide a strategic appraisal of each site against the baseline option. The baseline option is reliance on the relevant criteria based policies within the emerging London Borough of Lewisham Core Strategy, without allocating sites. The assessment of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation provides an example of how the baseline option for each allocation will be assessed.

B. The designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (CLG, 2005) states that Local Sites, including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets, contributing to the quality of life and wellbeing of the community and in supporting research and education. Lewisham has adopted Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and amendments and additions to these are identified within the Site Allocations DPD.

In London, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are divided into sites of metropolitan importance, grade 1 sites of borough importance, grade 2 sites of borough importance and sites of local importance. Sites are designated and graded according to the presence of important wildlife habitats and species. The Greater London Authority has a ten-year rolling programme to survey all London boroughs. The Lewisham Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation were last reviewed in 2006.

The following options will be appraised for the assessment of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.

Option 1: Designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation within the Site Allocations DPD

Option 1 Is the London Borough of Lewisham's proposed approach to the designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation within the emerging Site Allocations DPD.

Option 2: Reliance on the draft Core Strategy Policy 12 Open space and environmental assets (the baseline option).

Policy 12 of the emerging London Borough of Lewisham Core Strategy is as follows:

Open space and environmental assets

1. *In recognising the strategic importance of the natural environment and to help mitigate against climate change the Council will:*
 - a. *Conserve nature*
 - b. *Green the public realm*
 - c. *Provide opportunities for sport, recreation, leisure and well-being.*

2. *This will be achieved by:*
 - a. *Protecting the character and amenity of, and within, open spaces, as well as the effects of development outside their boundaries*
 - b. *Protecting Metropolitan Open Land, public open space, urban green space and green corridors from inappropriate built development to ensure there is no adverse effect on their use, management, amenity or enjoyment in accordance with the principles of PPG2 and the London Plan*
 - c. *Maintaining and improving the publicly accessible open space network, such as the Waterlink Way, the Thames Path, the South East London Green Chain, the East London Green Grid, parks and gardens, playing fields, nature reserves, allotments, community gardens, amenity green space, cemeteries and churchyards as well as smaller open spaces that have townscape quality*
 - d. *Designating additional Metropolitan Open Land in accordance with the London Plan definitions, in particular Sydenham Wells Park, Horniman Gardens and Telegraph Hill Park due to the role they perform in the South East London Green Chain*
 - e. *Improving the quality of accessibility to existing open space by public transport, cycle and foot*
 - g. *Protecting trees and preventing the loss of trees of amenity value*
 - h. *Seeking new on-site provision as part of new development and/or improved accessibility to existing areas of public open space in the identified areas of open space deficiency within the wards of Brockley, Catford South, Lee Green, Perry Vale and Telegraph Hill*
 - i. *Seeking exemplary design for new, and improvements to existing, public open space to ensure publicly accessible and usable open space is considered in the context of the local character and its distinctive historical qualities working with the Environment Agency (EA) where appropriate*

- j. Maximising opportunities for sport and recreation through well-designed and managed spaces, which takes into account the Mayor's Children and Young People's play space requirements in a safe environment*
 - k. Promoting living roofs and walls in accordance with London Plan policy and Core Strategy Policy 8*
 - l. Promoting and supporting local food growing and urban agriculture*
3. *Planning obligations will be sought to ensure the implementation of this policy where appropriate*

Option 2 is the reliance on policy CP12, without item f, which covers site-specific designations, to protect and enhance biodiversity in the London Borough of Lewisham.

f. Preserving or enhancing the local biodiversity and geological conservation interests in accordance with national and regional policy, in the form of PPS9 and the London Plan by designating Sites of Nature Conservation Importance

1.10 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

As noted above, the Scoping Report is the first stage in undertaking an SA (incorporating SEA) of the Site Allocations DPD. This report has been prepared as the basis for consultation on the scope and level of detail that should be included in the SA Report. The Scoping Report sets out the baseline information that has been collected so far, as well as the draft objectives, targets and indicators, and proposals as to how the appraisal of the Site Allocations DPD will be undertaken.

1.11 The role of stakeholders

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

- The Environment Agency
- Natural England
- English Heritage

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

2. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

Lewisham is Inner London's third largest borough both in terms of population and its area. Located south-east of central London, Lewisham is home to over 260,000 people, and many different communities, living in an area of approximately 13.4 square miles.¹

Lewisham is a diverse borough, with many award winning parks and open spaces, good transport links, schools which have made significant improvements in recent years, and a thriving cultural scene. Lewisham is made up of a collection of diverse neighbourhoods and strong communities - Bellingham, Blackheath, Brockley, Catford, Crofton Park, Deptford, Downham, Forest Hill, Grove Park, Hither Green, Honor Oak, Ladywell, Lee Green, Lewisham, New Cross, New Cross Gate and Sydenham. This sense of place ensures that while the borough and its neighbourhoods develop, they maintain their unique identities and preserve Lewisham's rich natural and architectural heritage.

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 290,000 over the next 20 years by which time the proportion of the overall population from a black and/or minority ethnic origin will rise from the present 43% to almost 50%.

Adjoined by four other London boroughs Lewisham occupies a key position on important transport routes (radial and orbital) within London and between London, Kent and Sussex.² These transport routes connect the borough to the rest of London, including the significant employment centres of the City of London and Canary Wharf, the leisure and retail destinations of the West End, Croydon and Bromley, as well as the key sites for the 2012 Olympics. Proposals for new and upgraded transport services will further enhance these connections.

Strategically, the north of the borough forms part of the Thames Gateway, a nationally recognised growth area stretching east to the Kent and Essex coasts along the Thames Estuary.³ 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. The borough also contains two strategic industrial locations (Bromley Road and Surrey Canal Road) identified in the London Plan and is expected to provide 975 new homes per year up to 2016.⁴

The borough is primarily residential in nature, ranging from a suburban character in the south to higher density neighbourhoods in the north. The extensive areas of housing are punctuated with a network of small and large town centres, local shopping parades, employment areas of varying quality and job density, many parks and green spaces, railway corridors and are overlaid by a range of heritage assets. This includes (but is not limited to) 26 conservation areas covering approximately 654 ha and 516 listed buildings. The borough falls within the

¹ The population of Lewisham is 261,600 according to ONS 2007 Mid-Year Population Estimate published on 29 September 2009

² Greenwich, Southwark, Bromley and Tower Hamlets (across the River Thames)

³ As designated in the Sustainable Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the future 2003)

⁴ London Plan Policy 3A.2

catchment of the River Ravensbourne and its tributaries, along which are located many significant areas of green space, including Waterlink Way. Some parts of the borough fall within an area of flood risk although importantly most of the borough is protected by flood defences, including the Thames Barrier.

FIGURE 2: LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM WITHIN ITS WIDER STRATEGIC CONTEXT

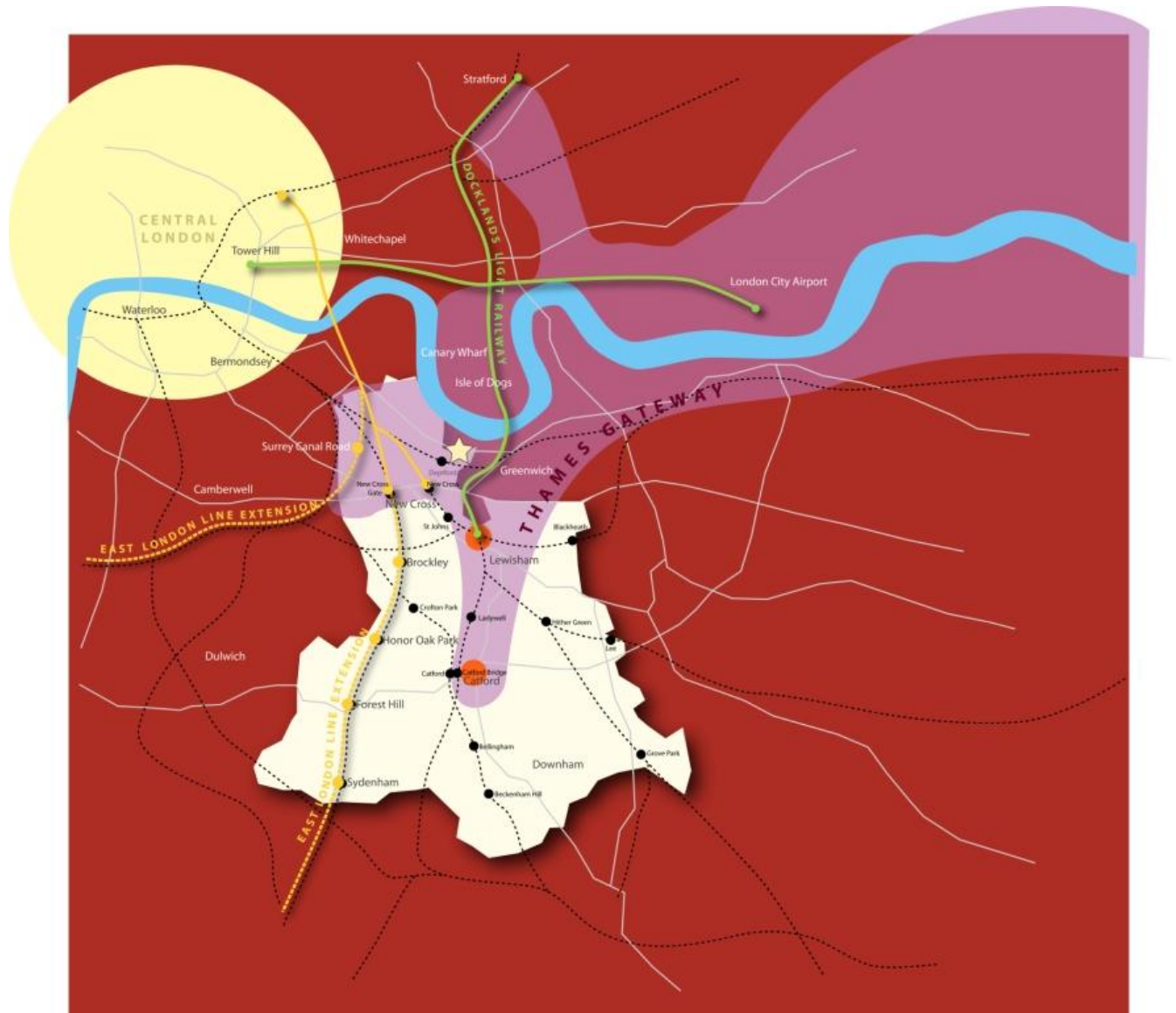


FIGURE 3: MAP OF THE LONDON BOROUGHS



3. PRELIMINARY VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

3.1 Vision

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

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

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 19,000 new homes in the borough by 2025.

The Council's overarching planning spatial vision is set out in the emerging Core Strategy, the principal document in the LDF. The Core Strategy is underpinned by five thematic strategic objectives:

1. Regeneration and growth areas
2. Providing new homes
3. Growing the local economy
4. Environmental management
5. Building a sustainable community

The Core Strategy sets out the following strategy areas across the borough to guide development:

- Regeneration and Growth Areas (covering key localities within Lewisham, Catford, Deptford, New Cross and New Cross Gate);
- District Hubs (covering the town centres of Blackheath, Forest Hill, Lee Green and Sydenham and their immediate surrounding neighbourhoods, where smaller scale development opportunities arise);
- Local Hubs (covering Brockley Cross, Hither Green and Bell Green); and
- Areas of Stability and Managed Change for the remaining areas of the borough (largely established residential neighbourhoods including conservation areas).

The 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 on the localities of Lewisham, Catford, Deptford and New Cross/New Cross Gate. This approach responds to the local character of the borough and the need to capitalise on the higher public transport accessibility of the area; intensifying land uses, in town centres (in terms of Lewisham and Catford) and on redesignated employment/industrial land (in Deptford and New Cross). These areas will accommodate substantial new jobs, homes and supporting facilities and infrastructure becoming a focus of change and significant regeneration.

Directing growth to key localities in the north of the borough ensures the character of the borough's conservation areas, residential neighbourhoods and the limited and finite supply of green and public open space (the parks) are protected and enhanced.

The Council has undertaken various rounds of public consultation in preparing the Core Strategy and will submit the final version to the Government for its approval in autumn 2010. A decision is expected by autumn 2011. The Core Strategy Vision and Strategic Objectives are provided as Appendix 1.

3.2 Objectives for the Site Allocations Development Plan Document

The Site Allocations DPD implements the vision for the London Borough of Lewisham by allocating sites for:

- Housing
- Employment
- A range of mixed use development
- Education
- Waste
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

The following objectives are set out within the draft Site Allocations DPD. These objectives identify how the Site Allocations DPD will support the vision. The objectives are assessed later in the Scoping Report.

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

4. TASK A1: INFLUENCE OF OTHER PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Other plans and programmes at the international, European, national, London wide and local scales will influence the Site Allocations DPD. The relationships between these and the Site Allocations DPD are identified so that potential synergies can be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints can be addressed.

The relevant plans, policies and programmes are listed below and the objectives and implications of these for the Site Allocations DPD and the SA (incorporating SEA) are described in Appendix 2.

