LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

PLANNING POLICY
May 2005

Lewisham

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

1.2 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

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

The Government defines sustainable development as:

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

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

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

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

1.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

1.4 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL GUIDANCE

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

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

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

1.5 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

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

FIGURE 1 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

STAGE & OUTPUT	LINKAGES TO PLAN PREPARATION	PURPOSE
STAGE A SCOPING REPORT	Prepared alongside the preparation of the evidence base.	• Identify relevant plans and programmes; • Establishing the baseline; • Setting a framework; and • Deciding on the scope of the appraisal setting objectives and targets. • Identifying issues
STAGE B Developing & Refining Options	Prepared alongside the preparation of issues and options.	• Refining issues and options for the plan; • Appraise the sustainability of the options.
STAGE C Draft Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	Prepared alongside the preparation of the preferred options. Consultation on both will take place at the same time.	• Identify preferred options; • Assessing the effects of the plan (economic, social and environmental); • Developing proposals for monitoring the plan;
STAGE D Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	Prepared alongside the preparation of the submission version. Consultation on both will take place at the same time (Stage D).	• Appraising significant changes to the plan arising out of consultation undertaken in Stage C; • The sustainability appraisal 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 Core Strategy, Development Policies and Site Allocations will be assessed as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.	• Monitoring implementation of the plan.

1.6 PLANNING DOCUMENTS

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

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

• **The Development Policies & Site Allocations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.7 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

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

1.8 ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 2: Map of London Borough's

Source: London Borough of Lewisham Unitary Development Plan, 2004

3. PRELIMINARY VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

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

3.1. VISION: -

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

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

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

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

- That the built and natural environment is characterised by quality design, energy efficiency and sustainable development, and that the places and spaces created are safe, attractive, promote healthy lifestyles, and are the best in London.

- That walking, cycling, and public transport will be so good they become the community's preferred means of moving within the borough and beyond.

- That the local economy will be growing and meeting the needs of all in the community, with small & medium enterprises and the creative sector flourishing as its key drivers.

- That town and local centres will be dynamic, diverse and prosperous centres of activity meeting the needs of all the community.

- That a decent and affordable home will be available for all.

- That the community will live in a borough where services such as education and health are available locally and provided by a variety of partners working together.

- The Council will continuously consult all in the community on planning matters in an inclusive and responsive way, ensuring that consultation is meaningful to participants and that the community is able to influence and have a real say in decision making.

3.2. OBJECTIVES for the Core Spatial Strategy

1. To locate development where it will provide opportunities for people to meet their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, and other key services.

2. To create a built and natural environment that is well designed, safe and accessible to everyone.

3. To protect and enhance the historic assets of Lewisham.

4. To protect and enhance all open space and provide additional open space where deficient.

5. To protect and wherever possible enhance nature conservation and biodiversity in the Borough.

6. To promote sustainable waste management, encouraging recycling and providing adequate and appropriately located waste management sites.

7. To reduce levels of environmental pollution, improve air and water quality and facilitate remediation of contaminated land.

8. To promote greater energy efficiency and adoption of renewable forms of energy generation, reducing the contribution to climate change

9. To adopt a risk based approach to development in flood hazard areas, and promote sustainable surface water drainage.

10. To ensure a mix and balance of residential accommodation to meet housing needs.

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

12. To protect and increase the number, quality and range of local employment opportunities, promoting business clusters.

13. To protect a range of suitable sites for business including industrial uses, promoting local economic growth.

14. To sustain and improve the vitality and viability of the existing town and local centres, and other key Lewisham features that may attract visitors.

15. Create healthy communities through the adequate provision of educational, community and leisure facilities that are accessible to everyone.

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

1. To ensure a high standard of design from new developments

2. That development protects and enhances the amenity of the local area, identifying key environmental and cultural features.

3. To create safe and attractive environments.

4. That development helps create a more sustainable Lewisham.

5. To allocate sites to meet the strategic intent of the Core Strategy.

4. TASK A1: INFLUENCE OF OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

4.1 INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

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

- The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
- The Kyoto Agreement
- European Sustainable Development Strategy
- European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive)
- European Directive 92/43/EEC (& 97/62/EC) on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

- European Directive 79/409/EEC
- European Directive 2000/14/EC (Noise)
- European Directive 96/62/EC
- European Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive)
- EU Landfill Directive
- EU Nitrates Directive
- EU Community Biodiversity Strategy
- European Spatial Development Perspective

The following issues arose from the review as follows: -

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

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

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

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE / STATEMENTS

- UK Strategy for Sustainable Development
- Urban White Paper
- Energy White Paper
- U.K Air Quality Strategy
- The Future of Transport White Paper
- PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development
- PPG2: Green Belts
- PPG 3: Housing
- PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and small firms
- PPS6: Planning for Town Centres
- PPG8: Telecommunications
- PPG9: Nature Conservation
- DRAFT PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- PPG10: Planning and Waste Management
- PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies
- PPS12: Local Development Frameworks
- PPG13: Transport

- PPG14: Development on Unstable Land
- PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment
- PPG16: Archaeology and Planning
- PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation.
- PPS22: Renewable Energy
- PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control
- PPG24: Planning and Noise
- PPG25: Development and Floodrisk
- ODPM Employment Land Reviews: Guidance Note 2004
- Education and Skills – Delivering Results, a Strategy to 2006
- Sustainable Development Action Plan for Education and Skills (2003)
- Delivering Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choice Easier (2004)

REGIONAL AND MAYOR OF LONDON STRATEGIES / PLANS

- The London Plan
- Connecting with Nature – Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy
- Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy
- Mayor of London 'Green Light to Clean Power' Energy Strategy
- Cleaning London's Air – Mayors Air Quality Strategy
- The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy

- The Mayors Land Transport Strategy (2001)
- Developing London's Economy, Economic Development Strategy.
- The London Road Safety Plan (2001)
- RPG3A: Supplementary Guidance on the Protection of Strategic Views in London.
- GLA Supplementary Guidance on Employment Land
- NHS and Urban Planning in London – Final Report (2003)

LOCAL STRATEGIES / PLANS

- Lewisham Community Strategy (see below)
- DRAFT Local Biodiversity Plan – A natural renaissance for Lewisham
- Open Space Strategy for Lewisham
- Lewisham Housing Commission, Final Report (2000)
- Lewisham Housing Strategy (2004 – 2007)
- Lewisham Homelessness Review and Homeless Strategy (2003-2006)
- Creative Lewisham – Lewisham Cultural and Urban Development Commission
- Lewisham Environmental Policy (2002)
- DRAFT Lewisham Municipal Waste Strategy
- Lewisham Energy Policy (2001)
- Lewisham Draft Local (Transport) Implementation Plan

- DRAFT Lewisham Local Air Quality Action Plan (2003)
- DRAFT Lewisham Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)
- Lewisham Economic Development Plan.
- Lewisham Transport Local Interim Implementation Plan (2002-2003)
- Lewisham Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan (2002 – 2005)
- Lewisham Education and Development Plan (2002-2007)
- School Organisation Plan for the London of Lewisham (2004 – 2009)
- Lewisham – Skills for Life Programme.

4.2.1 LEWISHAM COMMUNITY STRATEGY

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

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

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

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

- **Crime**
- **Health**
- **Education**
- **Enterprise and business growth**
- **Effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services**

- **Welfare dependency**
- **Regeneration**
- **Cultural vitality**
- **Engage local communities**
- **Equity in service delivery**

4.2.2 THE LONDON PLAN

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

5. TASK A2: BASELINE INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

5.1 GAPS IN OUR KNOWLEDGE BASE:

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

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

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

Internal monitoring required (planning):

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

Independent Research required:

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

management / recycling facilities incorporated.

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

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

6. TASK A3: IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

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

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

Based on the work undertaken in Section 2 & 3 above and the local knowledge held by the Council, a number of broad sustainability issues for Lewisham have been identified and synthesized into common themes in Figure 4 below. The themes represent the 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 Figure 4. The grouping of these issues will lead to the development of broad options for the continuation of the CS/DP&SA Plans in Stage B of the Sustainability Appraisal Process.

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

FIGURE 3 – BROAD SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

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

Effective protection of the Environment and prudent use of resources	
Ensure quality urban built environments where redevelopment takes place, maximising use of land.	London Plan
Protect and improve biodiversity and natural habitats. (Brownfield sites important habitat for local species).	Lewisham Biodiversity Action Plan & London Plan
Reduce CO_2 emissions affecting Climate Change.	Lewisham Environmental Policy & London Plan
Reduce Traffic congestion and car dependence.	London Plan, Lewisham Transport LIP
Reduce Pollution (air / water / soil / noise) (Air pollution levels poor in some places).	Lewisham Environmental Policy & London Plan.
Protect cultural heritage from redevelopment – architectural / archaeological.	London Plan.
Site development to minimise risk of flooding.	London Plan
Maximise energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources.	Lewisham Energy Policy & London Plan.
Improve Waste Management and Recycling (Low household rates – 8% recycled, 80% incinerated, 12% landfill)	Lewisham (Draft) Waste Management Strategy & London Plan
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth	
Lack of employment opportunities outside of public sector, high commuter population working outside of Lewisham.	Lewisham Economic Development Plan & London Plan
To retain the economic viability of local and borough centres.	Lewisham Town Centres Health Check & London Plan.
Provision of adequate employment land to support business enterprise.	ODPM Employment Land Reviews and London Plan.
Finding a balance between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality of the borough.	GLA Employment Land Guidance. ODPM Employment Land Reviews

FIGURE 4 – ISSUES FOR OPTIONS DEVELOPMENT IN STAGE B

ISSUES	
HOUSING	
• Affordable Housing Target • Meeting Affordable Housing Need	• Special needs housing – hostels, staff accommodation, shared accommodation, and residential care homes.
• Affordable housing in new development	• Housing target • Accommodate additional homes in the borough.
• Tenure mix of affordable housing • Encourage flexible tenure, including part-ownership and other shared housing schemes • Definition of affordable housing • Affordability in the local context	• Location of Housing • New housing in opportunity areas
• Increasing the supply of affordable housing	• Conversions of buildings for housing
• Would provision of affordable housing prejudice other planning objectives	• Prevent the loss of housing without its planned replacement at existing or higher densities.
• Prevent the loss of affordable housing without its planned replacement at existing or higher densities.	• Bring empty housing back into use
• Creating mixed and balanced communities • Location of affordable housing	• Housing type and sizes • Dwelling mix
• Affordable housing dwelling sizes	• Traveller and Gypsy sites • Establish criteria for new sites
• Standard of affordable housing	• Use of Windfall Sites
• Mixed Use Development • Promote mixed use development which includes housing • Live / Work developments • Conflicting Land Uses	•
ENVIRONMENTAL	
• Safeguard existing Waste management sites.	• Improve air quality (through assessments for developments within designated AQMA's.) • Lewisham may not meet air quality objectives.
• Identify and support new sites in suitable locations • Increased levels of recycling required, waste sorting and management sites required. • Availability and distribution of management sites.	• Identify flood hazard areas and avoid inappropriate development in those areas, using a risk based approach. • Avoidance of risk from flood hazards.

