

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
AIR QUALITY Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Air Sustainability Objective: To improve air quality							
<i>Bexley's air quality is measured continuously at seven locations, representing background sites (away from major roads), at a roadside and in a busy industrial location. Pollutants measures comprise nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO) and respirable dust or particulate matter (PM₁₀). In February 2007, the whole of the borough was declared as an Air Quality Management Area for PM₁₀ and NO₂ concentrations, which came into effect on 1 March 2007.</i>							
Air quality monitoring	NI 186 Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in the Local Authority Area. Bexley 2007 4.1%		NI186 London average 2007 1.3%	The air quality strategy was published by UK government in Jan 2000 and has set out air quality objectives set out below.		DEFRA air quality indicator for sustainable development 2009 final results: 2009 has seen a general improvement in monitored air quality compared with 2008 Improving Air quality is a key sustainability issue	The London Air Quality Network. www.londonair.org.uk National indicator NI186
Air quality monitoring CO	Air Quality objectives 2009 Occurrences of rolling 8hr mean >10mg/m ³ Slade Green: 0 (achieved objective)			Air Quality objective for CO 10 mgm(8.6 ppb) measured as maximum daily running 8-hour mean To be achieved by December 2003	Air Quality objectives 2008 & 2007 Occurrences of rolling 8hr mean >10mg/m ³ Slade Green: 0 (achieved objective)	No change in trend	The London Air Quality Network. www.londonair.org.uk
Air quality monitoring NO₂	Air Quality objectives 2009 Annual mean not exceeding 40ug/m ³ Slade Green: 32 Belvedere: 29 Erith: 29 All sites achieved the air quality strategy objectives for the 12 month period commencing 1 st Jan 2009, set by central government.			Air quality objective for NO ₂ 200 ugm (105 ppb) not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year. Measured by an hourly mean To be achieved by December 2005	Air Quality objectives 2008 Annual mean not exceeding 40ug/m ³ Slade Green: 33 Belvedere: 30 Erith: 32 2007 Slade Green: 34 Belvedere: 31 Erith: 36 All sites achieved the air quality strategy objectives for the 12 month period for 2007& 2008.	Stats are decreasing and are within the air quality objectives set by central government. Responding to climate change is a key sustainability issue Improving air quality is a key sustainability issue	The London Air Quality Network. www.londonair.org.uk

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Air quality monitoring Ozone	<p>Air Quality objectives 2009 No more than 10 days where maximum rolling 8hr mean >100ug/m3</p> <p>Slade Green: 8 (achieved objective)</p>				<p>Air Quality objectives 2008 No more than 10 days where maximum rolling 8hr mean >100ug/m3 Slade Green: 21 (failed to reach objective)</p> <p>2007 Slade Green 14 failed to reach objective.</p>	In 2009 the Slade Green site has achieved the air quality objective.	The London Air Quality Network. www.londonair.org.uk
Air quality monitoring PM₁₀ particulate	<p>Air Quality objectives 2009 Annual mean less than 40ug/m3 Slade Green: 18 Belvedere: 20 Erith: 30 All sites achieved the air quality strategy objectives for the 12 month period commencing 1st Jan 2009, set by Central Government</p> <p>No more days than 35 days where daily mean >5ug/m3 Slade Green: 2 Belvedere: 4 Erith: 39</p> <p>Slade Green and Belvedere sites achieved objectives for the 2009 period. The Erith site failed to reach its objective for the year 2009.</p>			<p>Air quality objective for PM10 particles</p> <p>1) 50ugm not to be exceed more than 35 times a year</p> <p>To be achieved by December 2004</p>	<p>Air Quality objectives Annual mean less than 40ug/m3</p> <p>2008 Slade Green: 18 Belvedere: 20 Erith: 33</p> <p>2007 Slade Green: 23 Belvedere: 21 Erith: 44</p> <p>In 2008 all sites achieved the air quality strategy objectives. However the Erith site failed to meet its objective in 2007. No more days than 35 days where daily mean >5ug/m3</p> <p>2008 Slade Green: 6 Belvedere: 12 Erith: 73</p> <p>2007 Slade Green: 24 Belvedere: 19 Erith: 130</p> <p>Slade Green and Belvedere achieved objectives for the 2008 period. The Erith site failed to reach its objective.</p>	<p>Statistics are steadily dropping, although the Erith monitoring site fails to meet air quality objectives</p> <p>Responding to climate change is a key sustainability issue Improving Air quality is a key sustainability issue</p>	The London Air Quality Network. www.londonair.org.uk
Air quality monitoring SO₂	<p>Air Quality objectives 2009</p>				<p>Air Quality objectives No more than 3 days where</p>	No change in trend	The London Air Quality Network.