The process of identifying other relevant plans and programmes is TASK A1 within the Government's guidance document 'The Plan Making Manual'.

QUESTION 1:

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

International
<p>Agenda 21 Declaration Rio de Janeiro (1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992) 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 Status: Statutory</p>
European Union
<p>European spatial declaration on sustainable development, European Union (1999) Status: voluntary European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2001) European Community Biodiversity Strategy (1998) Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community (2002 – 2012) Status: voluntary Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter Directives Status: Statutory Directive 2003/87/EC Landfill Directive 99/31/EC Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended) Status: Statutory Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) Status: Statutory Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds) Status: Statutory Water Framework (2000/60/EC) Status: Statutory</p>

EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002)
National
<p>Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations (2004) Status - Statutory</p> <p>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) Status - Statutory</p> <p>Town And Country Planning Act (1990) Status - Statutory</p> <p>Planning and Energy Act (2008) Status - Statutory</p> <p>Energy Act (2008) Status - Statutory</p> <p>Use Classes Amendment Order (2005) Status - Statutory</p> <p>UK Climate Change Act (2008)</p> <p>Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering sustainable development PPS: Planning and climate change – supplement to PPS1</p> <p>PPG2 Green belts</p> <p>PPS3 Housing</p> <p>PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth</p> <p>PPS5 Planning for the historic environment</p> <p>PPS9 Biodiversity and geological conservation</p> <p>Draft PPS: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment</p> <p>PPS10 Planning for sustainable waste management</p> <p>PPS12 Local spatial planning</p> <p>PPG13 Transport</p> <p>PPG14 Development on unstable land</p> <p>PPG17 Planning for open space sport and recreation</p> <p>PPG19 Outdoor advertisement control</p> <p>PPS22 Renewable energy</p> <p>PPS23 Planning and pollution control</p> <p>PPS25 Development and flood risk</p> <p>By Design: Urban Design in the planning system (2000)</p> <p>Planning and access for disabled people: A good practice guide</p> <p>Education and skills – delivering results a strategy to 2006 (revised 2002)</p> <p>Sustainable development action plan for education and skills (2003)</p> <p>Delivering choosing health: making healthier choice easier (2004)</p> <p>CLG employment land reviews: guidance note (December 2004)</p> <p>Homes for the future, more affordable, more sustainable (2007)</p> <p>Transport 2010: Meeting the local transport challenge (2000)</p> <p>UK Air Quality Strategy ‘Working together for clean air’</p> <p>Our energy future, creating a low carbon economy (2003)</p> <p>Waste Strategy for England (2008)</p>
London
<p>The Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy (2002) and Clearing the air: The Mayor’s draft air quality strategy (2010)</p> <p>Developing London’s Economy, the Mayor’s Economic Development Strategy (2010)</p>

Connecting with nature, the Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)
 London Biodiversity Partnership Action Plan (1996)
 The Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2004)
 London Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2008)
 Streets For All: A Guide to the management of London's Streets – English Heritage (2000)
 Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies (2004)
 Empty Homes in London (2004)
 London Housing Strategy (2010)
 The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)
 The London Plan and the draft London Plan (2010)
 Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003)
 NHS and Urban Planning in London – Final Report (2003)
 'Supplementary Guidance on the protection of strategic views In London
 The London Road Safety Plan (2001)
 GLA Supplementary Planning Guidance on Employment Land
 The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy
 Mayor of London 'Green Light to Clean Power' Energy Strategy (2004)
 Revised London View Management Framework (2009)
 London Tree and Woodland Framework

Lewisham

Lewisham Unitary Development Plan
 Lewisham Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS)
 Community Safety Strategy (2008-2011) (SCS)
 Safer Lewisham Plan (2009-10)
 Lewisham Corporate Plan 2008-2011
 Lewisham Volunteering Strategy
 Ageing well in Lewisham – A well-being strategy for older people 2007-10
 Lewisham Local Cultural Strategy (2002)
 Lewisham Regeneration Strategy 2008-20
 Lewisham Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2009
 Healthier Communities – A health and well-being framework for Lewisham
 Lewisham Physical Activity, Sport and Leisure Strategy (2007-12)
 Social Inclusion Strategy 2005-13
 Local Biodiversity Action Plan – A Natural Renaissance For Lewisham
 Lewisham Leisure and Open Space Study 2009
 Lewisham Housing Strategy 2009 -2014
 Brighter futures: Lewisham's Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2009-2014 (DRAFT- June 2009)
 Lewisham Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012
 Creative Lewisham – Lewisham Cultural and Urban Development Commission
 Safer Places: The planning system and crime prevention
 Draft Lewisham Municipal Waste Strategy 2004/05 – 2009/10
 Lewisham Carbon Reduction and Climate Change Strategy 2008
 Lewisham Local Air Quality Action Plan 2008
 Lewisham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
 Lewisham Flood Risk and Development Sequential Test (2009)
 Lewisham Local Implementation Plan (Transport)

Lewisham borough-wide transport assessment (2009)
Deptford and New Cross Transport Infrastructure Study
Lewisham Employment Land Study (2008)
Health, Well-Being and Care – Lewisham Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)(2009)
Lewisham Retail Capacity Study (2009)
Lewisham Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2009)
Lewisham Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008)
South East London Boroughs' Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009)
Lewisham Affordable Housing Viability Assessment (2009)
Town Centre Health Checks (2009)
Lewisham PPS1 Energy Study (2009)
Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement Plan (2009)
South East London Boroughs' Joint Waste Appointment Technical Paper (2009)
Lewisham Town Centre Transport Study (2009)
North Lewisham Links Strategy (2007)
Lewisham draft Local Implementation Plan (2010)
Deptford New Cross Masterplan (2007)
Lewisham Tall Buildings Study (2009)
Lewisham Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans
Lewisham Children and Young People's Plan (2009)
Lewisham Social Inclusion Strategy (2005)
Local Education Authority School Plan
Lewisham NHS Estate Strategy
Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives (PCT with LB Lewisham) 2009

5. TASK A2: BASELINE INFORMATION

5.1 The purpose of baseline data collection

The baseline is effectively information which outlines the current and likely future state of the area subject to the Site Allocations DPD. The purpose of collecting this information and documenting it within this Scoping Report is to:

Identify sustainability problems;

Identify possible alternative ways of dealing with sustainability problems; and

Allow the effects of the Site Allocations DPD to be adequately predicted (in later stages of the SA process).

The baseline information 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'.

QUESTION 2:

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

5.2 Gaps in our knowledge base

Following an analysis of the existing information base summarised in Appendix 3, it has been identified that there are certain areas where information for Lewisham Borough is lacking.

- Number of sustainable homes and non-residential buildings granted or completed
- Amount of open space provided as part of new development
- Change in priority habitats and species
- Building for Life assessment
- Gains and losses of community and recreational facilities
- Delivery of identified social infrastructure
- Funding secured through planning obligations for infrastructure facilities and services

Gaps in baseline data will be addressed through the monitoring process.

6. TASK A3: IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

There are certain key sustainability issues that are central to the Site Allocations DPD. Identifying these issues is important, as these are the areas which the SA (incorporating SEA) will need to address. The purpose of identifying these sustainability issues is to begin to define key issues for the Site Allocations DPD 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'.

Based on the work undertaken in Sections 2 and 3 above and the local knowledge held by the Council, a number of broad sustainability issues for Lewisham have been identified and synthesised into common themes in Figure 3 below. The themes represent the Governments 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 Site Allocations DPD in Stage B of the SA Process.

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

FIGURE 3 – MAIN SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AFFECTING THE BOROUGH

Key issues	Source
Economic	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited employment opportunities outside of public sector • High commuter population working outside of Lewisham <p>Need to create employment and training opportunities in the borough to create a more sustainable environment and enhance the local economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewisham Employment Land Study 2008 • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Lewisham Economic Development Business Plan 2004 (Ancer Spa) • Local Futures: The State of the Borough 2004 • Lewisham Local Cultural Strategy 2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied levels of growth in local shopping areas <p>Predicted population growth there is a need for enhancing the vitality of the local shopping areas including markets, to improve the local economy and reduce the need to travel outside the borough for goods and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Lewisham Retail Capacity Study 2009 • Lewisham Town Centre Health Check Report 2008/09 • London-wide Town Centre Health Checks Analysis 2008

Key issues	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate employment land to support business enterprise <p>Sufficient employment land will need to be protected and new land sought to improve the overall economy of the borough. Opportunities need to be taken to support employment growth sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing the Night Time Economy 2007 • Lewisham Employment Land Study 2008 • Lewisham Economic Development Business Plan 2004 (Ancer Spa) • Local Futures: The State of the Borough 2004 • Lewisham Local Cultural Strategy 2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding a balance between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality <p>A general conflict between meeting housing targets and protecting sites for other uses such as employment, retail, education, health, community in a built up environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewisham Employment Land Study 2008 • Lewisham Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008 • South-east London Sub Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009 • Lewisham Economic Development Business Plan 2004 (Ancer Spa)
Environmental	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and improve biodiversity and natural habitats including local waterways <p>Brownfield sites are important habitat for local species. Species such as the stag beetle, house sparrow and black redstart are local to this area but numbers have suffered marked declines.</p> <p>The naturalisation of Lewisham's rivers offers the potential to reduce flood risk, boost local biodiversity and improve river water quality through biological filtration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Lewisham Leisure and Open Space Study 2009 • Lewisham (A natural renaissance for Lewisham) Biodiversity Action Plan 2006 • Thames Strategy East 2008 • Green Chain Policy Document 1977 • Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement Plan 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 emissions contributing to climate change <p>Climatic change due to greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel use are likely to affect the natural environment. The built environment will need to adapt to these changes and find ways of reducing carbon emissions, including developing viable decentralised renewable energy networks to supply energy to new and existing developments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Carbon Reduction and Climate Change Strategy 2008 • Lewisham Energy Strategy • Air Quality Action Plan 2008 • Lewisham Renewable Energy Study 2009 • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2008 Sequential Test 2009 • Local Implementation (Transport) Plan 2006

Key issues	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic congestion and car dependence <p>A growing population will increase movement, placing pressure on the road network and existing public transport. There is a need to locate development near existing transport links and improve walking and cycling routes and public transport; and adopt a managed and restrained approach to car parking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020 • Local Implementation (Transport) Plan 2006 • North Lewisham Links Strategy 2007 • Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement Plan 2010 • Borough-wide Transport Study 2010 • Deptford New Cross Transport Study 2009 • Lewisham Town Centre Transport Study 2009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of air and noise pollution due to traffic <p>Lewisham 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 and reduce carbon emissions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Air Quality Action Plan 2008 • Local Implementation (Transport) Plan 2006 • Borough-wide Transport Study 2009 • Health Issues in Planning, Best Practice Guidance 2007 • Transport 2025, Transport vision for a growing world city, November 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and provide opportunities to enhance local heritage assets(cultural, archaeological and historic) from redevelopment and recognise the contribution that the historic environment can make to an area <p>Lewisham has two Grade I listed buildings, a number of Grade II buildings and many locally listed buildings and conservation areas. The borough has its own architectural identity and character which should be preserved or enhanced, and incorporated into development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Deptford New Cross Masterplan 2007 • Lewisham Local Cultural Strategy 2002 • 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 2009 • Lewisham Tall Buildings Study 2010 • Lewisham Characterisation Study 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deptford New Cross area and the areas along the borough's river network are within the Flood Risk 3a (high probability) category <p>Climate change is predicted to increase adverse weather patterns, leading to more</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Lewisham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2008 • Sequential Test 2009 • Ravensbourne River Corridor Improvement

Key issues	Source
<p>intense and severe flooding in flood risk areas. There is a need to reduce flooding and manage risk. The</p>	<p>Plan 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewisham Leisure and Open Space Study 2009 • Lewisham Characterisation Study 2010
<p>• Aging housing stock and poor levels of insulation</p> <p>The existing housing stock will require updating with improvements in energy efficiency and increases in building Standard Assessment Procedure ratings (current SAP rating are 46 out of 100) (29.4% of residents are living in unsuitable housing).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Lewisham Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008 • South-East London Sub Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009 • Lewisham Housing Strategy • Lewisham Energy Strategy • Lewisham Renewable Energy Study 2009
<p>• Low levels of recycling and the need to reduce total waste production</p> <p>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 Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • South East London Boroughs' Joint Waste Apportionment Technical Paper • Lewisham Waste Management Strategy
Social	
<p>• High demand for housing, affordability and continuous growth in population.</p> <p>The population is forecasted to rise. The Mayor of London requires 9,750 new residential units to be built in Lewisham by 2017. The average income of the majority of households is insufficient to buy a house.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Lewisham Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008 • South East London Sub Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009 • Housing Strategy 2009 • Children and Young Peoples Plan
<p>• Improved access to health care, education and community facilities</p> <p>Ensure that improved and accessible health, education and community facilities are provided to accommodate the needs arising from new developments and meeting existing needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Lewisham Social Inclusion Strategy 2005 • Lewisham NHS Estate Strategy • Local Education Authority Plans • Lewisham Infrastructure Delivery Plan • Lewisham Physical Activity, Sport and Leisure Strategy 2006

Key issues	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewisham School Sports Facility Strategy 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of educational attainment <p>There is a need to improve the educational attainment of students in primary and secondary schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Children and Young Peoples Plan • Local Education Authority School Plan • Lewisham School Sports Facility Strategy 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of high crime rates in Lewisham <p>Though Lewisham has relatively low levels of crime compared to other inner London boroughs, the perception of crime is high. There is a need to provide a safe and well designed urban environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Lewisham Social Inclusion Strategy 2005 • Lewisham Local Cultural Strategy 2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing deprivation, social exclusion and health inequalities <p>Lewisham has a number of severely deprived areas. Fourteen of Lewisham wards have part of their area in the 20% most deprived wards in England.</p> <p>There is a strong link between deprivation levels and health inequality, with residents in deprived areas suffering disproportionately high levels of health problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 • Joint Strategic Needs Assessment • Children and Young Peoples Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of open space and recreational facilities <p>Future growth in housing will result in a lower proportion of open space per 1000 population. Opportunities to provide additional open spaces from potential developments must be used to improve health and well-being.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping our Future Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-20 • Lewisham Leisure and Open Space Study 2009 • Lewisham Physical Activity, Sport and Leisure Strategy 2006 • Green Chain Policy Document 1977

7. TASK A4: DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

This section of the Scoping Report will develop a framework for the SA (e.g. the tools to actually appraise the Site Allocations DPD). This involves developing objectives which should be measurable using identified indicators. The work undertaken in Section 2 to 4 will inform the development of these objectives. The objectives will then be used (in later stages of the SA) to test the contribution the Site Allocations DPD makes in advancing them.