ISSUES	
	• Sustainable riverside uses considering flood risk.
• Require storage facilities in new developments. • Recycling. • Increase awareness needed of Waste Management /recycling close to source	• Reduce impacts from noisy activities • Consider impact of noise generating activities
• Require major developments to demonstrate energy demand and how Renewable energy schemes can be incorporated. • Energy efficiency Housing	• Assess likely impacts of Climate Change • Incorporation of sustainable drainage systems into developments.
• Acceptability of sites for wind turbines and other renewable energy provisions.	• Improve water quality avoiding activities that pollute waterways.
• Ensuring adequate water resources and infrastructure is available in new developments.	• Protection and enhancement of natural wildlife habitat areas. • Management of natural habitats. • Retention of ecological important features • Protection of Open Space and biodiversity from development and enhancement where possible. • Hierarchy of Open Spaces (MOL, POS, UGS)
• Protect sources of aggregates. • Encourage aggregate management facilities (recycling, processing, storage) where suitable.	• Recognise opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity • Destruction of habitat through proposed redevelopment. • Naturalisation of waterways, open spaces should be encouraged
• Reduce CO$_2$ emissions primarily created by road transport. • Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable sources (fossil fuels)	• Geological conservation • Protection, preservation and enhancement of archaeological remains • Archaeological field evaluations and agreements
• Ensure contaminated land is identified, effects minimised and remediate to bring into beneficial use. • Locations for storage of Hazardous Substances and limit risk to health and environment.	• Adequacy and quality of Open Space provided (distribution) • Inadequate levels of Open Space – must increase. • More Public Open Space areas are needed in areas identified as deficient. • Retaining and improving recreational areas. • Ability to increase quality, amount and linkages to Open Spaces.
COMMUNITY	
• Well managed sports and recreational facilities. • Planned, maintained good quality and sports and recreational facilities. •	• Provide safe, liveable, sustainable and mixed communities • Improve health and wellbeing of the community • Community facilities to support housing •
• Improved Provision of facilities / services • Improve Access to and location of facilities / services • Equality in service delivery • Build sustainable infrastructure • Protection and enhancement of faculties / infrastructure	• Promote social independence • Increase Social cohesion and inclusion • Raise skill levels of the population
TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY	
• Reduce the need to travel (especially by car) • Location of high trip generators • Use Sustainable transport options to promote sustainable communities. • Improve road safety.	• Site allocations for East London Line Extension
• Review Parking Standards • Flexibility in the application of parking standards * (housing) • Adequate / appropriate car parking levels in town centres* (retail/TC's)	• Assess Transport demands of new Housing developments. • Transport – Housing Locations* (housing) • Transport in residential areas* (housing)
• Manage access and loading requirements to sites (residential access, traffic safety concerns / visibility / manoeuvrability / commercial loading etc)	• Provide effective traffic management • Reduce traffic congestion
• Improve provision of public transport / cycle / pedestrian facilities • Improvement projects and walking routes • Use Sustainable transport options to promote sustainable communities.	• Improve accessibility of public transport / cycle – pedestrian infrastructure to key services (including disabled access) • Accessibility to walking, cycling and public transport.
ECONOMY / DESIGN & TOWN CENTRES	
• Require appropriate health, education, public and community services to locate in TC. • Location of retail & leisure uses in town centres and Sequential test	• In planning for the evening economy of town centres consider identifying distinct quarters, such as a leisure quarter in larger city centres, where the evening economy might be concentrated. • New class A4 Drinking Establishments, A5 hot food take away, provide a variety of appropriately located sites

ISSUES	
• Support TC management & BIDs • Encourage high quality environment & design. • New supermarkets to incorporate recycling facility • Housing will be an important element in most mixed-use, multi-storey developments.	• Have regard to hierarchy of centres • Role and function of different centres Need to plan for each level of retail hierarchy • Aspiration for LTC to become Metropolitan Centre • Maintain/enhance/manage local centres
• Boroughs should designate core & secondary shopping areas • Primary & secondary frontage designation • % of A1 in Core Areas • % of A3 in whole centre, Concentration of A3 uses.	• Consult with the community, including the public and private sectors, to ensure that their needs are reflected and that proposed site allocations are realistic and viable. • Identify vacant and under used sites and allocate appropriate alternative uses.
• Redevelopment of town centre areas. ➢ Assess the need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other key town centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative factors; • Impact of new development on town centres.	• Seek to promote local distinctiveness supported by clear policies, not in identified conservation areas. ➢ Integration of older buildings into townscape.
• Quality of town centres • Centres are becoming more attractive • LEWISHAM: Attract more 'national' names. • BLACKHEATH: Commercially successful centre • CATFORD: To maintain is status as major centre • DEPTFORD: Centre appears to be becoming more commercially viable but few national names • FOREST HILL: High % of vacant units • LEEGREEN: High % of A3 units • NEW CROSS: High % of vacant units	• Quality of new residential development • Design – Housing • Good design, High quality inclusive design of layout • Design should take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area • Design policies should provide general guidance and should not seek to impose specific styles • Sustainable design and construction • Urban design considering safety and crime prevention • Design with community safety in mind • Improve / Regenerate environmental quality of built environment.
• Conservation Areas (Housing) • Protection for the various elements of the historic environment, including conservation areas. • Protect built heritage • Design policies for historic environment • Protect built and natural heritage. • Lists of locally important buildings • Integration of older buildings into townscape. • Appropriate set of design policies. Production of SPD	• Protection of water environment of the Thames and Ravensbourne network • Design of built form adjacent the network • Designate a Thames Policy Area to provide a detailed planning framework for the River Thames Include broad design principles/ access requirements
• Carry over of existing viewing corridors of St Paul's Cathedral	• Maximise intensity of use compatible with local context – local context studies
• Identification of locations for high buildings • Good design of high buildings • Identify areas of character that may be affected by high buildings	• Foster enterprise. • Sustainable business growth • improve employability
• Growth in creative industries. • Develop cultural vitality building on Lewisham's distinctive cultures and diversity.	• Need to preserve proportion of land in this use to preserve economic and social diversity • Preservation of employment land/mixed use development in face of pressures for changes of use to housing
• Low level of land allocated for industrial uses • Ensure industrial and commercial development is appropriately located • Demand for smaller premises • Need to ensure sensitive land uses are separated from noise generating ones	• Lack of Local job opportunities outside the public sector • Enhance local employment prospects.

7. TASK A4: DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

FIGURE 5 - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. To locate development where it will provide opportunities for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, and other key services.

2. To create a built and natural environment that is well designed, safe to use and accessible to everyone.

3. To protect the historic assets of Lewisham.

4. To protect and enhance all open space and provide additional open space where deficient.

5. To protect and wherever possible enhance nature conservation and biodiversity in the Borough.

6. To promote sustainable waste management, encouraging recycling and providing adequate and appropriately located waste management sites.

7. To reduce levels of environmental pollution, improve air and water quality and facilitate remediation of contaminated land.

8. To promote greater energy efficiency and adoption of renewable forms of energy generation, reducing the contribution to climate change.

9. To adopt a risk based approach to development in flood hazard areas, and promote sustainable surface water drainage.

10. To ensure a mix and balance of residential accommodation to meet housing needs.

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

12. To protect and increase the number, quality and range of local employment opportunities, promoting business clusters.

13. To protect a range of suitable sites for business including industrial uses, promoting local economic growth.

14. To sustain and improve the vitality and viability of the existing shopping centres, and other key Lewisham features that may attract visitors.

15. Create healthy communities through the adequate provision of educational, community and leisure facilities that are accessible to everyone.

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

1. To ensure a high standard of design from new developments

2. That development protects and enhances the amenity values of the local area, identifying key environmental and cultural features.

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

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

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

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

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

FIGURE 6 – TESTING THE OBJECTIVES

(√) COMPATIBLE (/) NEUTRAL (X) CONFLICT		SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES													
		SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14
CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES	CS1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	/	/	√
	CS 2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CS3	/	√	/	/	/	√	/	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CS4	/	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		/	/
	CS5	/	√	/	/	/	√	/	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CS6	/	√	/	/	/	√	/	√	√	/	√	√	/	√
	CS7	/	√	/	/	/	√	/	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CS8	√	√	√	/	/	√	/	/	√	/	√	√	√	√
	CS9	/	√	/	/	/	/	/	√	/	/	√	√	√	/
	CS10	√	√	√	√	√	√	/	√	/	/	√	/	/	√
	CS11	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	/	√	/	√	√	√	/
	CS12	/	√	√	/	√	√	√	√	/	/	√	/	/	/
	CS13	/	√	/	/	√	√	√	√	/	/	√	√	√	√
	CS14	/	√	/	/	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CS15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	/	√	√	√	/	/
DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND SITE ALLOCATIONS OBJECTIVES	DP1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	/	√	√	√	√	√
	DP2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	DP3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	DP4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	SA5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

9. FUTURE WORK AND METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

STAGE E: Annual Monitoring Report.

10. CONCLUSION

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

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

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

⬇

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

⬇

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

⬇

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

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

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

Please forward any comments by Monday 20th of June 2005 to:

<div align="center">

Planning Services
London Borough of Lewisham
5th Floor Laurence House
1 Catford Rd, Catford
LONDON SE6 4SW

or email <u>planning@lewisham.gov.uk</u>

Subject Line: Scoping Report – Planning Policy

</div>

APPENDIX: 1
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

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

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

2.0 BACKGROUND

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

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

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

➢ It is for boroughs to satisfy themselves that a development plan document is in general conformity with the London Plan before adopting it.

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

3.0 PLANNING AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

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

3.1 THE MAYOR OF LONDON

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

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

3.2 THE LONDON PLAN

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

3.3 PLANNING APPLICATIONS

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

4.0 KEY STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF THE LONDON PLAN **4.1 KEY THEMES** The Mayor of London identifies sustainable development as a key theme driving the policies of the London Plan. In accordance with this, the London Plan supports the following: - - Optimising the use of previously developed land; - Using a design led approach to optimise the potential of sites; - Ensuring that development occurs in locations that are currently, or are planned to be, accessible by walking, public transport and cycling; - Ensuring that development occurs in locations that are accessible to town centres, employment, housing, shops and services.	The London Plan Objectives - Objective 1: To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces. - Objective 2: To make London a better city for people to live in. - Objective 3: To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth. - Objective 4: To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination. - Objective 5: To improve London's accessibility. - Objective 6: To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city.

To advance the above, a range of policies are outlined in the London Plan. The spatial expression of these relevant to the London Borough of Lewisham are shown on Figure 1 and summarised below.