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

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	No more than 3 days where daily mean >125ug/m3 Slade Green: 0				daily mean >125ug/m3 2008 Slade Green: 0 2007 Slade Green: 0		www.londonair.org.uk
Air quality management areas	Manor Road, Erith Air Quality Management Area: Final Air Quality action plan July 2006 States that there is excessive particulate material (PM10) within the Manor road area which is within the Erith Area Action Plan			An estimated 40% of total emissions due to the suspension of road dust is likely to ensure that the national air quality objectives are achieved.	From the report dated 2003 there has been no reduction in air quality within the management area.	A key sustainability issue is the in regards to the reduction of air quality within the Borough. Responding to climate change is a key sustainability issue Improving Air quality is a key sustainability issue	Manor Road, Erith Air Quality Management Area: Final Air Quality action plan July 2006 www.bexley.gov.uk Manor Road: Stage 4 Review and Assessment of local air quality and air quality action plan www.bexley.gov.uk
Percentage reduction of the per capita CO₂ emissions in the local authority area	CY 2007 Bexley per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions – 4.1%	2007 Greenwich Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions – 2.9%					Bexley Performance Indicator NI186
BIODIVERSITY Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Biodiversity, flora, fauna, landscape Sustainability Objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna							
<p><i>Bexley boasts important natural capital with its natural heritage, and the borough is one of the greenest in the London region. Bexley encompasses over 100 high quality parks and open spaces, four local nature reserves, unique grazing marshes heathland, 11,000 street trees and tens of thousands of private gardens. The borough is home to a wide range of wildlife, including some nationally significant populations and habitats. Provision for biodiversity is extensive, and includes 134 acres of ancient woodland, some of the last grazing marshes left in London, at Crayford and Erith; important natural habitats such as Footh Cray Meadows; and Bexley's rivers – the Thames, Darent, Cray and Shuttle.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, the borough's parks at Danson Park, Lesnes Abbey and Footh Cray Meadows have nature reserves, and five of the Council's Parks holds the Green Flag Park Award. Bexley also contains within its boundaries two geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and four Local Nature Reserves (LNR). The Mayor's Biodiversity Action Strategy (2002) has set a strategic target for no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London, and Bexley should continue to be characterised by significant biodiversity in the future under this directive.</i></p>							
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	Bexley 2008/09 No net loss of designated land. Bexley Four LNRs have been designated Lesnes Abbey Woods 73.13 ha Danson Park bog garden 1.07 ha			Annual Monitoring Report Target: No net loss of areas protected by nature conservation designations, including Areas of Metropolitan Interest to Nature Conservation, Local	Bexley, 2004-2009 2004/05 2005/06 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 No net loss of designated land. Targets met.	Predicted future baseline Expect continued trend of no net loss of areas. Ongoing pressures on biodiversity and habitats are a key sustainability issue. Protecting biodiversity,	Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 2007/08 2006/07 2005/06 2004/05