The sustainability objectives are presented in Figure 4 below. The process of identifying these issues is TASK A4 within the Government's guidance document 'The Plan Making Manual'.

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

Indicators have been identified for each of the sustainability objectives to enable effective monitoring.

FIGURE 4 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

Sustainability Objective	Indicators
Economic	
1. To encourage sustained economic growth across a variety of sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of small businesses in an area showing employment growth • New business registration rate • Amount of completed employment floorspace • Area (ha) of land within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Industrial Locations • Mixed Use Employment Locations • Local Employment Locations • Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development • Proportion of employment in creative industries (LQ) • Employee jobs in Lewisham
2. To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Lewisham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job density in Lewisham • Employment and unemployment • Number of workers in Lewisham (employees in employment) • 16 to 18 year old who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)
Environmental	
3. To minimise the production of waste across all sectors and increase reuse, waste recovery and recycling rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residual household waste per household • % of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting • % of municipal waste sent to landfill

Sustainability Objective	Indicators
<p>4. To use and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and converted dwellings (gross) on previously developed land • Development density of new dwellings per ha • Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality • Change in biological river quality (Good) • Change in chemical river quality (Good) • Chemical river water quality (Good) as a percentage of total river length • No. of Code of Sustainable Homes (CSH) granted and completed • No. of BREEAM buildings granted and completed • No. and capacity of renewable energy granted and completed • No. and size of living roofs granted and completed • Ecological footprint of Lewisham • Carbon footprint of Lewisham
<p>5. To protect and enhance the borough's open spaces and biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of applications granted or refused on designated open space • Number of applications within SINC's granted or refused planning permission • Amount of new open space provided as part of a new development • Length of local river restored/ naturalised • Change in biodiversity • Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, or sub-regional significance • No. of people participated in Nature's gym conservation events and volunteering • % of eligible open space managed to Green Flag award standard • No. of new allotments and community gardens • No. of people on allotment waiting list
<p>6. To improve air quality and reduce noise and vibration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels Exceeding Main Air Pollutant Quality Standards

Sustainability Objective	Indicators
7. To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of NO2 and PM10 • Noise complaints • % completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards • Public Transport Accessibility (PTAL) • Proportion of journeys made on foot and cycle • No. of completed car limited development • No. of electric car charging point • % of permitted major developments with travel plans • No. of new cycle facilities • No. of car clubs and parking bays in the Borough
8. To mitigate, and adapt to the impact of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy capacity installed by type • Per capita reductions in CO2 emissions
9. To reduce and manage flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality
10. To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Listed Buildings • (newly listed and demolished) • Building for Life Assessment • No. listed parks
11. To conserve and enhance heritage assets and use in the creation of sustainable places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of conservation areas in the Borough with an up-to-date character appraisal • Percentage of conservation areas in the Borough with management proposals • No. of buildings on/added/ removed from the English Heritage 'At risk' Register • No. of conservation area appraisals completed
Social	
12. To provide sufficient housing of appropriate mix and tenure and the opportunity to live in a decent home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of housing completions • Number of affordable housing completions • Mix in housing tenure • Mix in dwelling sizes • Housing completed to Lifetime Homes standard
13. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with a Limiting Long-Term Illness • Gain and losses of community and recreational facilities completed • Delivery of identified social infrastructure • Mortality rate from circulatory disease at age

Sustainability Objective	Indicators
<p>14. To provide for the improvement of education, skills and training</p> <p>15. To improve accessibility to leisure facilities, community infrastructure and key local services</p>	<p>under 75</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality rate from all cancers at age under 75 • Health life expectancy at age 65 • People aged 16-74 with no qualifications • Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C or equivalent • Number of learners completing adult education basic skills programme • Violent crimes per 1,000 population • Number of physical visits to public libraries (per capita) • Funding secured through planning obligations for infrastructure, facilities and services

The sustainability objectives have been reviewed in accordance with the scope of the SA (incorporating SEA) of each of the land uses allocated within the Site Allocations DPD.

- Housing
- Employment
- A range of mixed use development
- Education
- Waste
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

The objectives used for each appraisal are limited to those which are relevant. For example, the following sustainability objectives are relevant to the designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, considering positive, negative, short, long and medium term, secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. The interrelationships between these effects have also been considered. For the assessment of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, only the following sustainability objectives will apply.

5. To protect and enhance the borough's open spaces and biodiversity
6. To improve air quality and reduce noise and vibration
8. To mitigate and adapt to climate change
9. To reduce and manage flood risk
10. To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes
11. To conserve and enhance heritage assets and use in the creation of sustainable places
13. To improve health and well being and reduce inequalities in health
15. To improve accessibility to leisure facilities, community facilities and key local services

The sustainability objectives have been translated into measurable, site-specific questions to support the appraisal of individual sites, where these have been amended as a result of the GLA review in 2006. The questions are provided as Appendix 4.

8. TESTING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SITE ALLOCATIONS DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

Testing the objectives of the Site Allocations DPD is necessary to ensure that the objectives are in accordance with sustainability principles. The way this will be done is to test these objectives against the sustainability objectives. Figure 6 below presents a matrix comparing the objectives. Testing the objectives of the Site Allocations DPD against the sustainability objectives is TASK A5 of the SA (incorporating SEA) process.

The objectives of the Site Allocations DPD as identified are:

6. To allocate sites to meet the strategic intent of the Core Strategy
7. To facilitate development which protects and enhances the amenity of the local area, identifying key environmental and cultural features
8. To ensure a high standard of design from new developments
9. To create safe and attractive environments
10. To secure development that helps create a more sustainable Lewisham

Key

Positive	✓	No relationship	•	Conflict	×	Uncertain	?
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FIGURE 5 – TESTING THE OBJECTIVES

SA DPD Objectives	1	2	3	4	5
Economic					
1. To encourage sustained economic growth across a variety of sectors	✓	•	•	✓	•
2. To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Lewisham	•	•	•	✓	✓
Environmental					
3. To minimise the production of waste across all sectors and increase reuse, waste recovery and recycling rates	•	•	•	✓	•
4. To use and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner	•	•	•	✓	•
5. To protect and enhance the borough's open spaces and biodiversity	•	✓	•	✓	✓
6. To improve air quality and reduce noise and vibration	•	•	•	✓	•
7. To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	•	•	•	✓	•
8. To mitigate, and adapt to the impact of climate change	✓	•	•	✓	•
9. To reduce and manage flood risk	•	•	•	✓	•
10. To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes	✓	•	✓	✓	•
11. To conserve and enhance heritage assets and use in the creation of sustainable places	✓	✓	✓	✓	•

SA DPD Objectives	1	2	3	4	5
Social					
12. To provide sufficient housing of appropriate mix and tenure and the opportunity to live in decent home	•	•	•	✓	✓
13. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	•	✓	✓	✓	•
14. To provide for the improvement of education, skills and training	•	✓	•	✓	•
15. To improve accessibility to leisure facilities, community infrastructure and key local services	•	✓	•	✓	✓

Comments and recommendations:

The above compatibility assessment concludes that the Site Allocations DPD objectives are consistent with the sustainability objectives.

9. FUTURE WORK AND METHODOLOGY

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

- STAGE B: Developing and refining options and appraising the sustainability of the options.
- STAGE C: Final Draft SA Report with preferred options and an appraisal of the effect of preferred Options.
- STAGE D: Final SA Report including changes arising out of consultation.
- STAGE E: Annual Monitoring Report.

10. CONCLUSION

This Scoping Report sets the framework for undertaking a SA (incorporating SEA) of the London Borough of Lewisham Site Allocations DPD.

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

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



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



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



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

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

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

Please forward any comments by Friday 27th of August 2010 to:

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

Or

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

APPENDIX 1: Lewisham Core Strategy vision and strategic objectives

A. 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.

B. 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 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
- e) supporting environmental protection and enhancement including establishing ecological networks
- f) 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 facilitates the movement of freight while minimising the adverse impacts of traffic, noise and emissions
- c) 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
- 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 borough's conservation areas, listed buildings and the other identified elements of the historic environment including archaeological remains.

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: Other plans and programmes

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
INTERNATIONAL			
<p>Agenda 21 Declaration</p> <p>Rio de Janeiro (1992)</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)</p>	<p>Committed countries to the principles of sustainable development. The Convention came into force on 29 December 1993. It has 3 main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve biological diversity • sustainable use of biological diversity • fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of biological diversity. 	<p>Sustainability principles must underpin the Site Allocations DPD and its policies. This involves the integration and balancing of economic, environmental and social objectives into the Site Allocations DPD.</p> <p>Ensure that the protection and enhancement of the borough's biodiversity is accounted for in the Site Allocations DPD.</p>	<p>SA objectives must ensure sustainability underpins all aspects of the Site Allocations DPD.</p> <p>SA objectives must ensure that biodiversity conservation is adequately factored into Site Allocations DPD policies and other DPDs.</p>
<p>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)</p>	<p>Contains the key obligation requiring the reduction in anthropogenic CO₂ levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012.</p>	<p>The Site Allocations DPD must contain policies that address and mitigate the impact of climate change.</p>	<p>Supporting programme.</p>
<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg Declaration</p> <p>on Sustainable Development</p> <p>(Proponent body United Nations)</p> <p>2002</p> <p>Status: Statutory</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Reaffirmed UK commitment to sustainable development.</p>	<p>Supporting programme.</p>
EUROPEAN UNION			
<p>European spatial declaration on sustainable development</p>	<p>The aim is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union.</p>	<p>Reaffirmed UK commitment to sustainable development.</p>	<p>Supporting programme.</p>

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
<p>Proponent body European Union</p> <p>1999</p> <p>Status: voluntary</p>			
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)</p>	<p>ESDP aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of EU:</p> <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. 	<p>Site Allocations DPD should seek to maximise resource sustainability and respect and preserve the existing historical and cultural landscape of Lewisham as far as possible. The DPD achieves this through the ongoing protection of the borough's conservation areas and policies promoting sustainable design.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives and criteria related to protecting and enhancing historic and cultural heritage and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The contribution to the form and function of the urban areas of the borough should be viewed positively and the plan's objectives should reflect this.</p>
<p>EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)</p>	<p>Proposes measures to deal with important threats to the well-being of people in the EU such as climate change, poverty and emerging health risks.</p>	<p>Sustainability principles must underpin the Site Allocations DPD and all its policies. This involves the integration and balancing of economic, environmental and social objectives into the Site Allocations DPD.</p>	<p>SA objectives should ensure sustainability underpins all aspects of the Site Allocations DPD.</p>
<p>European Community Biodiversity Strategy 1998</p>	<p>Seeks the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (ecosystems in their natural surroundings).</p>	<p>The Site Allocations DPD and other DPDs must seek to protect and enhance biodiversity levels in the borough.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should include the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>
<p>Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002 - 2012</p> <p>Status: voluntary</p>	<p>The programme identifies four environmental areas for priority actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change • nature and biodiversity • environment and health and quality of life • natural resources and waste 	<p>The Site Allocations DPD should seek to address these priority areas for action.</p>	<p>Supporting programme.</p>