4.2 DEPTFORD CREEK - OPPORTUNITY AREA

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

4.3 STRATEGIC AREAS FOR REGENERATION

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

4.4 TOWN CENTRES

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

4.5 THE SUBURBS

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

4.6 STRATEGIC EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS

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

4.7 HOUSING

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

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

4.8 TRANSPORT & TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

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

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

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

4.9 WASTE

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

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

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

4.10 ENERGY & EFFICIENT USE OF WATER

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

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

4.11 DESIGN

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

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

4.12 THE BLUE RIBBON NETWORK

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

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

4.13 OPEN SPACE AND BIODIVERSITY

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

4.14 FLOOD HAZARDS

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

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

APPENDIX 4: BASELINE INFORMATION

APPENDIX 5: UDP POLICIES ISSUES REVIEW

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

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO THE PLAN & THE S.A	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE PLAN AND SA	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PLAN (Issues)	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
THE LONDON PLAN • To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces-the 'Compact City' • To make London a better city for people to live in. • To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth. • To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination. • To improve London's accessibility. • To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city. Appendix 1 is a brief summary of the London Plans key objectives relevant to Lewisham.	**HOUSING** Provision of new homes in London 1997 – 2016 – 17,350 (870/annum) (Target being reviewed – 2005) Strategic target of 50% affordable housing from all sources. Affordable housing tenure split – 70% social housing, 30% intermediate. 10% of new housing to be designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users.	• Meeting housing target. • Meeting affordable housing target. • Tenure mix. • Definition of affordable housing. • Prevent the loss of housing and affordable housing without its planned replacement at existing or higher densities. • Providing new housing in Opportunity Area (northern part of the borough). • Review employment land for suitability as housing. • Town centres & good public transport areas to be a focus for new housing. • Bring unused housing back into use. • Provision of a range of housing choices (e.g. size, mix). • Provision of special needs and specialist housing. • New housing to be built to 'lifetime home' standards / wheelchair accessible housing. • Major housing development to be located in areas of high public transport accessibility. • Protect traveller and gypsies sites and establish criteria for new sites.	Meeting housing and affordable housing needs to be reflected in sustainability objectives. Efficient use of land to be reflected in sustainability objective.
	RETAIL	• As PPG 6 require appropriate health, education, public and community services to locate in TC. • Support TC management & BIDs • Maintain/enhance/manage local centres • Have regard to hierarchy of centres • Policy 3D1 boroughs should designate core & secondary shopping areas	Sustaining local centres and economic viability of some district centres.
	URBAN DESIGN Nil	• Good design • Sustainable design and construction • Viewing lines of St Paul's Cathedral	• Sustainable design and construction • Heritage and cultural factors • Sustainable locations for high

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		• Maximise intensity of use compatible with local context – local context studies • Identification of locations for high buildings • Good design of high buildings • Identify areas of character that may be affected by high buildings • protection of water environment of the Thames and Ravensbourne network • sustainable riverside uses • flood risk • river related uses • design of built form adjacent the network • designate a Thames Policy Area to provide a detailed planning framework for the River Thames	buildings • Protection of the water environment • Sustainable riverside uses • Flood risk locations
	WASTE See targets from MWMS	• Safeguard existing W.M sites. • Identify and support new sites in suitable locations • Require storage facilities in new developments.	• Waste management
	AGGREGATES: • 80% reuse of construction and demolition waste. • 60% reuse of waste as aggregates in London by 2011	• Protect sources of aggregates. • Encourage aggregate management facilities (recycling, processing, storage) where suitable.	• Management of Aggregates
	RENEWABLE ENERGY: • See Energy strategy for targets.	• Require major developments to demonstrate energy demand and how renewables can be incorporated. • Acceptability of sites for wind turbines and other renewable energy provisions.	• Renewable energy
	EFFICIENT USE OF WATER: • No targets	• Ensuring adequate water resources and infrastructure is available in new developments.	• Water efficiencies and adequate infrastructure
	CLIMATE CHANGE: No targets	• Assess likely impacts of Climate Change.	• Climate change issues
	CONTAMINATED LAND: No targets	• Remediate contaminated sites to bring into beneficial use.	• Remediation of contaminated land.

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	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: No targets	• Locations for storage and limit risk to health and environment.	• Location of hazardous waste sites.
	TRANSPORT • Increase capacity of public transport in London by up to 50% over the Plan period. • From 2001-2011, zero growth across the rest of inner London.	• Reduce the need to travel (particularly by car). • Location of high trip development generators. • Parking standards. • Reduction in parking standards. • Provision of adequate cycle facilities. • Support improvement projects and walking routes identified in the Plan. • East London Line extension. • Site allocation for East London line extension. • Criteria for new roading projects.	• Sustainable integrated transport networks.
	HEALTH, EDUCATION, COMMUNITY FACILITIES No Targets.	• Availability of and Accessibility to a range of quality community services, particularly education and health. • Social inclusion. • Protection and enhancement of social infrastructure and community facilities.	• Spatial planning of major public services (Community, health, education)
THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PLANS & PROGRAMMES REGULATIONS 2004 Gives effect to the SEA directive.	No targets	Given effect through Planning Policy Statement 12 and 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper'	
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004	No targets	Clause 38 places a duty on Local Authorities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Local Planning Authority is required to produce a Sustainability Appraisal to accompany certain planning documents.	
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990	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.	
LEWISHAM COMMUNITY STRATEGY	No targets	Make Lewisham a safer place. Reduce the fear of crime. Improve the health and wellbeing of	

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		local people. Raise educational attainment (early years, ages 4-19, youth, & adult / lifelong learning). Raise skill levels. Improve employability. Foster enterprise. Sustainable business growth. Growth in creative industries. Develop cultural vitality building on Lewisham's distinctive cultures and diversity. Regenerate housing. Regenerate transport. Regenerate the environment. Reduce welfare dependency. Promote Independence. Increase the life changes of vulnerable members of the community. Help local communities to develop the capacity to support themselves, act independently, and participate in providing services. Ensure equality in service delivery. Improve the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services. Improve the management of assets. Optimise investment in infrastructure.	
NATURE CONSERVATION / BIODIVERSITY			
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 1998 • To seek conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (ecosystems in their natural surroundings). • To share the benefits arising out the utilisation and distribution of genetic resources and information. • To increase research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information relating to biodiversity. • To increase education, training and awareness of biodiversity.	• No Targets	• Conservation and promotion of biodiversity.	• Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity.
DRAFT PPS9 BIODIVERISTY AND GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION • To promote sustainable development (by ensuring biodiversity is conserved) • To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology • To contribute to an urban renaissance (by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas) • To contribute to rural renewal	• No targets	• Local biodiversity and geological conservation	• Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity.
CONNECTING WITH LONDON'S NATURE – MAYOR'S BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY	• No targets	• Protection of areas of wildlife habitat.	• Protection and enhancement of

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• To protect manage and enhance London's Biodiversity, including the blue ribbon network and within open spaces areas. • Improve wildlife habitats and water quality and access to green space. • Progress in conserving biodiversity should be measured through indicators.		• Recognise opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity.	Biodiversity.
DRAFT LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN – A NATURAL RENAISSANCE FOR LEWISHAM • Foundation for individual Biodiversity Action Plans highlighting locally important plants and animals and their habitats, • Plans provide detailed information to supplement planning and development decisions, and allow for monitoring of progress.	• No targets	• Protection and enhancement of natural wildlife areas.	• Awareness of Biodiversity and protection of natural wildlife areas.
OPEN SPACE / RECREATION			
PPG 17: PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACES, SPORT AND RECREATION • Local authorities should undertake detailed assessments of existing and future needs and opportunities for open spaces, sports and recreational facilities (quantitative, qualitative, accessibility). • Local authorities should set local standards for open space, using information gained from assessments of needs. • Maintain an adequate supply and protect existing open space.	• No targets	• Adequacy and quality of Open Space provided (distribution) • Protection of Open Space from development.	• Adequacy of Open Spaces.
OPEN SPACE STRATEGY FOR LEWISHAM 2004 - 2009 • Assess availability and adequacy of open spaces in Lewisham. • Protect open space from inappropriate development • Enhance and improve the level of quality of open space, and accessibility to open spaces. • To promote wildlife protection, biodiversity management and environmental education throughout Open Space areas.	• 1.7ha Open Space availability per ward per 1000 population by 2006 and 1.75ha by 2010. • 3.5% of public space actively managed as natural habitat, Increase to 4.5% by 04/05; 5% by 05/06 5.5 by 06/07	• Adequacy and quality of Open Space provided (distribution) • Protection of Open Space and biodiversity from development and enhancement where possible. • Hierarchy of Open Spaces (MOL, POS, UGS)	• Adequacy of Open Spaces. • Protection of Biodiversity.
HOUSING			
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 3 – HOUSING • Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable housing. • Provide wider housing opportunity and choice, a better mix in the size, type and location of housing, and seek to create mixed and balanced communities. • Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously developed land. • Create more sustainable pattern of development by building in ways which exploit and deliver accessibility by public transport to the full range of infrastructure and services. • Seek to reduce car dependency by facilitating more walking and cycling, through mixed uses, and by improving linkages by public transport to	National target – 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings. Given that the Plan area is a built-up inner London Borough, this target is not considered to be relevant as most	• Provide sufficient housing to meet housing need. • Provide sufficient affordable housing to meet need. • Good quality design in new housing. • The transport / housing relationship. • Need to reconcile, economic development, employment land and housing • Promote mixed use development which includes housing • Allow for windfall sites in the plan • Reallocate employment land for	Meeting housing and affordable housing needs to be reflected in sustainability objectives. Cross-cutting issues (transport, design) to be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.

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infrastructure and services. • Promote good design in new housing in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people choose to live.	development occurs on previously developed land.	housing where land can be better used.	
PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 3 – HOUSING (DRAFT) • Everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home. • Should be greater housing choice. • Housing should not be used to reinforce social distinctions. • Housing needs of all in the community should be recognised, including those in need of affordable or special housing. • New housing should be well designed. • New housing should contribute to improving the quality of urban life and make a significant contribution to promoting urban renaissance.	National target – 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings. Given that the Plan area is a built-up inner London Borough, this target is not considered to be relevant as most development occurs on previously developed land.	• Providing sufficient housing & affordable housing to meet housing need. • Definition of affordability in the local context. • Affordable housing should be provided on site. • Need to reconcile economic development, employment land and housing. • Higher density development around existing centres and close to public transport. • Promote housing in town centres. • Flexibility in the application of parking standards / allow significantly lower levels of parking provision in all housing development, including less off-street parking. • Urban design, density and needs of people and community to come before the needs of the car. Priority to be given to the needs of pedestrians and cyclists. • Promote mixed use development which includes housing. • Open space to be provided with substantial new housing to serve future residents. • Landscaping, retention and planting of trees, and greening to occur with housing. • Create mixed and balanced communities (avoiding the creation of large areas of housing for a particular social or income group. • Allow for windfall sites in the plan. • Reallocate employment land for housing where land can be better used. • Support conversion of buildings for housing.	

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		• Increase density at and around town centres & public transport nodes & set minimum densities.	
LEWISHAM HOUSING COMMISSION – FINAL REPORT (2000) • Create communities which have a mix of people and properties. • Ensure all Council housing is managed in a way which reacts to and meets the needs of residents. • Bring investment into housing and neighbourhoods to provide long-term improvements. • Link housing to wider Council objectives like improving health and educational attainment.	• No targets	• Do not provide more social housing in areas which already have large numbers of homes managed by social landlords. • Provide extra social housing both inside and outside the borough. • Encourage more flexible tenure, including part ownership and other shared housing schemes. • Promote an improved private rental sector.	
LEWISHAM HOUSING STRATEGY 2004 - 2007 • Create balanced communities, maximizing the supply and choice of affordable housing • Deliver responsive housing services, operating to the highest standards of quality and equality • Work with partners for the well-being of Lewisham's communities, linking housing to the wider agenda • Deliver sustained investment to provide decent homes for all Lewisham's residents	• No targets	• Creating more mixed and balanced communities. • Maximising affordable housing. • Facilitate investment in new housing.	
LEWISHAM HOMELESSNESS REVIEW AND **HOMELESS STRATEGY 03-06** • Increase the supply of affordable housing • Ensure that regeneration schemes result in minimal net loss of social units • Bring Empty Properties in the Borough back into use • Increase the supply of temporary accommodation	Empty properties back into use. 100 (03/04) 110 (04/05) 115 (05/06) The planning system is not able to intervene to bring vacant properties back into use. Powers exist outside of the planning system to do this. This target is not relevant. Planning can only encourage this activity.	Increase the supply of affordable housing. Minimise the loss of affordable housing through regeneration of social units. Encourage empty houses to be brought back into use.	
URBAN DESIGN			
PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 1: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT • Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new development in terms of function and impact over the lifetime of the development	• No targets	High quality inclusive design of layout Design should take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area	Assess impact of policies on cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape