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

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	<p>Foots Cray Meadows 30.68 ha Crossness 25.85 ha</p> <p>Total area in hectares of Local Nature Reserves: 130.73</p> <p>0.6 hectare of LNR per 1,000 head of population - based on population of 219,500</p>			<p>Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>English Nature English Nature recommends that people living in towns and cities should have: statutory Local Nature Reserves provided at a minimum level of 1 ha per thousand population</p>		improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue	Local Output Indicator 16
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)	<p>Bexley 2008/09 No net loss of designated land.</p> <p>The Borough of Bexley has a wide range of nature conservation assets. A number of these have been identified and designated as important for nature conservation:</p> <p>Sites of Metropolitan Importance: 8 sites, 983.38ha <i>Lesnes Abbey Woods and Bostall Woods</i> <i>The River Thames and tidal tributaries</i> <i>Erith Marshes</i> <i>Ruxley Gravel Pits</i> <i>River Cray</i> <i>Crayford Marshes</i> <i>Chalk Wood and Joyden's Wood</i> <i>Crayford Rough</i></p> <p>Sites of borough importance: Grade I: 15 sites, 294.40ha</p>			<p>Annual Monitoring Report Target: No net loss of areas protected by nature conservation designations, including Areas of Metropolitan Interest to Nature Conservation, Local Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p>	<p>Bexley, 2007-2009 2004/05 2005/06 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 No net loss of designated land</p> <p>Targets for 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 met.</p>	<p>Predicted future baseline Expect continued trend of no net loss of areas</p> <p>Areas for nature conservation need to be protected.</p> <p>Ongoing pressures on biodiversity and habitats are a key sustainability issue.</p> <p>Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan 2004</p> <p>Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 2007/08 2006/07 2005/06 2004/05</p> <p>Local Output Indicator 16</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

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	<p><i>Crossways Nature Reserve and Crossways Golf Course</i> <i>Belvedere Dykes</i> <i>Franks Park</i> <i>Erith Quarry</i> <i>Hollyhill Open Space</i> <i>Sidcup Golf Course and Lamorbey Lake</i> <i>Danson Park</i> <i>Bexley Woods</i> <i>Bexleyheath Golf Course</i> <i>Queen Mary's Hospital Grounds</i> <i>Home Wood and Bunkers Hill Ponds</i> <i>Dryden Road Open Space and Woodlands Farm</i> <i>The Old Orchard</i> <i>Crossness Sewage Treatment Works Pond</i> <i>Church Manorway Nature Area</i></p> <p>Grade II: 21 sites, 357.47ha <i>Blackfen Woods</i> <i>Southmere Park</i> <i>Rutland Shaw</i> <i>Bursted Wood Open Space</i> <i>Martens Grove</i> <i>Hall Place (North) and Shenstone Park</i> <i>The Warren</i> <i>The River Shuttle and Wyncham Stream</i> <i>Mount Mascal Farm</i> <i>Churchfield Wood & St Mary's Church</i> <i>Railsides between Bexleyheath and Slade Green Triangle</i> <i>Slade Green Recreation Ground</i></p>						

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

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	<p><i>Crayford Landfill and Howbury Grange</i> <i>Upper College Farm</i> <i>Rectory Lane Pond</i> <i>East Wickham Open Space</i> <i>St John the Baptist Churchyard, Erith</i> <i>Streamway, Chapman's & Erith Cemetery</i> <i>Sands Spinney</i> <i>Sidcup Line Railsides</i> <i>St Paulinus Churchyard, Crayford</i></p> <p>Sites of local importance: 10 sites, 75.41ha <i>Barnehurst Golf Course</i> <i>The Hollies Nature Area</i> <i>Sidcup Place</i> <i>Crossway and Tump 52</i> <i>Belmont School Nature Garden</i> <i>Waterhead Estate Rough</i> <i>Edendale Rough</i> <i>Hoblans Wood</i> <i>A2 Rochester Way Embankment</i> <i>Abbeyhill Park</i></p> <p>Erith Erith 2008/09 No net loss of areas Erith 2005/06 No net loss of areas Erith 2004/05 No net loss of areas.</p> <p>Sites of Metropolitan Importance: 1 site, 391.3 ha The River Thames and tidal tributaries Sites of borough importance:</p>						