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter Directives Status: Statutory	The Directives aim to reduce specified air pollutants.	DPD requires robust policies relating to improving air quality, which will help to reach attainable targets that are 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.
Directive 2003/87/EC	Introduces an EU wide emissions trading scheme in order to meeting the Community's commitment to achieving an 8% reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 2008 to 2012 compared to 1990 levels, and the longer term commitment to reduce global emissions of greenhouse gases by approximately 70% compared to 1990 levels.	DPD strategic objectives must focus on reducing 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.
Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	The Directive places limits on the amounts of biodegradable waste sent to landfill sites.	The DPD 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.
Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended) Status: Statutory	The Directive seeks to reduce the quantity of waste going to 'final disposal' by 20% from 2000 to 2010, and by 50% by 2050, with special emphasis on cutting hazardous waste.	The DPD 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.
Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) Status: Statutory	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring member states to introduce robust protection measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species	Requirement to include an Appropriate Assessment at preferred options stage and policies to protect listed species and habitats included in the Habitats directive.	Supporting programme.
Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds) Status: Statutory	The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range.	The DPD will be required to contain policies that protect bird species and their habitats generally but is obliged to do so with regard to species listed in the Birds Directive.	Supporting programme.
Water Framework (2000/60/EC) Status: Statutory	To establish a framework to address pollution of waterways from urban wastewater and agriculture and to improve Europe's waterways.	The DPD is required to include policies on protection and enhancement of water courses and reduce urban wastewater discharge	Supporting programme.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002)	The Plan seeks a high level of protection of the environment and human health and for general improvement in the environment and quality of life.	into the river systems. The DPD should include robust policies at protecting and enhancing the overall environment in the borough.	SA objectives must include measures aimed at improving overall environmental quality.
NATIONAL			
Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations 2004 Status - Statutory	No targets Transposes the SEA directive into UK law	Given effect through PPS12 and Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks	The SA structure and content must reflect that outlined in the regulations and associated guidance note
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Status - Statutory	No targets	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 Status - Statutory	No targets	Set out the procedures for the preparation, approval and adoption of development plans and for the control of development. Certain parts of the Act need to be adhered to in preparing the LDF.	Although not directly relevant the SA needs to comply with legislative requirements.
Planning and Energy Act 2008 Status - Statutory	An Act to enable local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans.	The DPD 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.
Energy Act 2008 Status - Statutory	Among other energy matters, this Act makes provision for electricity generated from renewable sources.	The legislation provides an enabling mechanism for the DPD to make provision for decentralised renewable energy generation.	The SA objectives should include measures to mitigate against the effects of climate change.
Use Classes Amendment Order 2005 Status - Statutory	Two new use classes are introduced - A4 Drinking Establishments and A5 hot food take-aways.	The DPD can seek to control the concentration of these uses in the borough in order to enhance the borough's character.	The SA objectives should include measures aimed at preserving diversity of retail uses in town centres (major, district and local).
UK Climate Change Act (2008)	The net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 90% lower than the 1990 baseline	The DPD should reflect objectives for climate change mitigation and adaptation	The sustainability objectives should consider climate change to ensure that the Site Allocations DPD

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
UK Strategy for sustainable development	Living within environmental limits. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. Achieving a sustainable economy. Promoting a good governance and using sound science reasonably.	These objectives must be considered in the allocation of sites	contributes to the target. The objectives have been used to develop the sustainability objectives
NATIONAL PLANNING POLICIES			
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. These policies complement, but do not replace or override, other national planning policies and should be read in conjunction with other relevant statements of national planning policy.	The DPD must complement PPS1. Policies must worded to enable the council to adopt more detailed implanting strategies to achieve the objectives of PPS1.	The SA objectives must reflect the concept of sustainable development as outlined in PPS1.
PPS: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS 1 (2007)	Sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.	The DPD must provide a framework that promotes and encourages renewable and low carbon energy generation. Policies should be designed to promote and not restrict renewable and low-carbon energy and supporting infrastructure.	The SA objectives should include measures to mitigate against the effects of climate change.
Draft PPS: Planning for a Low Carbon Future in a Changing Climate	Sets out a planning framework for securing enduring progress against the UK's targets to cut greenhouse emissions and use more renewable and low carbon energy, and to plan for the climate change.	The DPD should fully support the transition to a low-carbon future in a changing climate.	The SA objective should mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
PPG 2 Green belts	Outlines the manner of designation and safeguarding of green belts to complement the London Plan's objective to safeguard Metropolitan Open Land.	The Site Allocations DPD must be prepared in conformity with the requirements of PPG 2.	The SA objectives must include the protection of open space, green belts and biodiversity.
PPS3 Housing	Sets out the complementary relationship between planning and the need for housing provision	The Site Allocations DPD must detail how and where allocated housing numbers will be accommodated in the borough over the plan period.	The SA objectives must include the provision of sufficient housing of an appropriate standard, mix and tenure.
PPS 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth	Sets out the Government's comprehensive policy framework for planning for sustainable economic development in urban	The Site Allocations DPD must take this PPS into account, and the policies in this PPS are a material	The SA objectives must encourage sustainable economic growth and development.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
	and rural areas.	consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions, where relevant.	
PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment	The PPS's 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 Site Allocations DPD must take this PPS into account, and the policies in this PPS are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions, where relevant.	The SA objectives must conserve and enhance 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 Site Allocations DPD should seek to protect and enhance the boroughs local biodiversity and geological features wherever possible.	The SA objectives should include measures to protect and enhance the borough's local biodiversity and geographical resources.
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 DPD must include a policy on sustainable waste management that takes local conditions into account.	The SA objectives must seek to minimise waste generation and increase recycling.
PPS12 Local spatial planning	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of LDFs.	The Site Allocations DPD must be prepared in conformity with the requirements of PPS12.	The SA must comply with the requirements of s19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and should appraise the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the plan.
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 DPD must include policies that promote sustainable urban design principles that will in turn reduce the need for travel, increase accessibility and promote the use of sustainable transport.	The SA objective must include measures to reduce car dependence and encourage sustainable forms of 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 Site Allocations DPD must take account the requirements of the PPG 14.	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	The Site Allocations DPD should contain policies that seek to protect	SA objectives must include measures that protect and maintain adequate

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
	identifying deficiencies in public open space.	existing open space from inappropriate development.	levels of open space and aim to improve the health and well-being of the population by promoting suitable strategies including those to improve the level of accessibility to leisure facilities in the borough.
PPG19 Outdoor advertisement control	Aims to ensure that outdoor advertising contributes positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared-for environment.	The DPD should include policies that promote best practice urban design principles that is sensitive to the 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.	The Site Allocations DPD must be prepared in conformity with the requirements of PPS 22.	The SA objectives must 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 Site Allocations DPD must be prepared in conformity with the requirements of PPS23.	The SA objectives should contain measures that seek to minimise pollution.
PPS 25 Development and flood risk	Sets out Government policy on development and flood risk	The Site Allocations DPD must adopt policies that manage and mitigate against the risk of flooding and adopt a robust approach to avoiding inappropriate development in high risk areas.	SA objectives must include measures to minimise and mitigate against the risk of flooding.
Draft PPS: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment	Sets out the vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England and includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity through the planning system.	The Site Allocations DPD must promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development, and to maintain networks of natural habitats by avoiding their fragmentation and isolation.	The SA objectives must protect open space and conserve natural habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity, and enhance its access routes.
Community Infrastructure Levy: An overview	The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new charge which local authorities in England and Wales will be empowered, but not required, to levy on most types of new development in their areas. The proceeds of the levy will provide new local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the	Infrastructure planning is fundamental to the delivery of the vision for the area, as expressed in the Sustainable Community Strategy and DPD. Charging authorities should formally implement CIL on the basis of an up-to-date development plan, and must	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.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
	development of an area in line with local authorities' development plans.	produce a charging schedule settling out the CIL rates in their area. The CIL rates should not put at serious risk the overall development, and use evidence to strike an appropriate balance between the desirability of funding infrastructure planning.	
By Design: Urban Design in the planning system	Sets out the Government's aim to encourage better urban design.	The DPD should include policies promoting good urban design that is relevant to the local context.	SA objectives must include those promoting sustainable urban design principles.
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 DPD should include a policy ensuring accessibility for people with disabilities both in the public realm and proposed developments in order to maximise the potential for social inclusion.	The SA objectives must include measures that improve accessibility for all people in the community.
Sustainable development action plan for education and skills (2003)	The Strategy seeks to improve learning and skills for children, young people and adults in the community in order to create a more sustainable society.	The DPD should, as part of its emphasis on sustainability, adopt planning policies that maximise the opportunities for learning in the borough. Doing so will enhance the overall quality of life for residents.	The SA objectives should include a measure providing for the improvement of education and skill levels in the borough.
Delivering choosing health: making healthier choice easier (2004)	The overarching objective of the Department of Health's PSA is to improve the health of the population. The plan recognises the vital importance of co-delivery between local government and the NHS in partnership with local communities.	The DPD should contain a policy that aims to promote health care in collaboration with key stakeholder agencies such as the PCT and local hospital trusts.	The SA objectives should contain a measure to improve the health and well-being of the population.
ODPM (now CLG)employment land reviews: guidance note, December 2004	The objective of the strategy is to ensure that the best employment sites are protected from incompatible land uses.	The DPD, in accordance with a suitable evidence base, should adopt a policy on protecting strategically important employment land in order to ensure the ongoing growth of the local economic base.	In accordance with sustainability principles, the SA objectives should seek to integrate the need to protect important employment land with other desirable land uses.
A new deal for transport: better for everyone (1998)	This strategy expresses a commitment to create better, more integrated transport system to tackle the problems of congestion and pollution.	The DPD must adopt a comprehensive sustainable transport policy approach. This would involve urban design policies aimed at	The SA objectives should promote a range of measures aimed at promoting sustainable transport to reducing carbon emissions. This can

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
		reducing the need to travel (promoting mixed use developments), sustainable forms of transport and managing car parking.	include objectives promoting sustainable urban design to reduce the need to travel and encouraging sustainable modes of travel.
Transport 2010: Meeting the local transport challenge (2000)	The strategy is a long term commitment to increase investment in the transport system in order to improve rates of patronage rates on sustainable modes of travel.	As local authorities have a crucial role in the delivery of this strategy, the DPD must include policies that aim to complement the strategy by adopting 'best practice' urban design principles.	The SA objectives should promote a range of measures aimed at promoting sustainable transport in reducing the boroughs carbon emissions. This can include sustainable urban design to reduce the need to travel and encouraging sustainable modes of travel.
The future of transport White Paper (2004)	<p>The Strategy is built around three central themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustained investment over the long term • improvements in transport management. 	The DPD must adopt a comprehensive policy approach aimed at promoting sustainable transport in the borough. This would involve urban design policies aimed at reducing the need to travel (promoting mixed use developments), promoting sustainable forms of transport and managing car parking.	The SA objectives should promote a range of measures aimed at promoting sustainable transport in reducing the boroughs carbon emissions. This can include objectives promoting sustainable urban design to reduce the need to travel and encouraging sustainable modes of travel.
UK Air Quality Strategy 'Working together for clean air'	The primary objective of the strategy is that 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 must include measures that aim to improve ambient air quality in the borough.
Homes for the future – more affordable, more sustainable	Everyone had the right to a decent homes at a price which they can afford, in a location where they would like to live and work.	The allocation of housing land should be based on the principles of Homes for the Future.	The sustainability objectives must reflect access to affordable housing.
Our energy, our future, creating a low carbon economy	To replace and update energy infrastructure to address depleting energy resources and climate change.	The use of resources and access to renewable energy should inform the allocation of housing, employment and mixed use development sites.	The use of resources and the potential for renewable energy should be addressed.
Waste Strategy for England	Reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources	The strategy is particularly relevant to the waste site allocations; these should reflect the objectives of the	An objective for waste should be included in the sustainability objectives.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
	<p>Break the link between economic growth and waste growth</p> <p>Most products should be used or their materials recycled</p> <p>Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible</p>	strategy.	
REGIONAL			
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2002)	The Strategy concentrates on policies to promote healthy living and sets out measures to tackle London's air quality problem.	The DPD 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 (2001)	The Strategy aims to promote healthy living and help people participate in London's economy.	The DPD should include policies that promote healthy lifestyles in order to allow people to actively engage in London's economic growth.	The SA objectives should include measures that seek to encourage sustainable economic growth.
The Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)	This Strategy sets policies and proposals to protect and care for London's biodiversity. Key aims include encouraging the greening of the built environment and the use of open spaces in ecologically sensitive ways.	The DPD 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.
London Biodiversity Partnership Action Plan (1996)	The partnership aims to protect and enhance the capitals habitats and species for future generations to enjoy.	The DPD 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 (2004)	The Strategy sets out the Mayor's proposals for developing and promoting cultural life in London, focusing on four key objectives: excellence, creativity, access and value.	The collective DPD policies should aim to improve the cultural and social aspects of life in the borough.	The collective SA objectives should aim to ensure the enhancement of cultural and social growth in the borough.
London's Warming – The impacts of Climate Change (2002)	The Study aims to identify the threats and opportunities presented by climate change.	The DPD policies should seek to complement the findings of the study.	The SA objectives should be underpinned by the overriding objective of reducing the impacts of climate change.
Streets For All: A Guide to the management of London's Streets – English Heritage (2000)	A good practice guide to street scene design, promoting excellence in materials use and workmanship to improve the urban	The DPD policies on urban design should aim to improve the quality of the borough's public realm and overall	The SA objectives should collectively aim to result in an improvement to the borough's streetscape and public