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• Design which fails to take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area should not be accepted • Development plans should contain clear comprehensive and inclusive access policies that consider people's diverse needs and aim to breakdown unnecessary barriers and exclusions to benefit the entire community • Design policies should avoid unnecessary prescription or detail and should concentrate on guiding overall scale, density, layout access etc. • Policies should not impose architectural styles of tastes and should not stifle original design through unsubstantiated requirements to conform to certain styles • It is proper to seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness when supported by clear plan policies or supplementary planning documents.		Policies for access for all Design policies should provide general guidance and should not seek to impose specific styles Seek to promote local distinctiveness supported by clear policies.	Assess policies on use of materials , design and function in terms of sustainability
PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 12 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS • Site specific allocations – policies relating to their delivery such as critical access requirements or broad design principles must be set out in a DPD • Area Action Plans – may provide design requirements or in SPD • Conservation Action Area Plans – set out proposals for action to preserve or enhance the area including defining areas where specific conservation measures are proposed and areas subject to specific controls over development • generic development control policies – focus on topics including protecting residential amenity, addressing visual impact etc	• No targets	Include broad design principles/ access requirements Development control policies on design should focus on principles only Contents of area action plans and conservation action area plans	Sustainability appraisals of site allocations
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 15 PLANNING AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT • Policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment • historic environment should not be sacrificed in favour of short term interests (sustainable) but also recognise that the historic environment cannot be preserved entirely unchanged • therefore the special aspects of the historic environment together with its capacity for change should be identified and defined through the development plan system • conservation and economic growth not in conflict • economic prosperity can secure the continued vitality of the historic areas and buildings provided there is a realistic and imaginative approach to their alteration and change of use • conservation a key part in economic prosperity by offering attractive conditions that encourage inward investment • positive management of development in conservation areas to ensure vitality and prosperity • design in historic area needs careful consideration in terms of scale, height, mass alignment and materials but not necessarily copies of old style buildings • integrate old buildings into the townscape • establish lists of locally important buildings • economically viable uses for Listed buildings • balance the economic viability of possible uses against the possibly	• No targets	Protection for the various elements of the historic environment Policies to allow for appropriate change Policies to reconcile conservation and economic growth where possible Design policies for historic environment Integration of older buildings into townscape Lists of locally important buildings	Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability retention of buildings new uses for them, re-use of building materials etc. economic and social contribution of high quality buildings and environment

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destructive alterations • need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered to secure a building's survival			
PPG 16 ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING • planning policy guidance on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan system • a finite and non-renewable resource requiring appropriate management to ensure preservation of remains • important therefore that development plan policies deal with the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their setting and seek to reconcile the need for development with conservation • importance and need for archaeological field evaluations, preservation of remains and archaeological agreements in the development process	• No targets	Protection, preservation and enhancement of archaeological remains Reconcile need for development with conservation Archaeological field evaluations and agreements	Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability
BY DESIGN: URBAN DESIGN IN THE PLANNING SYSTEM – TOWARDS BETTER PRACTICE • Supplements PPG1 to promote better urban design • sets out series of inter-related urban design objectives dealing with character, continuity, enclosure, quality of the public realm, ease of movement, legibility, adaptability and diversity. • These may be translated into physical forms to define overall layout (routes and building blocks); scale (building heights and massing) appearance (details and use of materials); landscape (public realm, built and green spaces)	• No targets	Promotion of design objectives Overall layout, sale, appearance, landscape, built and green spaces	Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability
CREATIVE LEWISHAM – LEWISHAM CULTURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION • Vision of Lewisham as a visually exciting, creative and imaginative hub, creating a synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy. • any project which impacts on the physical environment should be assessed from an urban design perspective	• No targets	achieve synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy Urban design analyses	Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability
RPG3A 'SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE ON THE PROTECTION OF STRATEGIC VIEWS IN LONDON Protect two strategic views of St Paul's Cathedral that pass through Lewisham	• No targets	Carry over of existing viewing corridors	
SAFER PLACES: THE PLANNING SYSTEM AND CRIME PREVENTION • Advice on planning considerations relating to crime prevention • Establish design principles for all new development which seek to reduce crime and the risk of crime and provide people with a safer and more secure environment	• No targets	• Delivering and influencing crime prevention • the attributes of safe, sustainable places • access and movement • uses structured so that they do not conflict • surveillance • ownership • physical protection • activity • management and maintenance • development control toolkit	Consideration of cultural, factors what makes a place 'sustainable' etc safety

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PLANNING & ACCESS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE: A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE	• No targets	• delivery of inclusive environments • breaking down of unnecessary barriers and exclusions • consideration of access issues an integral part of planning a development	Access t o ensure long term sustainability of development
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
LEWISHAM ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY / STATEMENT 2002 Corporate orientated Policy document aiming to: • Reduce Lewisham's contribution to climate change through 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 targets of: • Recycling or composting domestic waste: 10% by 03/04 18% by 05/06 30% by 09/10 • 30% increase in domestic energy efficiency by 2010. • Reduce CO_2 emissions by 20% (1990 levels) by 2010.	• Renewable energy. • Biodiversity • Recycling. • Improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution • Improving environmental quality of built environment.	• Renewable energy. • Biodiversity • Recycling. • Improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion, water / land / noise pollution • Improving environmental quality of built environment.
DRAFT PPS10 AND PPG10: SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT • Sustainable waste management in line with the 'waste hierarchy' and by providing facilities for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste. • Ensure sufficient waste management facilities, and incorporation of re-use/recycling facilities in the new developments is properly considered. • Avoid potential adverse effects on the environment resulting from handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.	• No targets	• Provide sites for waste processing and disposal.	• Waste management.
MAYOR OF LONDON'S MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY • Vision is that by 2020, municipal waste should no longer compromise London's future as a sustainable city based on a radical redirection of the way London Boroughs manage their municipal waste. • Implement the strategy for the management of London's waste by prioritising reduction, reuse, recycling and composting. • London will aim to exceed the recycling and composting targets for household waste set by the government.	• Recycle or compost household waste: 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010, 33% by 2015	• Provide sites for waste processing and disposal.	• Waste management
DRAFT LEWISHAM MUNICIPAL WASTE STRATEGY 2004/05 – 2009/10 • To minimise Lewisham's annual growth in waste to ensure it is less than the national 3% average. • To increase the amount of household waste that is recycled and composted, to deliver strategic sustainable waste management. • Ensure 100% of Lewisham's population is served by recyclables kerbside collection or bring facilities, and to provide sufficient and strategically located facilities for the disposal of bulky household waste.	• Recycle: 10% by 2003/04 18% by 2005/6 30% by 2009/10	• Provide sites for waste processing and disposal.	• Waste management
ENERGY WHITE PAPER – OUR FUTURE, CREATING A LOW CARBON ECONOMY • To out the U.K on a path to achieving a 60% reduction in CO, emissions	• Government target to generate 10% of U.K	• Renewable energy and energy efficiency.	• Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy

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relative to 2000, by 2050. • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies • To promote competitive markets in the U.K and beyond. • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.	electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.		sources.
PPS22: RENEWABLE ENERGY • Renewable energy projects should be accommodated where the technology is viable, and the environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily. • Promote and encourage rather than restrict the development of renewable energy sources. • Foster community involvement in renewable energy projects to promote knowledge and acceptance.	• Government target to generate 10% of U.K electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020,	• Use of renewable energy schemes. • Percentage of energy in new development to come from onsite renewable energy technologies.	• Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.
MAYOR OF LONDON 'GREEN LIGHT TO CLEAN POWER' ENERGY STRATEGY 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. • Eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth. • Contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities, by innovation in delivering sustainable energy and by improving London's housing stock.	• Reduce CO_2 emissions by 20% (1990 levels) by 2010, 60% (2000 levels) by 2050. • At least one R.E Scheme in every borough by 2010.	• Use of renewable energy schemes. • Percentage of energy in new development to come from onsite renewable energy technologies.	• Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.
LEWISHAM ENERGY POLICY (2001) Improve energy efficiency in the Borough by: • Providing affordable warmth; using energy efficient technology in council buildings; using environmentally friendly energy sources; providing advice and education; monitoring energy consumption; using fuel efficient vehicles and promotion of alternative modes of transport.	• Reduce domestic CO_2 emissions by 30% by 2011 (1996 baseline). • Ensure 100% of residents have access to energy efficiency heating by 2015.	• Use of renewable energy schemes.	• Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources.
U.K AIR QUALITY STRATEGY – 'WORKING TOGETHER FOR CLEAN AIR' • Primary objective: That everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life. • Local Authorities are encouraged to develop their own strategies and advice on Air quality. • To provide the best practicable protection to human health by setting health-based objectives for eight main air pollutants.	• Targets set for individual pollutants – overall reduction sought by 2008 at latest.	• Improve air quality.	• Encourage reduction / or mitigation of air polluting land uses.
CLEANING LONDON'S AIR – MAYORS AIR QUALITY STRATEGY • Minimise the adverse effects of air pollution on human health and improve air quality to enjoyable levels. • Achievement of national air quality objectives need to be balanced. • Work in partnerships with London Boroughs to achieve national objectives and air quality levels.	• Individual targets by pollutant source category.	• Improve air quality (through assessments for developments within designated AQMA's.)	• Promote landuses and activities with minimal impacts on air quality

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• Improve air quality by reducing impacts of: road transport, industrial sources, construction and fires, and energy and heating.			
DRAFT LEWISHAM LOCAL AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN – Dec 2003 • Key aim 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. • Aim to achieve national air quality standards by establishing four (4) Area Quality Management Areas (AQMA) with designated geographical boundaries.	• Reduction in NO$_2$ and PM$_{10}$ (found to be most significant pollutants in borough).	• Improve air quality (through assessments for developments within designated AQMA's.)	• Promote landuses and activities with minimal impacts on air quality incorporate air quality management areas.
PPS23: PLANNING AND POLLUTION CONTROL Plans should work to compliment existing pollution control regimes by controlling development and use of land through: • Identifying land or establishing criteria, for the acceptable location of potentially polluting developments and the reviewing the availability of alternative sites. • Highlighting the need to separate necessary but potentially polluting land uses to reduce conflicts. • Include appropriate policies for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land, reuse previously developed land and protect uncontaminated Greenfield land. • Ensuring compliance with other statutory environmental quality standards or existing action / management plans.	• No targets	• Separation of the polluting developments from pollution sensitive developments such as housing. • Promote the re-use of contaminated land.	• Ensure polluting land uses are appropriately located and managed.
PPG24: PLANNING AND NOISE • Ensure that new 'noisy' developments should be sited away from noise sensitive landuses (housing). • Consideration of feasibility of controlling or reducing noise levels, mitigation through use of contributions or planning conditions. • Minimise adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.	• No targets	• Protect noise sensitive land uses from noisy development and activities.	• Mitigation or avoidance of impacts arising from noisy activities.
THE MAYOR'S AMBIENT NOISE STRATEGY Key aim is to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practises and technology. Three key issues are: • Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on roads • Securing a night aircraft ban across London • Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing.	• No targets	• Protect noise sensitive land uses from noisy development and activities.	• Mitigation or avoidance of impacts arising from noisy activities.
DRAFT LEWISHAM CONTAMINATED LAND STRATEGY 2001 • The key aim is the strategic identification of areas of contaminated land, through a risk assessment approach, to avoid significant harm to human health. • Mapping and prioritisation of contaminated sites will direct the inspection programme which will provide valuable information about potential risks to human health and the environment. • Aim to reducing the potential damage from past activities by permitted contaminated land to be kept in, or returned to, beneficial use wherever practical.	• No targets	• Identify contaminated areas and mitigate potential health / safety impacts faced by redevelopment opportunities.	• Mitigation or avoidance of impacts on human health arising from contaminated land.