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

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	Grade I: 1 site, 22.9ha Erith Quarry Grade II: No sites Sites of local importance: No sites						
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	Bexley, 2002 BAP Habitats: - Allotments - Grazing marsh - Hedgerows - Lowland heath land - Parks and open spaces - Private gardens - Reed beds - School grounds - Wetlands - Woodland BAP Species: - Bats - Black poplar - Kingfisher - Newts - Skylark - Song thrush - Stage beetle - Water vole - White-letter hairstreak - Wild daffodil					Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified. Ongoing pressures on biodiversity and habitats are a key sustainability issue. The Biodiversity Action plan is currently being revised. Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan 2002
Trees and Woodland	Bexley, date There are approximately 172,000 individual trees in open spaces, gardens, streets, schools, industrial estates and churchyards, of which 74% are in private ownership. There are 238 hectares of woodland, which amounts to nearly 4% of the land area in the Borough. Much of this woodland (approximately three-quarters) has been	London, 2005 There are around seven million trees in Greater London. A quarter of these trees are in woodlands. Woodlands occupy eight per cent of London's land area. 1.4% of the land area in London is covered by ancient woodland.				Ongoing pressures on biodiversity and habitats are a key sustainability issue. Current factors threatening or causing loss and decline of woodland include: habitat fragmentation; lack of appropriate management; amenity use; dumping and vandalism; Invasive plants; Industrial estates and	Bexley Trees and Woodlands Strategy Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan 2002 Connecting Londoners with Trees and Woodlands: A Tree and Woodland Framework for London 2005

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

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	<p>classified by English Nature as ancient woodland, and is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600AD. As well as this ancient woodland there are other areas of woodland or stands of trees especially within our Parks and Open Spaces such as Frank's Park, The Warren, Rutland Shaw and Shenstone Park.</p> <p>Since the great storm of 1987, programmes of replanting have been undertaken in the Borough.</p>	<p>In comparison to London, Bexley contains a larger area of ancient woodland.</p>				<p>Housing.</p> <p>Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue</p>	
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	<p>Bexley, 2008/09 No net loss of designated land. 2 sites are designated Geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Part of Lesnes Abbey Woods and Wansunt Pit Public Service Agreement 2006/07 Percentage (%) area meeting Public Service Agreement target for both sites: 100% Percentage (%) area favourable for both sites: 100%</p>	<p>London, 2006-2007 Public Service Agreement 2006/07 Percentage (%) area meeting Public Service Agreement target (74%) Percentage (%) area 'favourable' (49%); % area 'unfavourable recovering' (25%); % area 'unfavourable no change' (23%); % area 'unfavourable declining' (3%) Public Service Agreement 2005/06 Percentage (%) area meeting Public Service Agreement</p>		<p>Annual Monitoring Report Target: No net loss of areas protected by nature conservation designations, including Areas of Metropolitan Interest to Nature Conservation, Local Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Public Service Agreement English Nature designates and assesses the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The Government's Public Service Agreement target</p>	<p>Bexley, 2004-2009 2004/05 2005/06 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 No net loss of designated land Targets between 2004/05, and 2008/09 met. Bexley, 2005-07 Public Service Agreement 2006/07 Percentage (%) area meeting Public Service Agreement target for both sites: 100% Percentage (%) area favourable for both sites: 100% Public Service Area Agreement 2005/06 Percentage (%) area</p>	<p>Identified SSSI sites are to be protected from damage or destruction and conserved appropriately.</p>	<p>Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 2007/08 2006/07 2005/06</p> <p>English Nature - Sites of Special Scientific Interest and condition</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