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies (2004)	environment and public realm. The Guide aims to assist boroughs in producing an open space strategy and establish a common framework for benchmarking and strategic planning in London.	streetscape. The DPD should adopt policies on protecting open space that are in compliance with the Guide.	realm. SA objectives should include measures to protect and enhance the quality of existing open space.
Empty Homes in London (2004)	The Report highlights the issue of empty homes London. It also sets out the current position with regard to the number of empty homes, summarises recent policy developments and gives information on the activities of the London boroughs, the Empty Homes Agency and the GLA.	The DPD policy on housing should take into account the recommendations of this report.	SA objectives should seek to ensure that sufficient numbers of new dwellings will be provided in the borough in order to accommodate the growth in population.
The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)	The MTS details priority areas for transport that directly or indirectly, benefit the environment and the London community.	The DPD 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.
The London Plan (2008)	The London Plan sets out strategic policies for spatial planning and development across London. The overall aim of the London Plan is to ensure London develops in a sustainable manner.	The DPD policies must be consistent with the London Plan as it legally constitutes a development plan document.	The SA objectives must be in compliance with the policy objectives contained in the London Plan.
The Draft Replacement London Plan (2010)	As above, the draft London Plan updates the London Plan to ensure that London develops in a sustainable manner.	The Site Allocations DPD should reflect emerging policy, which represents current thinking.	The sustainability objectives should reflect the Integrated Impact Assessment of the emerging London Plan.
Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008)	The overall objective of the strategy is to reduce London's waste generation by 2020 and to sustainably manage the waste that is created. Waste reduction targets are detailed in the strategy.	The DPD 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.
NHS and Urban Planning in London – Final Report (2003)	The purpose of the report is to describe how the NHS can engage more effectively in London's urban planning agenda. The report seeks to develop a clear understanding on the likely healthcare demands associated with projected population and housing increases.	The DPD policies must take into account the relationship between healthcare provision and the demands associated with the projected population and housing increases. The infrastructure planning evidence base justifying the DPD	The SA objectives should contain a measure that aims to ensure the ongoing health and well being of the population.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
		should detail the adequacy of healthcare infrastructure and its location, in relation to the projected population and housing growth.	
Supplementary Guidance on the protection of strategic views in London	The main objective of the guidance in relation to the borough is to protect two strategic views of St Paul's Cathedral that pass through Lewisham.	The DPD policy on urban design must include a measure to ensure that new developments do not compromise strategic views.	The SA objectives must include a measure to maintain and enhance townscapes and streetscapes. This would include the need to protect strategically important views.
The London Road Safety Plan (2001)	The Plan seeks to reduce traffic congestion and increase safety by use of public transport, walking and cycling. Local boroughs are requested to prepare a Road Safety Plan and take this into consideration when preparing strategic planning documents.	The DPD policies should aim to improve road safety generally by seeking to reduce car use by the promotion of sustainable transport modes and improving the urban design of streets wherever possible.	SA objectives can improve road safety by aiming to reduce car travel and promoting sustainable transport modes.
GLA Supplementary Planning Guidance on Employment Land	The Guidance details criteria for judging the suitability of land for retention for employment purposes.	The DPD should ensure that suitable amounts of employment land are protected from conflicting land uses.	The SA objectives should include measures that encourage and promote employment and attract new employment opportunities to Lewisham.
Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy	Minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practises and technology.	Protect noise sensitive land uses from noisy development and activities.	The SA objectives should include measures to minimise adverse effects of noise by separating incompatible land uses or mitigating against existing impacts.
Mayor of London 'Green Light to Clean Power' Energy Strategy	The strategy seeks to minimise the effect of London's energy production by reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen.	The DPD should be consistent with London Plan renewable energy targets. Decentralised renewable energy should also be promoted in appropriate developments in order to reduce the borough's carbon footprint.	The SA objectives must include a measure to promote the efficient use of natural resources.
London Housing Strategy (2010)	Raise aspirations and promote opportunity: by producing more affordable homes, particularly for families, and by increasing	The Site Allocations DPD housing allocations should reflect the principles of the London Housing	Sustainability objectives should consider the quality and affordability of housing supply.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
	<p>opportunities for home ownership through the new First Steps housing programme; Improve homes and transform neighbourhoods: by improving design quality, by greening homes, by promoting successful, strong and mixed communities and by tackling empty homes;</p> <p>Maximise delivery and optimise value for money: by creating a new architecture for delivery, by developing new investment models and by promoting new delivery mechanisms.</p>	Strategy.	
Revised London View Management Framework 2009	New development should compliment heritage.	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.	Link to Core Strategy and Development Management policies on trees.	Sustainability objectives should relate to landscape features, including trees.
LOCAL			
Lewisham Unitary Development Plan (2004)	The UDP sets out the Council's statutory planning policies on a number of elements including urban design and construction, open space, environmental protection, housing, sustainable transport and parking, employment, town centres and education, leisure and community facilities.	The DPD should enable saved UDP policies to be incorporated where relevant to the	SA objectives should be used to appraise all DPD policies that can lead to saved UDP policies from being included in the LDF.
Lewisham Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) and this may have been	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 DPD vision should be informed by that of the SCS. The DPD also needs to be in broad conformity with the SCS objectives.	The SA objectives will appraise all elements of the DPD including the vision which is derived from the SCS.
Community Safety Strategy (2008-2011) (SCS) Safer Lewisham Plan (2009-10)	This plan 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.	The urban design policies in the DPD should aim to improve community safety by design. Other policies should seek to improve education, economic growth and employment	The SA objectives should contain measures reducing crime and the fear of crime.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
		levels in the borough which will reduce the drivers of crime.	
Lewisham Corporate Plan	<p>The purpose of the Corporate Plan is to:</p> <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 DPD 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.
Lewisham Volunteering Strategy	Increase volunteering and awareness of volunteering in the borough.	The DPD may contain policies that seek to improve levels of social cohesion in the borough.	SA objectives should contain a measure to promote community identity across the borough.
Ageing well in Lewisham – A well-being strategy for older people 2007-10	The Strategy sets out ten outcomes that must be achieved in order to improve the lives of older people in Lewisham in line with their expectations. It contributes to the delivery of a number of priorities set out in the SCS.	The DPD should contain policies that maximises the quality of life for all residents including the borough's older residents.	The SA objectives should include measures that improve the well being and promote social inclusion of all sectors of the population including older people.
Lewisham Local Cultural Strategy (2002)	The aim of the strategy is to promote the cultural well being of the area.	The DPD should include a policy that seeks to promote local cultural diversity in the borough	The SA objectives should contain measures that promote the borough's cultural diversity as part of an overall promotion of a sense of community identity and welfare.
Lewisham Regeneration Strategy 2008-20	The strategy details twelve objectives that relate to three broad themes - people, prosperity and place. The strategy for regeneration also complements the SCS.	The DPD 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. This includes measures that seek to promote sustainable regeneration in suitable locations.
Lewisham Local Area Agreement (LAA) (2009)	The LAA is an agreement with central government that establishes 35 indicators and targets which address the key	The DPD should broadly complement the objectives of the SCS.	SA objectives should broadly complement the achievement of the LAA indicators.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
	inequalities that exist in Lewisham. The LAA is a key delivery mechanism of the SCS.		
Healthier Communities – A health and well-being framework for Lewisham	The Strategy aims to complement the achievement of the LAA objectives and seeks to improve the health outcomes for Lewisham residents by adopting preventative measures and other innovative approaches.	The DPD should be in compliance with the objectives of the SCS. As the LAA is the key delivery mechanism for the SCS objectives, it follows that the DPD should also complement meeting the objectives of the strategy.	The SA objectives should contain a measure seeking to enhance the health levels in the borough.
Lewisham Physical Activity, Sport and Leisure Strategy (2007-12)	<p>The Strategy provides a framework for activity and development in Lewisham. It has three key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase participation in physical activity and sport • enable the Lewisham community to develop its potential in sport • develop appropriate infrastructure. 	The DPD should contain policies that seek to promote active lifestyles in the borough 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 must be a key element in the DPD. Enhancing social inclusion is a key aspect of social sustainability. 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 DPD's 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 DPD should aim to protect and enhance local biodiversity across the borough, including in urban areas and areas that are set for regeneration.	The SA objectives should contain a measure to protect and enhance biodiversity across the borough.
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 DPD should be in compliance with the London Plan targets on housing and housing tenure.	SA objectives should contain measures providing sufficient housing of appropriate quality, mix and tenure.
Brighter futures: Lewisham's	The Strategy complements the objectives of	The DPD should be in compliance	SA objectives should contain

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2009-2014	<p>the Lewisham Housing Strategy. Key priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing homelessness arising where possible and promoting housing options • providing long term and sustainable housing • protecting and providing support for vulnerable adults and children who are homeless or faced with homelessness • promoting opportunities and independence for people in housing need by improving access to childcare, health, education, training and employment • reducing Youth Homelessness. 	<p>with the latest London Plan targets on housing and housing tenure. The London Plan sets a high affordable housing target that should help meet the objectives of the Strategy.</p>	<p>measures providing sufficient housing of appropriate quality, mix and tenure.</p>
Lewisham Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012	<p>The Plan focuses on implementing actions to improving a number of key outcomes for children and young people which will improve their lives and life chances.</p>	<p>The DPD must include policies on education, health and well being, employment, open space and community facilities that will improve the life prospects for the borough's young people.</p>	<p>The SA objectives must include measures that will improve the life outcomes for residents – these can include measures on promotion of education, employment, housing and leisure and community facilities.</p>
Creative Lewisham – Lewisham Cultural and Urban Development Commission	<p>The report details a vision of Lewisham as a visually exciting, creative and imaginative hub, creating a synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy.</p>	<p>The DPD should seek to adopt best practice urban design principles that will maximise sustainability in the borough.</p>	<p>SA objectives as a whole should include measures that will result in a vibrant and dynamic borough.</p>
Safer Places: The planning system and crime prevention	<p>The report offers advice on planning considerations relating to crime prevention. It establishes design principles for all new development which seek to reduce crime and the risk of crime.</p>	<p>The DPD should include a policy promoting best practice urban design principles that among other things aim to design out crime.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should contain measures that seek to reduce crime and other anti-social behaviour.</p>
Lewisham Environmental Policy / Statement 2002	<p>The Statement aims to:</p>	<p>The DPD must adopt environmental policies that comply with or exceed</p>	<p>SA objectives should include</p>

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce Lewisham's contribution to climate change by reducing the use of fossil fuels • reduce depletion of biodiversity and resources through goods / services purchased • reduce, re-use or recycle solid waste • improve local air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution • increase biodiversity and local wildlife habitat, improving environmental quality of built environment • meet national waste reduction and domestic energy efficiency targets. 	regional or national statutory requirements.	measures that promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • renewable energy • biodiversity • recycling. • improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution • improving environmental quality of built environment.
Draft Lewisham Municipal Waste Strategy 2004/05 – 2009/10	The objectives of the strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise Lewisham's annual growth in waste to ensure it is 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 or bring facilities, and to provide sufficient strategically located facilities for bulky household waste. Disposal. 	The DPD should contain policies that promote the waste hierarchy and comply with the London Plan targets on waste minimisation.	The SA objectives should contain a measure that promotes the waste hierarchy and seeks to minimise the generation of waste.
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 to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce demand for energy • increase energy efficiency 	The DPD should contain policies that will reduce the carbon footprint in the borough.	The SA objectives should include measures that aim to reduce the borough's carbon footprint.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the use of renewable energy • tackle fuel poverty 		
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. This is to be achieved by establishing four Area Quality Management Areas (AQMA) with designated geographical boundaries.	The DPD should adopt policies that promote landuses and activities with minimal impacts on air quality.	The SA objectives should include a measure that seeks to improve air quality across the borough.
School Organisation Plan for the London Borough of Lewisham (2004-2009)	The plan sets out the Education Authority's vision for education in the borough over the period of the plan. Within this context it sets out a strategy which will guide our approach to the planning of school places.	The DPD should contain a policy that supports the enhancement of schools across the borough under the Building Schools for the Future Programme.	Sustainability objectives need to consider the adequate provision of school facilities to promote higher standards of achievement.
COUNCIL STUDIES THAT INFLUENCE THE CORE STRATEGY			
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 DPD should take the findings of the Flood Risk Assessment into account when developing its preferred spatial plan for the borough.	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)	In accordance with PPS25, the aim of the sequential test is to identify potential development sites and steer development to areas at lowest risk of flooding. 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 DPD should take the findings of the Flood Risk Assessment into account when developing its preferred spatial plan for the borough.	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) (2006)	The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) is a statutory plan to implement the London Mayor's Transport Strategy. The Greater London Authority Act 1999 requires the London borough councils to each prepare a plan (a Local Implementation Plan) to implement the Strategy within their area.	The DPD policies on transport should reflect the objectives of the LIP.	The SA objectives should contain a measure that seeks to reduce car travel and increase the use of sustainable transport modes.