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

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		centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative factors; • In planning for the evening economy of town centres, LAs should, consider identifying distinct quarters, such as a leisure quarter in larger city centres, where the evening economy might be concentrated.	
USE CLASSES AMENDMENT ORDER 2005	• No targets	• New class A4 Drinking Establishments • A5 hot food take away	Concentration or dilution of these uses in town centres.
EMPLOYMENT			
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 4 – INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT & SMALL FIRMS • Provide for choice, flexibility and competition and aim to ensure sufficient land is available readily capable of development and well served by infrastructure. • ensure that there is a wide variety of sites available to meet differing needs • businesses should be appropriately located to transport facilities, goods and services, and their business catchment areas • businesses should be located to reduce the need for travel and achieve sustainability objectives • many businesses can be carried on with few environmental effects so it may not be appropriate to separate them from the communities they serve • new residential development close to existing industrial users may however detrimentally curb business activities • ensure that development by some industries is separated from sensitive land uses. • Areas under used or vacant industrial land should be identified, with appropriate alternative uses indicated including industrial and commercial uses.	• No targets	• provide a variety of appropriately located sites • Identify vacant and under used sites and allocate appropriate alternative uses.	Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives Cross-cutting issues (appropriate alternative uses including housing) to be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.
LEWISHAM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS PLAN 2004 Lewisham's economic future characterised by themes and linking objectives: • Entrepreneurism and Investment: Creation and preservation of an economic base which is competitive and diverse, delivering jobs to all skill levels. • Creativity culture and attraction: Make creative industry key driver of growth. • The learning community: maximising potential for job acquisition conducive to reduction of unemployment and deprivation. • Smart land use: Of employment land to optimise economic growth. • Internal and External Connectivity: Availability of high quality public transport. • High quality of living: education and social support to community • Sustainability: Creation of a balance in supply of business accommodation in parallel with protection of environment and high standards of urban design.	Action Plan but no targets	• Provide a variety of appropriately located sites to accommodate diverse business needs • review appropriateness of existing employment sites allocation	• Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives • Cross-cutting issues (appropriate alternative uses including housing) to be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.
PLANNING EMPLOYMENT LAND REVIEWS . GUIDANCE NOTE ODPM 2004 • Promotion of strong stable productive and competitive economy	No targets	• review appropriateness of existing employment sites allocation	• Review of existing employment sites in terms of sustainability objectives

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• Review all non-housing allocations and consider whether some should be used for housing or mixed use development • Methodology for Employment Land Reviews			
CREATIVE LEWISHAM – LEWISHAM CULTURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION • set up to help achieve vision of Lewisham as a visually exciting, creative and imaginative hub within London Borough of Lewisham achieve a more coherent synthesis between urban design, arts, culture and the economy • any project which impacts on the physical environment should be assessed from an urban design perspective	• No targets	Policy promoting creative industries Possible design guidelines f	Take note of cultural and heritage factors in relation to sustainability
GLA SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE ON EMPLOYMENT LAND • Lewisham identified as area for 'Limited Release of poorer quality industrial land' • set of criteria for judging suitability of land for retention in employment	• No targets	Review of employment sites not yet done	Balance to be drawn between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality of the borough
ODPM EMPLOYMENT LAND REVIEWS: GUIDANCE NOTE DECEMBER 2004 • Staged review of Employment Land in terms of sustainability, demand, and whether it should continue to be allocated • Review of land not developed and allocated for employment • Review of other sites greater that 0.5 ha. or over500 m2 floorspace • Objective to ensure that the best employment sites are protected	• No targets	Review of employment sites not yet done Local Demand Study first draft available	Balance to be drawn between meeting housing targets and maintaining economic and cultural vitality of the borough
TRANSPORT			
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 13: TRANSPORT (2001) • Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and for freight. • Ensure that jobs, shops, education, health, and leisure facilities are accessible by public transport, walking, and cycling. • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. • Focus major generators of travel demand in town centres near to major public transport interchanges. • Use parking policies as well as other planning and transport measures to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys. • Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres and local neighbourhoods. • Protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.	• No targets	• Promote sustainable transport options. • Transport/Housing relationship • Location of travel generators. • Influence of parking policies in town centres. • People before traffic. • Accessibility of public transport and key services to local communities. • Reduce air pollution levels and improve health.	• Sustainable transport options reducing car dependence.

A NEW DEAL FOR TRANSPORT: BETTER FOR EVERYONE (1998)
• Commitment to create better, more integrated transport system to tackle the problems of congestion and pollution.
• A New Deal for Transport means:
  ➢ More real transport choice
  ➢ Better buses and trains
  ➢ A better deal for the motorist
  ➢ Better maintained roads
	• No targets	• Integrated transport system to tackle the problem of congestion and pollution.
		• Increase personal choice by improving the alternatives.
			• Improving the transport system

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➢ a railway system working for the passenger ➢ more money for public transport ➢ more freight on the railway ➢ safer and more secure transport systems			

TRANSPORT 2010: MEETING THE LOCAL TRANSPORT CHALLENGE (2000)
• Long term commitment to increase investment to the transport system and modernise the transport network.
• Important to integrate transport with issues such as social inclusion, regeneration, and the environment.
• The Strategy's 10 year objectives include:
   ➢ More choice
   ➢ Better integration
   ➢ Better access
   ➢ Better quality services
   ➢ Reduced impacts of traffic on the environment; and
   ➢ Safer and more reliable journeys.
• At the local level, the delivery of the 10 Year Plan will be through the Local Transport Plans (LTPs) to be prepared by local authorities.
	• 10% increase in bus passenger journeys.
	• Double light rail passenger journeys by 2010.
	• Reduce road deaths or serious injury by 40% and the no. of child deaths or injury by 50% (against 94-98 average).
	• Treble the no. of cycling trips.
		• Local authorities have a crucial role in the delivery of integrated transport policy.
		• Increase road safety.
		• Improve road condition.
		• Increase cycling trips.
			• Sustainable transport options including cycling, walking and road safety.

THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORT WHITE PAPER (2004)
• The Strategy is built around three central themes:
   ➢ Sustained investment over the long term.
   ➢ Improvements in transport management
   ➢ Planning ahead.
	• No targets	• Transport decisions consider liveability, sustainable communities. and other policy areas.	• Sustainable transport options

THE MAYOR'S TRANSPORT STRATEGY (2001) • Promoting London's economic and social development and improving the environment. • Increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of London's transport to provide the world class system that the Capital needs. • Priorities and improvements for Lewisham listed in London Plan' (see Appendix 1).	• Increase the capacity of the underground, rail and bus systems by up to 40% over the next 10 years.	• Transport priorities See 'The London Plan'.	• Sustainable transport options
THE LONDON ROAD SAFETY PLAN (2001) • Reduce traffic congestion and increase safety by use of public transport, walking and cycling. • Each borough is asked to prepare a Road Safety Plan. Take the Local Road Safety Plan into consideration.	• See 'Transport 2010' safety targets.	• It is anticipated that the Plan will be reviewed and re-issued in mid 2005.	• Road Safety
LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM – LOCAL INTERIM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2002-2003) • Set up an accessibility and mobility forum. • Develop a transport action plan for accessibility and mobility. • Further development of Lewisham's community transport through the Lewisham pilot Door2Door scheme. • Improved routing and level of reliability of bus service. • Provision of physical assistance and interchange. • Promote physical improvements for bus services • Improved access to public facilities.	• No targets	• Transport public and effective traffic management for the well being of local communities.	• Safe, efficient and environmentally sustainable transport system.

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• Council is developing draft LIP which is expected to go to consultation in Spring 2005.			
LEISURE, COMMUNITY FACILTIES AND EDUCATION			
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 17: PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION (2002) Well designed and implemented planning policies for sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering the broader Government objectives which include: • Supporting urban renaissance - through well managed facilities • Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion, through well planned and maintained good quality sports and recreational facilities. • Health and well being – sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy lifestyles. • Promote more sustainable development – by ensuring that sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and more heavily used facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport. NB. Typology for existing sports and recreational facilities includes swimming pools, indoor sports halls, leisure centres, indoor tennis centre, ice rinks, community centres and village halls.	• No targets	• Well managed sports and recreational facilities. • Planned, maintained good quality and sports and recreational facilities. • Accessibility to walking, cycling and public transport.	• Maintain an adequate supply of well managed and accessible sports and recreational facilities.
PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 1: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT • Deliver sustainable development through the planning system. • Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by: ➢ Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; ➢ ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. • In planning for sustainable development the principal of social cohesion and inclusion. Therefore, development plans policies should: ➢ Ensure the impact of development on the social fabric of communities is considered; ➢ Seek to reduce social inequalities ➢ Address accessibility ➢ Take into account the needs of all the community ➢ Deliver safe, healthy and attractive places to live. ➢ Support the promotion of health and well being by making provision for physical activity. ➢ ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.	• No targets	• Social cohesion and inclusion. • Consider fabric of communities. • Access to jobs and key services. • Reduce social inequalities. • Promote health and well being through by encouraging physical activity. • Contribute to safe, sustainable, liveable mixed and communities.	• Consider the sustainable development principal of social cohesion and inclusion.
EDUCATION AND SKILLS – DELIVERING RESULTS A STRATEGY TO 2006 (Revised 2002) • Build a competitive economy and inclusive society by: ➢ Creating opportunities.	• Improve educational attainment of	• Provision adequate of educational facilities.	• Educated and inclusive society.

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➤ Releasing potential. ➤ Achieving excellence. • The objective are: 1. Give children an excellent start in education so that they have a better foundation for future learning. 2. Enable all young people to develop and to equip themselves with the skills, knowledge and personal qualities needed for life and work. 3. Encourage and enable adults to learn and improve their skills and enrich their lives.	children and young people (varying specific targets). • Increase sporting opportunities for children. • Increase opportunities for higher education or skilled employment for young people. . • Increase adult learning opportunities.		
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS (2003) • Educate for sustainable development – "all learner will develop the skills, knowledge and value base to be active citizens in creating a more sustainable society"; • The environmental impact of the Department and its partner bodies – "pursue the highest standards of environmental management across all properties owned and managed by the Department and its associated bodies"; • The environmental impact of the education estate – "encourage and support all publicly-funded educational establishments to help them operate to the highest environmental standards"; and • Local and global partnership activity – "make effective links between education and sustainable development to build capacity within local communities". • The plan sets direction and emphasises the critical importance of partnership and new thinking at the local level.	• No targets	• Integration of education and sustainable development. • Environmental impacts and management of educational facilities. • Environmental standards for educational facilities.	Integration of education and sustainable development objectives. Relevant sustainable development objectives include: • Leadership in education and schools and in international development. • Improve content and engagement with schools and lifelong learning. • Support and guidance. • Environmental management systems. • Reduce water and energy consumption and increase use of renewable energy. • Recycling campaigns. • Sustainable travel plans across all staff. • Promotion of fair trade and local provision of food. • Assessments for sustainability (including Application of Building Establishment Environmental Assessment Method for the Building Schools for the Future programme). • Identify partners to develop mechanism for increasing participation by young people.
DELIVERING CHOOSING HEALTH: MAKING HEALTHIER CHOICE EASIER (2004) • The overarching objective of the Department of Health's PSA is to improve	• By 2010 increase the life expectancy at	• Local authorities and PCTs (Primary Care Trusts) share a responsibility to	• Health and well being issues.