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		target (65%) Percentage (%) area 'favourable' (50%)		for these sites is for 95% of the land to be in 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition by 2010.	meeting Public Service Agreement target for both sites: 100% Percentage (%) area favourable for both sites: 100%		
Number of Section 106 agreements seeking improvements to open spaces for major developments	Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 Significant Effects Indicator PO2 – Number and type of planning obligations secured. This states that there were a total of 18 completed planning obligations and unilateral agreements. In the year 2008/09. Out of these there were 10 open space related planning obligations secured.				Uncertain – AMR report 2009/10 due to be published later in 2010.	Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue Development and Renewal are key sustainability issues	Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 Significant Effects Indicator on Planning Obligations
Percentage of local sites where positive conservation management has taken place within the last five years	2008/09 Bexley proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented – 28%	2008/09 Greenwich proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented – 40%				Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue Safeguarding and enhancing heritage and the historic environment is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Performance Indicator NI197
CLIMATE CHANGE							
Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Climatic factors							
Sustainability Objective: To reduce negative contributions and vulnerability to climate change							
<i>Bexley is likely to be adversely affected by climate change. Biological inventory such as the River Thames, local wildlife and borough greenery may be impacted, presenting flood and other environmental risks. More generally, climate change has wide ranging implications for London, ranging from impacts on the local/regional economy to residents' quality of life. The domestic energy sector is the highest contributor of CO₂ in Bexley, with gas and electricity representing approximately 53% of emissions. CO₂ emissions are estimated to increase, presenting important environmental challenges. Gas is the largest energy source used in the borough, followed by fuel for road transport. Households are significant energy users, and they make notable contributions to greenhouse gas emissions. There is a pressing need for Bexley residents and businesses to engage sustained efforts to mitigate their impact on climate change.</i>							
CO₂ emissions	Bexley 2004 – 2010. Apportionment of total emissions of key	London, 2003 Kg CO ₂ per dwelling 5,318			Bexley, 2003 Kg CO ₂ per dwelling 5,635	Responding to climate change is a key sustainability issue	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2002 Greater London Authority

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

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	<p>pollutants from all emissions sources to London Borough in 2004 and estimates for 2010.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NOx</td> <td>1,795</td> <td>1,503</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM10</td> <td>87</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td>826,521</td> <td>846,812</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Methane</td> <td>491</td> <td>493</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO</td> <td>2,513</td> <td>1,426</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SO2</td> <td>62</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NMVOC</td> <td>1,798</td> <td>1,649</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzene</td> <td>18</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Butadiene</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pollutant	2004	2010	NOx	1,795	1,503	PM10	87	73	CO2	826,521	846,812	Methane	491	493	CO	2,513	1,426	SO2	62	47	NMVOC	1,798	1,649	Benzene	18	14	Butadiene	4		<p>The domestic energy sector is the highest contributor of CO₂ in Bexley from gas and electricity representing around 53% of emissions.</p>			<p>Bexley, 2002 CO₂ emissions (tonnes/annum) Domestic gas 313,593 (32%) Domestic electricity: 211,166 (21%) Road transport: 168,455 (17%) Industrial gas: 123,579 (13%) Commercial electricity: 92,543 (9%) Commercial gas: 65,126 (7%) Rail transport: 8,026 (1%) Domestic oil: 4,467 (0.5%) Shipping transport: 1,064 (0.1%)</p>	<p>Improving air quality is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2002 Report 2005 - Greater London Authority</p> <p>Best Foot Forward, Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions for Selected Cities, 2006</p> <p>London Atmospheric Emissions inventory 2004 – 2010 Greater London authority</p>
Pollutant	2004	2010																																			
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CO₂ emissions estimates	<p>Bexley, 2005 Estimates for all emission sources CO₂ (tonnes/yr): 2002: 445,960 2005: 451,305 2010: 459,821</p> <p>Estimates for road traffic CO₂ (tonnes/yr): 2002: 247,628 2005: 250,390 2010: 256,137</p> <p>Estimates for gas consumption and leakage CO₂ (tonnes/yr): 2002: 114,600 2005: 117,525 2010: 120,095</p> <p>Bexley have adopted the local Climate Change Strategy in April 2008, which aims to reduce C)2 emissions by 30% by 2020</p>	<p>London, 2005 Estimates for all emission sources CO₂ (tonnes/yr): Central London 2002: 743,048 2005: 717,542 2010: 717,862 Outer London 2002: 10,827,377 2005: 10,901,572 2010: 11,209,915 Greater London 2002: 15,497,385 2005: 15,629,812 2010: 15,977,489</p> <p>In order to meaningfully compare the relative size of emissions per</p>			<p>Bexley, 2005 Emission density for Bexley and rank with other London boroughs.</p> <p>Emission density for total CO₂ emissions from all sources: <i>Rank of 1 highest density - 33 lowest density</i> 2002: 7,376 (22 out of 33) 2005: 7,464 (22 out of 33) 2010: 7,605 (23 out of 33)</p> <p>Emission density for road transport CO₂ emissions: <i>Rank of 1 highest density - 33 lowest</i></p>	<p>CO₂ emissions from domestic energy use and transport are key sustainability issues.</p> <p>Responding to climate change is a key sustainability issue Improving air quality is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2002 Report 2005 - Greater London Authority</p>																														