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
Lewisham Borough-wide Transport Assessment (2009)	The objective is to produce an integrated multi-modal strategy to support the two preferred spatial growth options.	The transport policies in the DPD should take the recommendations of the transport assessment into account.	The SA objectives should include a measure that seeks to reduce car travel and improve the use of sustainable modes of transport.
Deptford and New Cross Transport Infrastructure Study (2008)	The study builds on a masterplan prepared for the area. It provides an understanding of the likely travel impacts of new development in the study area and gives commentary on the justification for new investment and a general approach to travel strategies.	The DPD should take the recommendations of this transport infrastructure study into account.	The SA objectives should promote the use of sustainable transport modes in new developments.
Lewisham Town Centre Transport Study (2009)	The study provides an understanding of the likely travel impacts of new development in the Lewisham Town Centre and gives commentary on the justification for new investment and a general approach to travel strategies.	The DPD should take the recommendations of this transport infrastructure study into account.	The SA objectives should promote the use of sustainable transport modes in new developments.
Lewisham Employment Land Study (2008)	This study assesses the future demand for employment land, compares it with the land supply under current planning policies and in light of the council's preferred spatial options makes policy recommendations on how far existing employment sites should be safeguarded from redevelopment for other uses.	This study forms part of the evidence base for the DPD. The findings of the study must support the adopted DPD policies.	The SA objectives should include a measure that encourages and promotes the development of employment opportunities in the borough over the long term.
Health, Well-Being and Care – Lewisham Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) (2009)	The report is the result of 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 in the borough. This will allow the LSP and its individual partners to identify existing and future health needs of the borough and will influence the long term commissioning priorities of health infrastructure providers in the borough.	The JSNA will inform the development of the Core Strategy spatial development policies.	The SA objectives should include a measure that seeks to improve the health an dwell-being of the borough's residents.
Lewisham Leisure and Open Space Study (2009)	This strategy aims to provide:	The DPD should include policies on	The SA objectives should include measures to protect and maintain

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
	<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. 	<p>open space to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adequacy and quality of Open space (distribution) • protection of open space and biodiversity from development and enhancement where possible • hierarchy of open spaces (MOL, POS, UGS). 	<p>open spaces and biodiversity across the borough.</p>
Lewisham Retail Capacity Study (2009)	<p>The Study assesses the existing and future supply and the capacity for additional retail floorspace within the borough and the role played by each of the nine Major and District Town Centres.</p>	<p>This study forms part of the evidence base for the DPD. The findings of the study must support the adopted DPD policies as they relate to retail and town centres.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should include a measure that seeks to attract new investment and maximise sustainable economic growth in the borough.</p>
Lewisham Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008) and the South East London Sub-regional SHMA (2009)	<p>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.</p>	<p>This study forms part of the evidence base for the DPD. The findings of the study must support the adopted DPD policies as they relate to housing provision, mix and affordability.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Lewisham Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) (2010)	<p>The IDP provides details of current and future provision of a range of social, physical and green infrastructure, arising from population growth both natural and from potential new development.</p>	<p>This study forms part of the evidence base for the DPD. The findings of the study must support the adopted DPD policies as they relate to the provision of infrastructure.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should include a measure that seeks to provide a range of physical, social and green infrastructure and ensure these facilities/services are accessible.</p>
South East London Boroughs' Waste Apportionment Paper (2010)	<p>The waste paper shows how the South East London boroughs' will manage their waste apportionment as shown in The London Plan.</p>	<p>This study forms part of the evidence base for the DPD. The findings of the study must support the adopted DPD policies as they relate to the management of waste and the allocation of suitable waste sites within the borough.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should include a measure that seeks to minimise the production of waste and ensure its effective management.</p>
Lewisham Tall Buildings Study (2010)	<p>The study identifies those areas of the borough where tall buildings may be acceptable</p>	<p>This study forms part of the evidence base for the DPD. The findings of the study must support the adopted DPD</p>	<p>The SA objectives should include a measure to ensure building design impacts positively on the environment</p>

Other relevant plans and programmes	Key objectives and targets relevant to the DPD	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA/SEA
		policies as they relate to the location and design of tall buildings.	including historic assets.
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.	This study forms part of the evidence base for the DPD. The findings of the study must support the adopted DPD policies as they relate to the protection and enhancement of 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.

APPENDIX 3: Baseline information and future trends

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 encourage sustained economic growth across a variety of sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support sustained economic growth? Provide for economic growth across a range of sectors? Promote growth in key sectors? Promote growth in key clusters? 	Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth	2006/07 10.6%	London England	Annually	2009/10: 9.5% 2010/11: 9.5%	LAA, NI 172	Support a range of local business opportunities
			New business registration rate	2007: 5,390 Registration: 850 Deregistration: 450	2004: 4,595 2006: 5,065	Annually	Year on year increase	Companies House http://www.companieshouse.gov.uk/	Support a range of local business opportunities
			Amount of completed employment floor space for B1, B2 & B8 uses	2008/09 Gross B1: 1,775 m ² B2: 0 m ² B8: 0 m ² Total: 1,775 m ² Net B1: -114 m ² B2: -1,683 m ² B8: -1,851 m ² Total: -3,648 m ²	2005/06: Gross: B1: 1,223 m ² B2: 0 m ² B8: 1,717 m ² Total: 2,940 m ² 2006/07: Gross: B1: 3,892 m ² B2: 0 m ² B8: 0 m ² Total: 3,892 m ² 2007/08 Gross B1: 1,209 m ² B2: 1,399 m ² B8: 2,631 m ² Total: 5,239 m ² Net B1: -5,127 m ² B2: 1,129 m ² B8: -3,616 m ² Total: -7,614 m ²	Annually	Annual completion	Annual Monitoring Report - Core BD1	Protection of B uses to provide local employment opportunities Review of land allocated for industrial and commercial use

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
			Area (ha) of land within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Industrial Locations Mixed Use Employment Locations Local Employment Locations 	2008 SIL: 34.9 ha MEL: 33.33 ha LEL: 18.11 ha	London SE London	Annual	No loss of designated employment land	Lewisham Employment Land Study, 2008	Review of land allocated for industrial and commercial use Allocations of employment sites to ensure pool of local job opportunities Take advantage of development opportunities (mixed use employment sites)
			Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	2008/09 Gross B1(a): 508 m ² A1: 2,940 m ² A2: 269 m ² A3: 716 m ² A4: 0 m ² A5: 243 m ² D2: 803 m ² Net B1(a): 458 m ² A1: 1,263 m ² A2: 189 m ² A3: 180 m ² A4: -1,265 m ² A5: 243 m ² D2: 61 m ²	2005/06: Gross: B1(a): 1,223 m ² A1: 1,189 m ² A2: 967m ² A3: 539 m ² A4: 0 m ² A5: 224 m ² D2: 77 m ² Net B1(a): no data A1: -65 m ² A2: 810 m ² A3: - 171 m ² A4: -870 m ² A5: 224 m ² D2: 77 m ²	Annually	40,000 sq. m by 2026	Annual Monitoring Report - Core Indicator 4a	Protection of A1 shops Role and function of centre Role of evening economy

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
					2006/07: Gross B1(a): 3,892 m ² A1: 635 m ² A2: 169 m ² A3: no data A4: no data A5: no data D2: 1,000 m ² Net B1(a): 3,102 m ² A1: 236 m ² A2: -390 m ² A3: -171 m ² A4: no data A5: 381 m ² D2: 885 m ² 2007/08 Gross B1(a): 665 m ² A1: 2,163 m ² A2: 500 m ² A3: 633 m ² A4: 340 m ² A5: 381 m ² D2: 7,103 m ² Net B1(a): 459 m ² A1: 265 m ² A2: -165 m ² A3: - 623 m ² A4: -70 m ² A5: 381 m ² D2: 5,218 m ²				
			Proportion of employment in creative industries (LQ)	2006: 0.75%	2004: 0.75%	Annually	0.85	Annual Business Inquiry, ONS http://www.st	Take advantage of development opportunities (mixed use)

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
			Employee jobs in Lewisham	2008 Employee Jobs in Lewisham: 61,100 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full- time 62.2% (38,000) Part-time 37.8% (23,100) By industry Manufacturing 2.8% (1,700) Construction 5.2% (3,100) Services 91.7% (56,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution, hotels and restaurants 22.0% (13,500) Transport& communications 4.2% (2,600) Finance, IT, other business activities 21.5% (13,100) Public admin, education & health 38.8% (23,700) Other Services 5.1% (3,100) Tourism related 6.8% (4,100) 	Lewisham London GB	Annually	Increase in employment rate	statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15361 ONS	employment sites) Maximise and provide a range of local employment opportunities Allocation of employment sites to ensure pool of local job opportunities
2	To encourage and promote employment and new enterprises in Lewisham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance employment opportunities and encourage new enterprise? Reduce unemployment and long-term unemployment? Provide job opportunities for those in need of 	Job density in Lewisham	2008 Density: 0.43 (77,000 jobs)	2008 London: 0.94 GB: 0.83	Annually	No reduction	ONS/ NOMIS	Maximise and provide a range of local employment opportunities Take advantage of development opportunities Allocation of

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
		employment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise profile of Lewisham as a location of employment and enterprise? 							employment sites to ensure pool of local job opportunities
			Employment and unemployment	10/2008- 9/2009 Economically Active: 145,400 (77.9%) Unemployed: 12,700 (8.7%)	10/2008- 9/2009 Economically Active London: 75.8% GB: 78.9% Unemployed: London: 8.4% GB: 7.4%	Annually	Increase in employment rate By June (Q2 data) narrow gap to the GB average rate to no more than 3 percentage points	ONS/ NOMIS	Take advantage of development opportunities Allocation of employment sites to ensure pool of local job opportunities
			Number of workers in Lewisham (employees in employment)	2008 Full-time: 62.2% (38,000) Part-time: 37.8% (23,100)	2008 London Full-time: 73.9% Part-time: 26.1% GB Full-time: 68.8% Part-time: 31.2%	Annually	Increase in employment rate	ONS/ NOMIS	Allocation of employment sites to ensure pool of local job opportunities
			16 to 18 year old who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)	6.1% (Nov – Jan 2008)	London England	Quarterly	2009/10: 5.8% 2010/11: 5.7%	LAA, NI 117	Take advantage of development opportunities Allocation of employment sites to ensure pool of local job opportunities
3	To minimise the production of waste and increase waste recovery and increase reuse, waste recovery and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? Reduce household waste? 	Residual household waste per household	2009/10: 777kg	2008/09: 767.75kg	Annually	2009/10: 754kg 2010/11: 716kg	LAA, NI 191 Strategic Waste and Management, LBL	Provision of waste management sites in suitable locations

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
	recycling rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase waste recovery and recycling? Reduce hazardous waste? Reduce waste in the construction industry? 	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	2009/10: 16.8%	2008/09: 20.55%	Annually	25% waste recycled by 2012	Strategic Waste and Management, LBL	Provision of waste management sites in suitable locations
			Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill	2009/10: 10.9%	2008/09: 3.72% 2007/08: 4.84% 2006/07: 9.47% 2005/06: 10.04% 2004/05: 10.46% 2003/04: 11.79%	Annually	Year on year reduction	Strategic Waste and Management, LBL	Provision of waste management sites in suitable locations
4	To use and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 renewable and decentralised energy? Improve the quality of river water or ground water? Conserve water? SUDS? 	New and converted dwellings (gross) on previously developed land	2008/09: 99% (1,097 dwellings out of 1,108 dwellings)	2007/08: 96.58% (1,045 out of 1,082)	Annually	To exceed 90% of dwellings provided on previously developed land	Annual Monitoring Report – Core H3	Allocation of land for housing
			Development density of new dwellings per ha	2008/09	2007/08: Less than 30 dwellings/ha.: 4 (0.37%) 30-50 dwellings: 11 (1.02%) Greater than 50 dwellings: 1,067 (98.61%)	Annually	Greater than 50 dwellings per ha	Annual Monitoring Report – Core 2c	Optimise the use of land
			Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	2008/09: 0	2005/06: 0 2006/07: 0 2007/08: 0	Annually	2006/07: 0 2007/08: 0 2008/09: 0	Annual Monitoring Report – Core Indicator 7 & E1C	Use and allocation of land in accordance with SFRA and the sequential and exceptions tests
			Change in biological river quality (Good)	A and B (Good or better) Thames Region: 2008: -2.8%	A and B (Good or better) Thames Region 2001: 73.8% 2002: 75.7%	Annually	No decrease in quality	Environment Agency	Protection of environmental assets River

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
					2003: 72.4% 2004: 67.5% 2005: 66.2% 2006: 65.8% 2007: 64.5% 2008: 61.7%				naturalisation Requirements for SUDS
			Change in chemical river quality (Good)	A and B (Good or better) Thames Region: 2008: 3.8%		Annually	No decrease in quality	Environment Agency	Protection of environmental assets River naturalisation Requirements for SUDS
			Chemical river water quality (Good) as a percentage of total river length	A and B (Good or better) Thames Region: 2008: 80.1%	A and B (Good or better) Thames Region 2001: 76.6% 2002: 80.5% 2003: 72.9% 2004: 77.8% 2005: 75.0% 2006: 71.5% 2007: 76.3%	Annually	No decrease in quality	Environment Agency	Protection of environmental assets River naturalisation Requirements for SUDS
			No. of Code of Sustainable Homes (CSH) granted and completed	No data This is a new indicator and data will be collected from the 2010/11 AMR	No data	Annually	All housing built to CSH Level 4	Annual Monitoring Report	CO2 reduction, energy and water efficiency
			No. of BREEAM buildings granted and completed	2008-09 Excellent Standard: 1	No data	Annually	All non-residential development built to BREEAM 'Very Good' standard	Annual Monitoring Report	CO2 reduction, energy and water efficiency
			No. and capacity of renewable energy granted and completed	2008/09 Completed: 4 Granted: 17 Photovoltaic	2007/08: No. of permission: 19 Types: Photovoltaic Panel: 3 Solar: 11	Annually	Maximise renewable energy by type	Annual Monitoring Report Core E3	CO2 reduction and energy efficiency