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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 etc. • Local and central government have already agreed 'shared priorities' where local government can make a real difference to communicate and contribute to the Government's national priorities, including: ➢ Creating safer and stronger communities; ➢ Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk ➢ Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities; ➢ Promoting the economic viability of localities and getting people back into work; ➢ Transforming the local environment.	birth in England for 78.6 years for men and to 82.5 years for women. • Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 (measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth). • 2010 to reduce at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.	improve health and well-being. • Provision of support and services for people at the local level.	
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. • Develop a clear understanding on the likely healthcare demands associated with the projected population and housing increases. • Contribute effectively to planning sustainable communities so that they enjoy good health.	• No targets	• Relationship between healthcare provision and the demands associated with the projected population and housing increases. • Planning for sustainable healthy communities. • Provision of healthcare facilities.	• Healthy communities considerations in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
COMMUNITY STRATEGY (2003-2013) Lewisham Strategic Partnership • The Strategy has been developed by the Lewisham Strategic Partnership (LSP). The LSP brings together 20 representatives from the private, public and voluntary and community sectors. • The Strategy brings together many individual strategies endorsed by different agencies and partnerships in the one over-arching document. It aims to establish activity for the next 10 years to enhance the quality of life of local residents. • The Strategy identifies 10 priorities to be tackled in partnership to meet the needs and aspirations of Lewisham residents. These are groups in 3 main themes as follows: ➢ IMPROVING THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE IN LEWISHAM (including: crime, health, education, enterprise and business growth, cultural vitality, regeneration, and welfare dependency). ➢ DEVELOPING LOCAL COMMUNITIES (including: engage local communities.) ➢ IMPROVING PUBLIC SECOTR PERMORMANCE AND DELIVER (including:	• Relevant targets have been taken from strategies listed in the table.	• Improving the wellbeing of people in Lewisham. • Equal access to facilities and services. • Improve the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services.	• Consider how to sustainability objectives which will improve the quality of life for Lewisham residents.

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equity in service delivery, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of local public services.)			

LEWISHAM HEALTH IMPROVEMENT AND MODERNISATION PLAN (2002-2005)
• The core purpose of the HIMP is to provide a coherent programme for partnership action on local priorities for action:
   ➢ Improving health and social well being;
   ➢ Reducing health inequalities; and
   ➢ Modernising health and social care services.
• The plan presents the overarching local partnership strategy for implementing the NHS Plan and other national guidance.
	By 2010:
	• Reduce the gap between the quintile of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and population as a whole by at least 10%
	• Reduce the gap in mortality in children under one year between manual socio-economic groups and the population as a whole by at least 10%.
	
	NB Various targets and indicators are provided in relation to specific health objectives.
		• Improve health and well being, reduce health inequalities and modernise health and social services.
		• Provision of health care facilities/services.
		• Access to health care facilities/services.
			• Include health and wellbeing objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal.

LEWISHAM EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2002-2007)
• The plan will be a key motor of improvement for Lewisham. As it implemented it will:
   ➢ Raise the standards of education provided for all Lewisham children;
   ➢ Improve the performance of Lewisham schools.
	• Targets are predominantly outdated.	• Improve the education and skills of the population overall.	• Consider sustainability objectives that equip people with the skills they need for continuing education and employment.

SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLA N 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 key purpose of the Plan is to clearly set out how the Local Educational Authority plans to meet its statutory responsibility to secure sufficient education provision within its area in order to promote higher standards of achievement. • It is not the purpose of the plan to make proposals for individual schools, rather the plan sets out in general terms where there is a need to revise the current provision of school places. • NB. This is the final School Organisation Plan that will be produced by the Council. The document will be superseded in the near future.	• No targets.	• Provision of suitable school facilities at all educational levels to meet the demographic needs. • Seek to avoid excessive spare capacity in schools. • Promote higher standards of achievement.	• Sustainability objectives need to consider the adequate provision of school facilities to promote higher standards of achievement.
LEWISHAM - SKILLS FOR LIFE PROGRAMME (2002-2010) • The key purpose of this document is to set out a Strategy to achieve a literate	• Lewisham Lifelong Learning Forum will	• High levels of numeracy and literacy in the 19+ age group.	• Sustainable objectives need to consider literacy and numeracy

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and numerate community within Lewisham (focussing on the 19+ age group), with a level of English language skills that will ensure that people can reach their full potential. • The aims are to: ➢ Create a literate and numerate community in Lewisham. ➢ Ensure appropriate types of provision for key target groups and ensure that it is available and accessible. ➢ Create high quality infrastructure for literacy, numeracy and ESOL provision to meet national standards. ➢ Ensure a collaborative approach to addressing and removing barriers to access and participation to "hard to reach" groups.	work with the Learning and Skills Council London East to deliver a 30% reduction in the number of adults of working age with poor basic skills by 2010. • Work with 17,500 19+ by 2010 or around 2,300 new learners per year to improve their basic skills (8 years x 2,200 = 17,600). • Of the adults that participate aim to see an 80% retention rate on courses across the board. • By 2030, 10,637 people achieve a nationally recognised QCA qualification based on the level of need identified across literacy and numeracy in Lewisham and an estimate of the language need of ESOL residents. • Develop 6 new providers by 2010. • Existing providers increase learning opportunities by 10% by 2004. • 40% of participants to move on to either earlier further courses/FE, or	• Create high quality infrastructure for literacy, numeracy and ESOL provision. • Remove barriers to access and participation, particularly for "hard to reach groups".	levels to enable people to reach their full capacity.

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	employment.		

APPENDIX 4: BASELINE INFORMATION

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

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
wheelchair accessible or easily adapted to be wheelchair accessible.					homes.	
RETAIL						
Resident satisfaction with town centres	Resident Survey information. NEED INFORMATION		None		Quality of town centres Redevelopment of town centre areas.	Enjoyable and safe town centres.
Total floor space in Lewisham	79,246 sq.m.	Other metropolitan centres eg Bromley info needed?	100,000 sq.m. + department store		Aspiration to become Metropolitan Centre	Make provision for additional comparison floor space + department store
Number and % of A1, A2 &A 3	LEWISHAM A1 = 63% A2 = 15% A3 = 17% BLACKHEATH A1 = 59% A2 = 14% A3 = 23% CATFORD A1 = 51% A2 = 14% A3 = 18% DEPTFORD A1 =60% A2 = 7% A3 = 14% DOWNHAM A1 =62% A2 = 7% A3 = 18% FORESTHILL A1 = 38% A2 = 10% A3 = 19% LEE GREEN A1 = 46% A2 = 07% A3 = 22% NEWCROSS A1 = 40% A2 = 8% A3 = 27% SYDENHAM A1 = 54% A2 = 11% A3 = 17%	GB Average for Town Centre Convenience 9.3% Comparison 48.1% Service 30.7%	70% in A1 use in Core Area	Over the past 10 years LEWISHAM A1uses have declined. A2 has remained constant and A3 has increased BLACKHEATH A1 has remained constant A2 & A3 both increased CATFORD A1uses have declined A2 remained constant & A3 increased significantly DEPTFORD A1uses have increased DOWNHAM: A1uses have declined slightly LEE GREEN: A1uses have increased. A2 has remained constant and A3 has increased NEWCROSS A1uses have declined. A2 has remained constant and A3 has increased.	% of A1 in Core Area % of A3 in whole centre	Review of core area policy. Protection of A1 shops. Role & function of centre. Role of evening economy

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
	SOURCE: Lewisham Town Centres Health Check 2004.			SYDENHAM A1uses have declined. A2 has remained constant and A3 has increased		
% of Vacant Property	LEWISHAM: 3% BLACKHEATH 1% CATFORD 11% DEPTFORD 10% DOWNHAM 4% FORESTHILL 26% LEEGREEN: 12% NEWCROSS: 16% SYDENHAM: 8% *SOURCE: Lewisham Town Centres Health Check 2004.*	GB Average 10.5% (2003)	Aim is No worse than nation Average	Has decreased in recent years LEWISHAM / FOREST HILL / LEEGREEN: Vacant property has increased in recent years.	LEWISHAM: High % of vacant units BLACKHEATH: Commercially successful centre CATFORD: To maintain is status as major centre DEPTFORD: Centre appears to be becoming more commercially viable but few national names FOREST HILL: High % of vacant units LEEGREEN: High % of A3 units NEW CROSS: High % of vacant units	Value of A3 uses for visitors Protection of A1 shops Role & function of centre
Commercial Yields	**LEWISHAM: 7.5% CATFORD 7.5% (Jan 2004)** *Source; The Litchfield Capacity Study 2004. .*	Bromley 6.0%	Match Bromley?	Declining in recent years	Centres are becoming more attractive	Economic viability
Zone A Rents	NEED INFORMATION	NEED INFORMATION	None			
Accessibility	LEWISHAM PTAL Score 6 1675 Car parking spaces BLACKHEATH PTAL Score 3 230 Car parking spaces CATFORD PTAL Score 3 230 Car parking spaces DEPTFORD: PTAL Score 3 146 Car parking spaces DOWNHAM:	Need information	None	Demand increasing	Adequate / appropriate carparking levels in town centres	Appropriate Carparking provision.

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

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
Demand for Premises Size of Local Firms	TO BE OBTAINED. SOURCES: Lewisham Commercial Property Survey draft March 2005 The state of the borough, June 2004 Industrial and Warehousing Land Demand in London GLA Report 2004	Available for Southwark Bexley Greenwich London England and Wales	Rent Levels	Loss of commercial floorspace Good Demand for smaller premises Locational attractiveness close to Canary Wharf Cheaper prices than central London Small size of premises and firms	Demand for smaller premises	Allocation of employment sites
Vacancy Rates within Employment Land and Class B sites	NEED INFORMAITON *(From Review of Employment sites)*	See Industrial and Warehousing Land Demand in London GLA Report 2004	None			
Planning Activity with Employment Areas (changes of use etc. loss to residential)	Land Use Survey – to be done Survey of planning permissions granted	None	None	Some Loss of noise/pollution generating activity	Need to ensure sensitive land uses are separated from noise generating ones	Review of criteria for allowing new industrial and commercial development. Review of criteria for allowing change of use from industrial/commercial development
Industrial and commercial land located appropriately	Land use survey to be done	None	None	Loss of heavy transport generating industrial/commercial uses	Ensure industrial and commercial development is appropriately located	Review of criteria for allowing new industrial and commercial development. Review of criteria for allowing change of use from industrial/commercial development
Proportion of working population travel to work outside the borough	60,000 Lewisham Economic Development Plan	Southwark Bexley Greenwich London England and Wales	None	Consistent high level of working outside the borough	Lack of Local job opportunities outside the public sector	Allocation of employment sites to ensure pool of local job opportunities
Unemployment Rate	4.7% of the total population Men – 6.6% Women – 2.6% Lewisham Economic Development Plan	London – 3.5% Britain – 2.5%	None	Consistently higher level of unemployment than the rest of London over several years	Enhance local employment prospects. Site allocation	Take advantage of development opportunities
Economically Active Population	Lewisham Economic Development Plan and 2001 Census	Southwark adjacent boroughs London wide	None	None identified	Enhance local employment prospects. Site allocation	Take advantage of development opportunities
URBAN DESIGN						

% of residents who feel very safe / fairly safe when outside in Lewisham during the day / night.	Best Value (Annual residents survey)
	
	Day: 76%(02/03)
	          77% (03/04)
	Night: 36% (02/03)
		Other Boroughs statistics	Day: 78%(04/05)
			          79%(05/06/07)
			