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
				Panel: 3 Solar: 11 Wind turbine: 3 Biomass boiler: 3 Other sustainable design measures: 13 Other renewable energy measures	Wind turbine: 3 Biomass boiler: 3 Other sustainable design measures: 13 Other renewable energy measures: 9				
			No. and size of living roofs granted and completed	2008-09 Granted: 6 Completed: no data	No data	Annually	Increase in the number of completed living roofs and walls	Annual Monitoring Report	Biodiversity Water management / SUDS
			Ecological footprint of Lewisham	2008 5.34tonnes per capita	Lewisham ranked 20 th out of 33 London Boroughs	Annually	Year on year reduction	Environment Agency and Stockholm Environment Institute	Efficient use of natural resources
			Carbon footprint of Lewisham	2008 11.84 tonnes CO2 per capita	Lewisham ranked 20 th out of 33 London Boroughs	Annually	Year on year reduction	Environment Agency and Stockholm Environment Institute	Efficient use of natural resources CO2 reduction Urban food growing
5	To protect and enhance the borough's open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect existing open space? Provision of new open space? Improve quality of existing open space? Improve accessibility and connectivity to open space? 	Number of applications granted or refused on designated open space	2008-09: 0	2007-08: 0	Annually	No net loss of open space	Annual Monitoring Report – Local 2a	Protect and enhance open space and linkages to them
			Number of applications within SINC's granted or refused planning permission	2008-09: 0	2007-08: 0	Annually	No net loss of SINC's	Annual Monitoring Report – Local 2b	Maintain and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species in line with targets

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
			Amount of new open space provided as part of a new development	This is a new indicator and data will be collected from 2010/11	No data	Annually	Annual completion	Annual Monitoring Report – Local Indicator	Provision of open space and enhance linkages to them and other open space in vicinity
6	To conserve and enhance the borough's natural habitats, biodiversity, flora and fauna and increase peoples access to nature in all areas of the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats? Enhance river environments and water quality of local rivers? River restoration? Conserve and enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species? Maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? Maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? 	Length of local river restored/ naturalised	2008: 200m Ladywell Fields		Annually	Annual completion	Annual Monitoring Report – Local Indicator	Naturalisation wherever possible to increase biodiversity
			Change in biodiversity	2008/09 No Change	2007/08 Lowland beech and yew woodland: 0.00 ha Wet Woodland: 0.09 ha Lowland mixed deciduous woodland: 38.46ha Traditional orchards: 0.69 ha Wood-pasture and parkland: no data available Hedgerows: 0.42ha Lowland meadows: 1.40 ha Lowland calcareous grassland: 0.00ha Lowland dry acid grassland: 40.66ha Reedbeds: 0.00ha Coastal saltmarsh: 0.03ha Intertidal mudflats: 2.55ha Rivers: 19.39ha Eutrophic standard waters Ponds: 1.96ha Open mosaic habitats	Annually	Maintain and enhance the current population of biodiversity importance	Annual Monitoring Report - Core Indicator 8	Maintain and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species in line with targets

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
					on previously developed land				
			Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, or sub-regional significance	2008/09 (i) no data (ii) no change	2005/06: (i) not currently monitored (ii) 0% change 2006/07 (i) no data (ii) Site of Metropolitan importance: 4 sites: 215.55ha Borough Importance (Grade 1): 8 sites:88.94ha (Grade 2): 32 sites:1240.3ha Local Importance: -(26 sites: 100.66ha) 2007/08: (i) no data (ii) Site of Metropolitan importance: 0% (4 sites: 215.55ha) Borough importance (Grade 1): 0% (8 sites: 88.94ha) (Grade 2): 0.38% (33 sites: 137.44ha) Local Importance: -0.38% (25 sites: 87.25ha)	Annually	Maintain and enhance the current population of biodiversity importance	Annual Monitoring Report - Core Indicator 8	Maintain and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species in line with targets
			No. of people participated in Nature's gym conservation events and volunteering	2008-09: 391 volunteers (1,173 volunteer hours) participated in 46 Nature's Gym sessions in 20 open spaces	No data	Annually	Year on year increase	Green Scene/ Annual Monitoring Report	Enhance recreational, health and well-being opportunities and linkages to them

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																																																											
			Percentage of eligible open space managed to Green Flag award standard	2008-09: 9 Green Flag Parks – 40.98 ha out of 373.0 ha (11.54%)	2007-08 2008-09: 8 Green Flag Parks – 39.61 ha out of 358.0 ha (11.06%)	Annually	1 Green Flag Award per year	Green Scene/ Annual Monitoring Report Check with Martin Hyde	Enhance public open space																																																											
			No. of new allotments and community gardens	Sept 2009: 898 allotments plots are Council managed	898 allotments	Annually	Area of land allocated for allotments	Check with Katy Delany, Allotment Officer	Allocation of land for allotments and urban food growing																																																											
			No. of people on allotment waiting list	Sept 2009: 662	No data	Annually	Year on year reduction in waiting list	LB Lewisham	Allocation of land for allotments and urban food growing																																																											
7	To improve air quality and/or reduce noise and vibration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve air quality and/or the impact of noise and vibration? Reduce car use and vehicle movements? 	Levels Exceeding Main Air Pollutant Quality Standards Level of NO2 and PM10	<p>NO2 continuous monitoring</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LAQN site</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lewisham 1 (Urban background – AQMA3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>51</td> <td>54</td> <td>53</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. hours >200 µg m-3</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lewisham 2 (Roadside – AQMA3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>55</td> <td>68</td> <td>60</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. hours >200 µg m-3</td> <td>4</td> <td>27</td> <td>11</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crystal Palace (Roadside – just outside LBL)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>51</td> <td>46</td> <td>50</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. hours >200 µg m-3</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CO concentrations (mg m-3)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Max 8 hour</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Max 8 hour</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>1.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LAQN site	2005	2006	2007	2008	Lewisham 1 (Urban background – AQMA3)					Annual mean	51	54	53	51	No. hours >200 µg m-3	3	0	8	2	Lewisham 2 (Roadside – AQMA3)					Annual mean	55	68	60	63	No. hours >200 µg m-3	4	27	11	5	Crystal Palace (Roadside – just outside LBL)					Annual mean	51	46	50	49	No. hours >200 µg m-3	0	0	0	0	Max 8 hour	2005	2006	2007	2008	Max 8 hour	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.6	Annually	As per AQMA standards	London Air Quality Archive (daily)	Minimise air pollution
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				Annual mean Max 1 hour SO2 Maximum 15 mins µg m-3 Lew 1 Lew 2 CP PM10 monitoring Lewisham and nearby Lewisham 2 (Roadside – AQMA3) Annual mean No. days >50 µg m-3 Crystal Palace (Roadside – just outside LBL) Annual mean No. days >50 µg m-3 Greenwich 9 (just outside LBL) Annual mean No. days >50 µg m-3 For carbon monoxide, benzene, 1, 2-butadiene, lead and sulphur dioxide there is not a significant risk of the objectives being exceeded in the Council area.					
			Noise complaints	2001/02: 8,147 noise complaints	2000/01: 7006		Reduction in noise complaints	LB Lewisham	Reduce noise Compatibility of land uses
8	To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce car use? Encourage sustainable modes of transport? Increase/enhance 	% completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards	2008/09: 100%	No data	Annually	100% non-residential development comply with car parking standards	LB Lewisham	Reduce car use Use of walking and cycling

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		bicycle/walking routes? • Provision for walking and cycling? • Proximity to public modes of transport?	Public Transport Accessibility (PTAL)	High PTAL for Catford, Lewisham and parts of Deptford	Improved PTAL for Sydenham, Forest Hill, Honor Oak, Brockley due to East London line extension	Annually	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
			Proportion of journeys made on foot and cycle	2011: 2% (home to work trips)		Annually	To increase existing walking and cycle trips by 10% in 2012	LB Lewisham	Reduce need to travel by car Increase and enhance walking and cycling routes
			No. of completed car limited development	This is a new indicator and data will be collected from 2010/11	No data	Annually	Year on year increase	Annual Monitoring Report	Reduce car ownership
			No. of electric car charging point	2009/10: 4	This is a new indicator	Annually	Year on year increase	Annual Monitoring Report	Reduce CO2 emissions
			% of permitted major developments with travel plans	2008/09: 100%	2007/08: 100%	Annually	All major development to have travel plans	Annual Monitoring Report	Promote sustainable forms of travel
			No. of new cycle facilities	This is a new indicator and data will be collected from 2010/11	No data	Annually	All permitted development to include cycle facilities	Annual Monitoring Report	Promote cycling and cycle networks
			No. of car clubs and parking bays in the Borough	2009/10: 8 section 106 agreements secured the provision of a 'car club' • 26 spaces were secured • 14 of those car club spaces were provided on-	This is a new indicator	Annually	Year on year increase	Annual Monitoring Report	Reduce car ownership

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
				site and 12 provided on-street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 agreements secured 1 year free membership for residents 1 agreement secured 2 years free membership 					
9	To mitigate, and adapt to the impact of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable and/or decentralised energy sources? Flood protection or adaptation measures? Sustainable design and construction? 	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	2008/09 Completed: 4 Granted: 17 Photovoltaic Panel: 3 Solar: 11 Wind turbine: 3 Biomass boiler: 3 Other sustainable design measures: 13 Other renewable energy measures	2007/08: No. of permission: 19 Types: Photovoltaic Panel: 3 Solar: 11 Wind turbine: 3 Biomass boiler: 3 Other sustainable design measures: 13 Other renewable energy measures: 9	Annually	Maximise use of renewable energy	Annual Monitoring Report - Core Indicator 9/ E3	CO2 reduction and energy efficiency Reduce private vehicle dependence
			Per capita reductions in CO2 emissions	2008/09: 0	2005/06: 0 2006/07: 0 2007/08: 0	Annual	2009/10: 4.8 tonnes 2010/11: 4.575 tonnes	LAA, NI 186 Defra LBL	CO2 reduction, building energy efficiency
10	To reduce and manage flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on areas at risk of flooding? Flood protection or adaptation measures? SUDS? Construction practices that adapt to flooding? 	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	2008/09: 0	2005/06: 0 2006/07: 0 2007/08: 0	Annually	Zero applications	Annual Monitoring Report - Core Indicator 7	Land allocation to be in accordance with SFRA and the sequential and exception tests

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11	To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the landscape and ecological quality and character? Loss or damage to significant landscape and townscape features? Reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Improve public realm? 	No. of Listed Buildings (newly listed and demolished)	540 listed buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 Grade II* 2 Grade I 503 Grade II 		Annually	Annual review of borough to determine whether additional heritage assets should be listed	LB Lewisham	Protect heritage assets
			Building for Life Assessment	No data	No data	Annually	Year on year increase	Annual Monitoring Report Local Indicator	Quality design
			(This is a new indicator and data will be available in future monitoring years)						
			No. listed parks	Two listed parks	Two listed parks	Annually	Maintain listing	English Heritage	Protect and manage heritage assets
12	To conserve and enhance heritage assets and utilise the historic environment in the creation of sustainable places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance the historic built character of the borough, especially within designated conservation areas? Protect and enhance a range of heritage assets? Impact on potential heritage assets? Protect sites of archaeological and historic importance? 	Percentage of conservation areas in the Borough with an up-to-date character appraisal	2007/08: 44%	2005/06: 28% 2006/07: 36% England: 43.63% London: 65%	Annually	Year on year increase	Annual Monitoring Report Local Indicator	Protect and manage heritage assets
			Percentage of conservation areas in the Borough with management proposals	2006/07: 52%	2004/05: 36% 2005/06: 44%	Annually	Year on year increase	Annual Monitoring Report Local Indicator	Protect and manage heritage assets
			No. of buildings on/added/ removed from the English Heritage 'At risk' Register	Two conservation areas identified as 'at risk'	17% London's conservation areas at risk	Annually	Remove 'at risk' conservation areas	English Heritage	Protect and manage heritage assets