			Night: 39%(04/05)
			          40%(05/06)
			          41%(06/07)
				Lewisham residents may be feeling safer in their community.	Design with community safety in mind	Appropriate policy Urban design Transport Town centres housing design

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

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
	(SELCHP) 10% Land filled 8% Recycled. (2002/03: 7.04%) TOTAL: 116,022 tonnes SOURCE: Lewisham Draft Waste Management Strategy.	Landfill: 71% Incineration: 20% Recycled: 9% (Greenwich 7% Bromley 15%) SOURCE: The Mayors State of the Environment Report for London.	2003/04: 10% 2005/06: 18% National: 2005/6: 25% 2010: 30% 2015: 33%	3% per annum. Predicted 161,000 tonnes in Lewisham by 2010. Recycling levels in the borough are improving slowly.	management sites required.	
No. of waste management sites within Lewisham	51 Mini-recycling sites *Plus 12 other sites:* *1 Civic amenity site* *1 Incinerator* *6 Processing sites* *1 C& D site* *3 Transfer stations* SOURCE: GLA Waste Management Strategy.	Waste Management sites (not mini recycling) -Greenwich 26 -Southwark 27 -Tower Hamlets 38 -Newham 33	NONE	NO TREND IDENTIFIED	Availability and distribution of management sites.	Provision of waste management sites in suitable locations.
No. of development applications approved with waste mgmt / recycling facilities incorporated.	NEED INFORMATION Development Control	NONE AVAILABLE	NONE AVAILABLE	NONE AVAILABLE	Increase awareness needed of Waste Management /recycling close to source.	Provision of waste management facilities within new developments.
No. of developments granted planning permission incorporating renewable energy solutions.	NEED INFORMATION Anecdotal evidence from D.C Planners suggests level is low.	NOT AVAILABLE	Mayor of London, Energy Strategy - At least one R.E Scheme in every borough by 2010.	Renewable energy schemes are slow in being adopted.	Increase support and encouragement of renewable energy schemes.	Increase renewable energy schemes.
Level of `CO_2 emissions	721,727 tonnes (1999) projected as 761,601 (2005) – 5% increase. London CO_2 emissions created by: 65% Road Transport 25% Rail and	NEED INFORMATION (more research required)	Reduce national CO_2 emissions by 20% by 2010, (1990 figures)	5% increase expected to continue.	Reduce CO_2 emissions primarily created by road transport.	Encourage energy efficiency and reduce vehicle dependence to reduce CO_2 emissions.

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
	Underground 10% Aviation. *(SOURCE: Draft Local Air Quality Plan 2003)*					
Total energy used in borough sourced from renewable schemes.	NEED INFORMATION	NEED INFORMATION	No specific targets	*Note: Sustainability board proposed to purchase green energy making Lewisham 8th highest user in Europe?* **CHECK WITH BRIAN.**	Increase energy use from renewable sources.	Increase renewable energy schemes.
Energy consumption levels and resulting emissions	LEWISHAM DATA NEEDED:	**LONDON WIDE (1999 – 2000)** <u>**Commericial:**</u> *Energy (MWh)* 50,934,555 *Emissions (tonnes CO$_2$)* 13,161,174 **Domestic** *Energy (MWh)* 68,343,839 *Emissions (tonnes CO$_2$)* 18,692,169 **Transport** *Energy (MWh)* 32,666,664 *Emissions (tonnes CO$_2$)* 8,547,816 (Source: GLA 2002 – State of the Environment Report for London 2003)	Reduce national CO_2 emissions by 20% by 2010, (1990 figures)	None available Note: Domestic is highest consumer.	Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable sources (fossil fuels)	Encourage energy efficiency.
Levels exceeding main air pollutant quality standards - NO$_2$ and PM$_{10}$ particles	<u>NO$_2$</u> 50µg/m^3 (2002 levels) <u>PM$_{10}$ particles</u> 31µg/m^3 (2002 levels) *(Source: Review and assessment of air quality in Lewisham*	<u>NO$_2$</u> (2002 levels) London Central (kerbside) 80µg/m^3 Greenwich (roadside) 54µg/m^3 Tower Hamlets (Roadside) 61µg/m^3 <u>PM$_{10}$</u> (2002 levels) London Central (kerbside) 44µg/m^3 Greenwich (roadside) 35µg/m^3 Tower Hamlets	<u>NO$_2$ Standard</u> 40µg/m^3 (21ppb) annual mean by 2005 <u>Particulates (PM$_{10}$) Standard</u> 40µg/m^3 (21ppb) annual mean by 2005 *(Air Quality Regulations 2000 and (Amendment) Regulations 2002)*	Lewisham may not meet air quality objectives.	Lewisham may not meet air quality objectives.	Minimise air pollution.

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
	2004)	(Roadside) 26µg/m³ Bexley (Roadside) 42µg/m³				
No. of complaints relating to noise	2001/ 2002 8,147 noise complaints were dealt with in Lewisham. Increase of 14% from 00/01. 3,668 new complaints, majority resolved, 250 abate notices served, 19 cases of legal action. Source: Lewisham Corporate Plan, Environmental Enforcement Team statistics (check data sources).	London: 13% of households rated noise from road traffic was a 'serious problem', comparatively same level 4% Noisy neighbours. (Source: GLA London Household Survey 2002 – Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy).	NONE AVAILABLE	NONE AVAILABLE	Consider impact of noise generating activities	Consider the impact of noise generating activities.
Area of land identified as contaminated.	Need specific information, Complete land inspection ongoing through Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy. Some info already on GIS (?). Completion due 2005? *SOURCE: Lewisham: Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy.*	NEED INFORMATION	NEED INFORMATION	More land will be identified as contaminated as redevelopment occurs.	Ensure contaminated land is identified, effects minimised and land remediated to allow reuse.	Environmental Impacts of contaminated land and reuse where possible.
No. developments approved on contaminated sites per year.	NEED INFORMATION: Development Control.	NEED INFORMATION:	NEED INFORMATION	No trend identified	Ensure contaminated land is identified, effects minimised and land remediated to allow reuse.	Environmental Impacts of contaminated land and reuse where possible.
Chemical Water quality of main rivers	Ravensbourne river Between 1988/90 – 2001/03 (C classification = fairly good) 1997-2001 – B=Good. Little Quaggy 1988-1996 – C=Fairly good. !997-2003 – B=Good.	UK (2002) estimated 95% of rivers good or fair . (2003) 73% Good. England 93% of rivers good or fair (2003) 62% good quality compared wuth	Not available	No trends identified	Avoid activities that pollute waterways.	Minimise pollution of waterways.

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

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
populations of priority (locally important) species.	Lewisham are: - Black Redstart Bird (10% of national breeding pop[ul]) - Stag beetle (Lewisham national 'hotspot') - House Sparrow - Song Thrush *SOURCE: Lewisham Biodiversity Action Plan.*	significant to Lewisham area, in relation to rest of London and UK – NO QUANTITATIVE DATA AVAILABLE AT LOCAL LEVEL	Local Biodiversity Action Plans.	populations are on decline (Source: Lewisham Biodiversity Action Plan).	through proposed redevelopment.	habitats.
Length of non-tidal rivers restored per annum (m)	(2001/2002) River Quaggy, Chinbrook meadows 400m restored. Pool River Catford, 50m restored. *SOURCE Green Capital, SoE Report for London 2003 (Env Agency Data unpublished).*	River Ravensbourne LB Bromley 300m River Crane LB Hounslow 100m River Wandle LB Merton 200m Spring Brook LB Bromley 95m	NONE	NONE IDENTIFIED	Naturalisation of waterways, open spaces should be encouraged.	Naturalisation where possible to increase biodiversity.
No. of planning applications for development approved in identified flood hazard areas per year.	NEED INFORMATION DC Control.	None available	NONE – target should be as few as possible unless mitigation provided.	NONE IDENTIFIED.	Avoidance of risk from flood hazards.	Avoidance of risk from flood hazards.
No. of planning applications for development approved incorporating a sustainable drainage systems.	NEED INFORMATION DC Control.	None available	NONE	NONE IDENTIFIED.	Incorporation of sustainable drainage systems into developments.	Incorporation of sustainable drainage systems into developments.
TRANSPORT						
MAINTENANCE Condition of principal roads: % of network with a defects score of 70 or higher.	2002/03 – 10.87% 2003/04 – 10.03% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Best England quartile (02/03) – 2% Best London quartile (02/03) – 3%	8% (2004/05) 7% (2005/06)	Way off target.	Improve maintenance of principal roads.	Road maintenance.
Condition of footways: high and medium use	2002/03 – 11.7% 2003/04 – 16.77% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Comparators for 2003 only.	10% (2004/05) 9% (2005/06)	Way above target.		Well maintained footpaths encourage pedestrian usage.

INDICATOR	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATORS	TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUE IDENTIFIED	ACTION / ISSUES FOR PLAN/SA
ROAD SAFETY Road accident casualties – people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 populations.	2002/03 – 88.9% 2003/04 – 83.14% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil	72.94% (2003/04) Indicators for 2004 – 07 have been revised.	Way off target.	Increase overall road safety standards and reduce the number of accident casualties.	Encourage higher road safety standards.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT Number of passenger journeys on Lewisham extension of DLR.	2002/03 –12,780,000 2003/04 – 14,969,398 (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil	13,300,000 (2003/04) No indicators for 2004/05 as PSA ended 2004.	Way above target. PSA agreement now ended as of 31 March 04.		Continue to encourage DLR patronage.
Proportion of passenger transport staff who have received training on disability issues.	2003/04 – 100% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05).	Nil	100% (2004/05) 100% (2005/06)	On target.	Need to ensure new staff are provided with training.	Social inclusion.
Bus excess wait time (EWT) – only calculated on high frequency routes.	EWT in 2002/03 was 1.8 minutes EWT in 2003/04 was 1.4 minutes. (TfL data taken from the draft LIP)		TfL EWT London-wide target = 1. 3 minutes by 2009/10	Tfl forecast that the target will be achieved by 2009/10.	Ensure EWT is restricted and long term target is met. Furthermore, ensure the additional 2005 (to be set in summer 2005) is met.	Continue to maintain bus reliability to encourage passenger patronage.
TRAFFIC Traffic Volumes in Inner London	2001 – 0% increase 2002 – 0.67% increase 2003 – 1.1% increase (TfL data taken from the draft LIP)	Nil.	Target change in traffic growth (inner London Boroughs) = 4% maximum growth between 2001-2011	If trend continues, traffic growth between 2001 and 2011 will be 5.5%.		Reduce the need to travel by car.
ACCESS Percentage of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people.	2001/02 – 79% 2002/03 – 80% 2003/04 – 100% (Corporate Performance Plan 2004/05)	Nil.	100% (2004/05) 100% (2005/06)	On target.	Continue to provide good pedestrian access to disabled people.	Provision of good pedestrian access for disabled people.
CYCLING Volume and rate of cycling trips.	2002-2004 average change in cycle flow an increase of 14% (12 hour flows). (Lewisham Western Screenline Counts)	Nil.	TfL and boroughs are to achieve an increase of at least 80% in cycling in London between 2001 and 2011.	Lewisham Western Screenline Counts data shows an average increase in cycle follow for 2002-2004 over 2001 levels. 2001 Census data indicates that cycle	Need to significantly increase cycle trips to reach TfL target by 2011.	Significantly increase the number of cycling trips in the Borough.