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			No. of conservation area appraisals completed	2009/10: Two		Annually	All CA to have appraisals and management plans by 2016	LB Lewisham	Protect and manage heritage assets
13	To provide sufficient housing of appropriate mix and tenure and the opportunity to live in a decent home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver sufficient decent homes? Provide housing of an appropriate mix, tenure and size? 	Number of housing completions	2008/09: 956	2001/02: 470 2002/03: 722 2003/04: 778 2004/05: 503 2005/06: 967 2006/07: 347 2007/08: 978	Annually	975 dwellings annually	Annual Monitoring Report :Core H2a	Accommodate new housing
			Number of affordable housing completions	2008/09: 376	2005/06: 246 2006/07: 269 2007/08: 273 & 91 habitable rooms (off site)	Annually	429 (50% of 859 , London Plan conventional housing target)	Annual Monitoring Report: Core H5 & Local 4e LAA, NI 156	Provision of affordable housing Generate additional affordable housing
			Mix in housing tenure	2008/09: 55:45	2007/08: 68:32	Annually	70:30 split between social and intermediate housing	Annual Monitoring Report Core H5	Meet housing needs Mixed and balanced communities
			Mix in dwelling sizes	2008/09: total bedrooms: 1,107 1 – 443 (40%) 2- 552 (50%) 3- 101 (9%) 4 – 39 (3.5%) 5 – 2 (0.18%)	2007/08: total bedrooms: 1 & 2 : 88% 3: 9% 4: 2.4% 5: 0.1%	Annually	At least 40% affordable home to be 3+ bedrooms	Annual Monitoring Report Local 4a	Meet housing needs
			Housing completed to Lifetime Homes standard	2008/09: Lifetime Home standard: 157 dwellings granted	2007/08: Lifetime Home Standard: 1,182 dwellings granted	Annually	All housing built to Lifetime Homes standards	Annual Monitoring Report	Meet housing needs
14	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality or level of provision of health and leisure facilities and open space? 	Households with a Limiting Long-Term Illness	2001: 31,577 (29.4%)	2001: London: 29.65% England: 33.55%	Annually	No target Aim to reduce this number.	ONS Census 2001 Census KSO8	Provision and access to a range of health services

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	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve qualifications and skills of adults/younger people? Reduce death rates? Encourage healthy lifestyles? Reduce poverty and social exclusion and health inequalities in those areas most affected? 	Gain and losses of community and recreational facilities completed	No data		Annually	No net loss		Provision and protection and of community and recreational facilities	
			Delivery of identified social infrastructure	This is a new indicator and data will be collected from 2011/12	No data		Annually	Delivery in accordance with IDP		Infrastructure meets needs and demands of population
			Mortality rate from circulatory disease at age under 75	102.94	No data		Annually	2009/10: 76 2010/11: 70	LAA, NI 121	Provision and access to a range of health services Provision of recreational opportunities
			Mortality rate from all cancers at age under 75	124.25	No data		Annually	2009/10: 112 2010/11: 107	LAA, NI 122	Provision and access to a range of health services Provision of recreational opportunities
			Health life expectancy at age 65	2001 11.2 (M) 13.5 (F)	No data		Annually	2010/11: 13.8 (M) 15.8 (F)	LAA, NI 137 NHS Lewisham	Provision and access to a range of health services Provision of recreational opportunities
15	To provide for the improvement of education and skill levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality and level of education infrastructure? Improve qualifications and skills of younger 	People aged 16-74 with no qualifications	2008: 16,800 (9.5%) London: 12.0% GB:12.4%	2007 Lewisham: 17,000 (9.7%) London: 12.8% GB: 13.1%	Annually	Year on year decrease	NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics Census KS13	Access and provision to employment and training	

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
		people? • Improve qualifications and skills of adults?	Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C or equivalent	2007/08: 54.8%	2005/06: 49% 2006/07: 54.8% 2006/07 England: 61.8% London: 63.23%	Annually	Year on year increase	NI	Maintain educational standards for schools
			Number of learners completing adult education basic skills programme	2005/06: 1,600	2003/04: 1,480 2004/05: 1,550	Annually	2005/06: 1,600 2006/07: 1,700 2007/08: 1,700 2009/09: 1,700	NI	Access and provision to training
			Violent crimes per 1,000 population	2007/08: 41.1	2005/06: 34.3 2006/07: 44.9 Best Quartile 2006/07 England: 13.1 London: 21.95	Annually	2006/07: 41.8 2007/08: 22.9	ONS/ Metropolitan Police Service	Safety of the environment Social cohesion
16	To improve accessibility to leisure facilities, community infrastructure and key local services	• Improve accessibility to key local services? • Improve accessibility to shopping facilities? • Improve the level of investment in key local services?	Number of physical visits to public libraries (per capita)	2005/06: 6,222	2004/05: 6,018	Annually	2005/06: 7,000 2006/07: 7,000 2007/08: 7,200 2008/09: 7,206 2009/10: 7,780	LAA, NI 9	Maintain provision and enhance access
			Funding secured through planning obligations for infrastructure, facilities and services	No data	No data	Annually	Maximise contributions	Annual Monitoring Report	Infrastructure meets needs and demands of population

APPENDIX 4: Assessment questions

SA objective	Housing questions	Employment questions	SINC questions
Economic			
To encourage sustained economic growth across a variety of sectors	Does the option compliment economic activity?	Does the option provide for economic growth across a range of sectors? Does the option improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Does the option improve the resilience of business and the economy? Does the option promote growth in key sectors? Does the option promote growth in key clusters?	
To encourage and promote employment and new enterprise in Lewisham	Does the option have good access to a range of employment opportunities? Does the option promote regeneration of suitable land in order to attract new enterprises and employment to Lewisham?	Does the option have a detrimental impact on existing businesses? Does the option enhance employment opportunities and encourage new enterprise? Does the option reduce unemployment and long-term unemployment? Does the option provide job opportunities for those in need of employment? Does the option raise the profile of Lewisham as a location for employment and enterprise? Does the option have a detrimental impact on existing employment and enterprise activities?	
Environmental			
To minimise the production of waste across all sectors and increase reuse, waste recovery and recycling rates	Does the option minimise the amount of waste produced by taking measures to re-use and recycle waste? Does the option encourage the use of recycled, recyclable and durable products? Does the option lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? Does the option reduce household waste? Does the option reduce hazardous waste?	Does the option minimise the amount of waste produced by taking measures to re-use and recycle waste? Does the option encourage the use of recycled, recyclable and durable products? Does the option lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? Does the option reduce business waste? Does the option reduce hazardous waste?	

SA objective	Housing questions	Employment questions	SINC questions
To use and manage the consumption of natural resources in a sustainable manner	<p>Does the option use previously developed land as opposed to a greenfield site?</p> <p>Does the option make use of derelict, under used or vacant land or buildings?</p> <p>Does the option minimise the need for aggregates?</p> <p>Does the option include measures for soil decontamination?</p> <p>Does the option impact on the hydrology of the surrounding area?</p> <p>Does the option conserve water e.g. does it promote use of SUDs?</p> <p>Does the option promote renewable and decentralised energy generation?</p> <p>Does the option include sustainable design and construction?</p>	<p>Does the option use previously developed land as opposed to a greenfield site?</p> <p>Does the option make use of derelict, under used or vacant land or buildings?</p> <p>Does the option minimise the need for aggregates?</p> <p>Does the option include measures for soil decontamination?</p> <p>Does the option impact on the hydrology of the surrounding area?</p> <p>Does the option conserve water e.g. does it promote use of SUDs?</p> <p>Does the option promote renewable and decentralised energy generation?</p> <p>Does the option include sustainable design and construction?</p>	
To protect and enhance the borough's open spaces and biodiversity	<p>Does the option protect or enhance biodiversity or open space provision?</p> <p>Does the option damage features of biodiversity interest?</p> <p>Does the option have an impact on the quantity or quality of open space?</p> <p>Does the option improve access to open space?</p> <p>Does the option impact on sites or features of nature conservation importance?</p>	<p>Does the option protect or enhance biodiversity or open space provision?</p> <p>Does the option damage features of biodiversity interest?</p> <p>Does the option have an impact on the quantity or quality of open space?</p> <p>Does the option improve access to open space?</p> <p>Does the option impact on sites or features of nature conservation importance?</p>	<p>Does the option protect or enhance biodiversity or open space provision?</p> <p>Does the option damage features of biodiversity interest?</p> <p>Does the option have an impact on the quantity or quality of open space?</p> <p>Does the option improve access to open space?</p> <p>Does the option impact on sites or features of nature conservation importance?</p>
To improve air quality and reduce noise and vibration	<p>Does the option improve either air quality or the impact of noise and vibration?</p> <p>Does the option incorporate measures to improve air quality and/or reduce the impacts of noise and vibration e.g. substantial tree planting or noise/acoustic barriers?</p> <p>Does the option reduce car use and vehicle movements?</p> <p>Will the option generate new air borne pollutants or new noise and vibration?</p>	<p>Does the option improve either air quality or the impact of noise and vibration?</p> <p>Does the option incorporate measures to improve air quality and/or reduce the impacts of noise and vibration e.g. substantial tree planting or noise/acoustic barriers?</p> <p>Does the option reduce car use and vehicle movements?</p> <p>Will the option generate new air borne pollutants or new noise and vibration?</p>	<p>Does the option improve either air quality or the impact of noise and vibration?</p>

SA objective	Housing questions	Employment questions	SINC questions
To reduce car travel and improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport	Does the option minimise distances to the main employment centres, shops, recreation and community facilities and schools? Does the option make provision for walking and cycling? Is the option accessible by public transport?	Does the option minimise distances to the main employment centres, shops, recreation and community facilities and schools? Does the option make provision for walking and cycling? Is the option accessible by public transport?	
To mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change	Does the option contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions? Or is it likely to result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions? Does the option incorporate substantial tree planting?	Does the option contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions? Or is it likely to result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions? Does the option incorporate substantial tree planting?	Does the option contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions? Or is it likely to result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions? Does the option incorporate substantial tree planting?
To reduce and manage flood risk	Does the option impact on areas at risk of flooding? Does the option include flood protection or adaptation measures?	Does the option impact on areas at risk of flooding? Does the option include flood protection or adaptation measures?	Does the option impact on areas at risk of flooding?
To maintain and enhance landscapes and townscapes	Does the option contribute to landscape and townscape quality and character? Does the option reduce the amount of derelict, degraded or underused land? Does the option result in the loss or damage to significant landscape or townscape features? Does the option include public realm improvements?	Does the option contribute to landscape and townscape quality and character? Does the option reduce the amount of derelict, degraded or underused land? Does the option result in the loss or damage to significant landscape or townscape features? Does the option include public realm improvements?	Does the option contribute to landscape and townscape quality and character?
To conserve and enhance historic assets and utilise the historic environment in the creation of sustainable places	Does the option impact on potential heritage assets?	Does the option impact on potential heritage assets?	Does the option impact on potential heritage assets?
Social			
To provide sufficient housing of appropriate mix and tenure and the opportunity to live in decent home	Does the option provide housing of an appropriate mix, tenure and quality? Does the option reduce the number of unfit homes?		
To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Does the option improve the provision of health and leisure facilities, including open space, and encourage healthy lifestyles?	Does the option improve the provision of health and leisure facilities, including open space, and encourage healthy lifestyles?	Does the option improve the provision of open space and encourage healthy lifestyles?

SA objective	Housing questions	Employment questions	SINC questions
<p>To provide for the improvement of education, skills and training</p> <p>To improve accessibility to leisure facilities, community infrastructure and key local services</p>	<p>Does the option have access to education, skills and training?</p> <p>Does the option improve the quality and level of educational infrastructure?</p> <p>Does the option include new leisure facilities, community infrastructure and/or key local services?</p> <p>Does the option provide good accessibility (on foot) to existing local leisure facilities, community infrastructure and key local services?</p>	<p>Does the option have access to education, skills and training?</p> <p>Does the option improve the quality and level of educational infrastructure?</p> <p>Does the option include new leisure facilities, community infrastructure and/or key local services?</p> <p>Does the option provide good accessibility (on foot) to existing local leisure facilities, community infrastructure and key local services?</p>	<p>Does the option improve access to leisure facilities, community infrastructure and/or key local services?</p>

For translation, please provide your details below:

Për përkthim, ju lutemi shkruajini më poshtë detajet tuaja:

Pour la traduction, veuillez fournir les détails ci-dessous:

若需翻译, 请您提供下列详情:

Wixii ku saabsan turjumaad, fadlan hoos ku qor faahfaahintaada:

மொழிபெயர்ப்பிற்காக தயவுசெய்து உங்களைப் பற்றிய விபரங்களைக் கீழே அளியுங்கள்:

Tercüme edilmesi için, lütfen aşağıda detaylarınızı belirtin:

Để dịch thuật, xin hãy cung cấp các chi tiết của bạn phía dưới:

Name:

Emri:

Nom:

姓名:

Magaca:

பெயர்:

İsminiz:

Tên:

Address:

Adresa:

Adresse:

地址:

Cinwaanka:

முகவரி:

Adresiniz:

Địa chỉ:

Shqip/Albanian

Français/French

普通话/Mandarin

Soomaali/Somali

தமிழ்/Tamil

Türkçe/Turkish

Tiếng Việt/Vietnamese

Other language (please state)

Return to:

Kthejeni tek:

Retourner à:

返回到:

Kusoo dir:

திருப்பி அனுப்புவதற்கான முகவரி:

Şu adrese geri gönderiniz:

Gòri trà vè:

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