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

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

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

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

POLICY No.	POLICY SUMMARY	ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY	ISSUES - D.C POLICIES
	CHAPTER 2: URBAN DESIGN AND CONSERVATION		
STR. URB1	To create a built environment through new development and alterations to existing buildings that are well designed, safe to use and accessible to all.	Well designed, safe and accessible urban environment	.
STR. URB2	To preserve and enhance buildings or architectural or historic interest and their settings, and preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.	Preservation and enhancement of the historic aspects of the borough's environment	
STR. URB3	To preserve and enhance the archaeological heritage and the valuable elements, strategic and local, of the Borough's environment.	Preserve enhance the archaeological and valuable elements of the Borough's environment.	
STR. URB4	To protect the best in our environment and enhance and improve the environment in areas of the Borough where social and environmental conditions are poorest	Enhance and improve environment of the borough	
STR. URB5	To respect the special character of the River Thames and Deptford Creek and to improve the vitality, urban design and environmental quality of the River, its foreshore and its adjoining areas.	Improve the Thames and Deptford Creek environment and respect its special character	
URB 1	Development Sites and Key Development Sites	Improve overall image of the borough. Seek high quality of design on key development sites	Design statements for significant new developments
URB 2	Major Regeneration Schemes – Single Regeneration Budget and New Deal for Communities	Land use changes from SRB/NDC and other schemes.	
URB 3	Urban Design	Improve urban design quality of the Borough.	➢ high standard of design ➢ ensure scale, mass etc complementary ➢ large unlandscaped areas of parking and servicing ➢ height ➢ building frontages ➢ public routes and pedestrian access to surrounding facilities ➢ building materials ➢ design details and boundary treatments ➢ visual interest at ground level ➢ retention and refurbishment of existing buildings ➢ local distinctiveness ➢ energy efficiency
URB 4	Designing out Crime	Reduction of crime and fear of crime by design.	➢ security in new developments ➢ overlooking ➢ definition of private space ➢ unassigned pockets of land ➢ lighting ➢ active frontages to face public realm ➢ conformity to BS8220 b
URB 5	Design and Location of High Buildings	Location of High Buildings	• Development briefs identifying sites as suitable • potential visual impact on various important areas listed buildings and existing tall buildings and structures

POLICY No.	POLICY SUMMARY	ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY	ISSUES - D.C POLICIES
			• micro climatic problems at street level • effect on river environment • environmental impact statement • high building consultation areas • other functional considerations • definition of high buildings includes high structures
URB 6	Alterations and Extensions		Criteria policies for alterations and extensions to buildings • Enclosure of pipework and mechanical equipment within building envelope • patterns of existing doors and windows • Setback from rest of building • Respect form and detailing of original • matching materials • obtrusive impacts
URB7	Access to Buildings for People with Disabilities	Environment to provide accessibility to all	➢ all new development open to the public to provide access for people with disabilities
URB 8	Shopfronts	Preserve and improve quality of the street scene Reduction of crime and fear of crime	➢ retention or replacement of quality shopfronts ➢ relation to rest of buildings ➢ materials ➢ open shopfronts ➢ separate access to residential accommodation above ➢ access for people with disabilities ➢ street numbering ➢ refuse bins ➢ temporary banners and promotional advertising
URB 9	Signs and Hoardings	Preserve and improve quality of street scene	• Shop signs located at fascia level • Moving digital displays • Internally illuminated box signs and projecting signs • Bright glossy blinds • Poster hoardings • Temporary hoardings and public art
URB10	Roller Grilles and Shutters	Preserve and improve quality of street scene. Reduction of crime and fear of crime	➢ solid v. open mesh roller shutters ➢ shutter box contained behind fascia.
URB11	Masts, Satellite Dishes and Telecommunications Equipment	Facilitate growth of telecommunication systems but protect the amenity of urban areas	➢ siting and visual impact ➢ prominent skyline features ➢ permitted development rights ➢ communal telecommunications equipment ➢ remove or upgrade older equipment ➢ best possible environmental and operational solution ➢ mast sharing ➢ sympathetic design
URB12	Landscape and Development	High quality building settings vital to good urban design Nature conservation/Biodiversity Trees	➢ Landscape proposals for areas not occupied by buildings ➢ landscape appraisals/retention of site features/species of nature conservation interest ➢ replacement tree planting ➢ loss of trees

POLICY No.	POLICY SUMMARY	ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY	ISSUES - D.C POLICIES
			➤ refection of local biodiversity ➤ sustainable urban drainage techniques
URB13	Trees	Protection of natural elements of the environment Numbers of trees in the borough	➤ Tree Preservation Orders ➤ planning conditions to plant new trees ➤ loss of trees and replanting programmes
URB14	Street Furniture and Paving	Preserve and improve quality of street scene	➤ Design of street furniture and paving materials ➤ Street clutter ➤ Access for all ➤ Historic street furniture
URB15	Conservation Areas	Programme of Conservation Area declaration	Special Guidance for Conservation Areas
URB16	New Development, Changes of Use and Alterations to Buildings in Conservation Areas	Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas	➤ character of new development and/or extensions ➤ compatibility of changes of use ➤ detailed applications for development ➤ boundary and landscaping features ➤ street furniture and paving materials ➤ alterations to unlisted buildings
URB17	Demolition in Conservation Areas	Preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of Conservation Areas	• Demolition of buildings in Conservations Areas • Contribution of buildings to enhancement of character or appearance of buildings in CAs • Condition of building • Capacity for adaptation to new uses • Efforts made to find new uses
URB18	Preserving Listed Buildings	Preservation of the character of Listed Buildings	• Demolition • Alterations • Maintenance • Setting • Identification of buildings suitable for listing
URB19	Listed Buildings – Changes of Use	Preservation of the character of Listed Buildings	• Proposals for change s use • Original use of building • Essential other uses • Statutory requirements for fire escapes etc.
URB20	Locally Listed Buildings	Preservation and enhancement of townscape of merit	• Preservation and enhancement of Locally Listed Buildings.
URB21	Archaeology	Conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough	• Archaeological site evaluations • Cooperation between developers and archaeological organisations • Conditions/S106 agreements • Preservation of remains in situ • Statutory protection • Recording/publication of excavations • Scheduling of Ancient monuments
URB22	Important Local Views and Landmarks	Preservation and enhancement of townscapes of merit	• Local views • Local Landmarks
URB23	Strategic Views	Protection and enhancement of Strategic Views of St Paul's Cathedral	• Development proposals in the viewing corridor • Foreground, background and wider setting • Improvement of views in case of redevelopment • Comments of other bodies

POLICY No.	POLICY SUMMARY	ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY	ISSUES - D.C POLICIES
URB24	Thames Policy Area	High quality Urban Design Character of the River Thames and riverfront Tidal defences Nature Conservation	• Urban design • Relationship with river • River related uses • Nature Conservation • Tidal defences • River infrastructure • Encroachment • Design statements
URB25	Thames Path	Character of the River Thames and riverfront	• Opportunities to realign Thames Path onto the riverfront
URB26	Thames Foreshore	Character of the River Thames and riverfront	• Maintain and enhance access to the foreshore
URB27	Areas of Special Character	Areas that provide a unique and strategic contribution to London	• Contribution of Sydenham Ridge • Contribution of Blackheath
URB28	Deptford Creek	Improve the Thames and Deptford Creek environment and respect its special character Nature Conservation interest	• Public access and views to Creek in association with Waterlink Way • Appearance structure and environmental quality of Creek Walls • Encroachment of development into the Creek
URB29	Art in Public Places	Preserve and improve quality of street scene	• Provision of public art • Murals to screen prominent sits boarded up in preparation for development
	CHAPTER 3: OPEN SPACE		
STR.OS 1	To protect all open space in the Borough from inappropriate built development.	Protection of open space	Development of Open Space.
STR.OS 2	To seek to provide additional open space in the Borough, particularly in areas identified as deficient in accessible provision.	Provide additional open space in deficient areas.	Allow opportunities for additional Open Space.
STR.OS 3	To protect and wherever possible enhance nature conservation and biodiversity in the Borough.	Protect and enhance biodiversity.	Protect sites of nature conservation from development.
OS 1	Metropolitan Open Land	Preserve the open character of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL).	Preserving the open nature of MOL (certain uses are listed as appropriate, and only limited extension of buildings allowed).
OS 2	Land Close to Metropolitan Open Land	Consider visual amenity, character or use of any development fringing MOL.	Consider effects of development adjoining MOL.
OS 3	Green Chains	Protect Open spaces forming the South East London Green Chain.	Consider linkages to South East London Green Chain.
OS 4	Waterlink Way	Safeguard the proposed route of the Waterlink Way and land adjacent as MOL.	Agreements with developers of sites within and adjoining the route could: - provide additional open space; - improve the quality of footpaths and cycleways; - create & enhance wildlife habitats within the waterways.
OS 5	Green Corridors	Protect Green Corridors for their nature conservation and informal recreation value.	Developments within Green Corridors should enhance conservation and informal recreation.
OS 6	River Corridors	Protect, enhance and restore the natural elements of the river environment.	Potential for improvements to river environment through planning applications.
OS 7	Other Open Space	Development of Public Open Space (POS) or Urban Green Space (UGS).	Criteria for appropriate development on POS or UGS.
OS 8	Areas of Public Open Space Deficiency	Provide POS and enhance public access to POS in areas identified as being deficient.	Negotiate with developers for new areas of Public Open Space within housing schemes.

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

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

POLICY No.	POLICY SUMMARY	ISSUES - CORE STRATEGY	ISSUES - D.C POLICIES
			including: - ➢ siting of new development; ➢ landscaping; ➢ design; ➢ gardens; ➢ conservation; ➢ character; ➢ community facilities; ➢ open space; ➢ transport in residential areas.
HSG5	Layout and Design of New Residential Development	Quality of new residential development.	Residential development standards including : - ➢ privacy, outlook, natural lighting, amenity space; ➢ Parking; ➢ Energy efficiency; ➢ Accessibility.
HSG6	Dwelling Mix		Dwelling mix
HSG7	Gardens		Residential Development Standards – open space. Retention of ecological important features in new housing.
HSG8	Backland and In-Fill Development	Backland and in-fill development.	Residential Development Standards (Backlands) including: - ➢ gardens; ➢ design; ➢ privacy.
HSG9	Conversion of Residential Property	Conversions of existing residential properties.	Residential Development Standards (Conversions) - ➢ minimum floorspace; ➢ amenity; ➢ character; ➢ parking; ➢ existing use; ➢ garden / private open space.
HSG 10	Conversion of Office and other Commercial Space to Residential Accommodation	Conversions of non-residential property (linked to PPS3 requirements to convert to housing unneeded employment and commercial land) Live / Work Developments	Residential Development Standards (Conversions) Residential Development Standards (Live / Work)
HSG 11	Conversion of Space Above Shops to Residential Accommodation	Conversions of non-residential property.	Residential Development Standards (Conversions) including:- ➢ conflicts with existing land uses; ➢ access; ➢ environmental quality; ➢ parking; ➢ safety standards.
HSG 12	Residential Extensions	Residential Extensions	Residential Development Standards (Residential Extensions) including: - ➢ functional requirements; ➢ external space for recreation and domestic purposes; ➢ privacy; ➢ amenity; ➢ urban design; ➢ special needs accommodation (e.g. large families, the elderly, those in need of care).
HSG 13	Affordable Housing	Number of affordable housing provision to meet affordable housing need.	
HSG 14	Provision of Affordable Housing	Threshold for affordable housing in new development.	Affordable housing suitability on an individual site, including: - ➢ proximity of local services; ➢ whether provision would prejudice other planning objectives. Residential Development Standards (affordable housing), including: - ➢ housing mix and type.
HSG 15	Creating Mixed and Balanced Communities	Mixed and balanced communities.	Off-site provision of affordable housing.

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

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

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

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