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	and 60% by 2050 <i>Bexley Together</i> , the Borough's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-201824, includes a three-year aim for members of the Local Strategic Partnership to work in partnership to reduce CO2 emissions and manage the risks associated with climate change, through the implementation of the climate change framework.	London borough, an emission density was derived. Emission density is expressed as a London borough's total emissions of a pollutant divided by the geographic size of the London borough. Emission density = Borough emission estimate (tonnes per year) / borough area (km²).		<i>density</i> 2002: 4,095 (25 out of 33) 2005: 4,141 (25 out of 33) 2010: 4,236 (25 out of 33) Emission density for gas consumption and leakage CO2 emissions: <i>Rank of 1 highest density - 33 lowest density</i> 2002: 1,895 (22 out of 33) 2005: 1,944 (21 out of 33) 2010: 1,986 (22 out of 33)			
Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Bexley AMR 2008/09 No information available .		United Kingdom, Renewable energy in 2009 Progress against the 2008 Renewable energy directive: Overall renewable consumption as a % of capped gross final energy consumption using net calorific values: 2009: 3.0% 2008: 2.4% 2007: 1.8% % of electricity from renewable	Energy White Paper United Kingdom targets of 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 15% by 2015. The London Plan Consolidated with Alterations, Boroughs to require that new development achieve carbon dioxide reduction of 20% from on site renewable energy generation. The London Plan Consolidated with Alterations, target	United Kingdom, 2000-07 Overall renewables Electricity generated by all renewables and waste as a percentage of all electricity generated in UK 2009: 6.7% 2008: 5.6% 2007: 5.0% 2006: 4.5% 2005: 4.3% 2004: 3.6% 2003: 2.7% 2002: 2.9% 2001: 2.5% 2000: 2.6%	Predicted future baseline Expect increase in percentage of energy consumed from renewable resources in line with strategic initiatives. As CO2 emissions are estimated to increase, would expect more installation of renewable technologies. Responding to climate change is a key sustainability issue Improving air quality is a key sustainability issue	Renewable Energy Statistics for the United Kingdom Bexley Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09, Core Output Indicator COI E3 – Renewable energy generation

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

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			sources: 2009: 6.6% 2008: 5.4% 2007: 4.8% 2006: 4.5%	for installed electricity capacity generated by renewables: <i>Total installed capacity</i> 2010: 99 MW 2020: 375.1 MW <i>Total output</i> 2010: 228,114 MWh 2020: 1,385,969 MWh			
Average annual domestic consumption of electricity (gWh)	Bexley, 2007 850.8 Gwh				Bexley, 2006: 862.8 Gwh 2005: 869 Gwh	Domestic consumption of energy steadily falling	National Statistics – search for electricity by local authority www.statistics.gov.uk
Average annual domestic consumption of gas (gWh)	Bexley, 2007 2,351 Gwh				Bexley 2006 2,487.9 Gwh 2005 2,542.9 Gwh	Domestic consumption of gas steadily dropping	National Statistics – search for electricity by local authority www.statistics.gov.uk
Energy use	Bexley 2007 Energy use by sector (kWh) - Domestic Electricity – 4,420 - Domestic Gas – 17,550 - Industrial / commercial Gas – 924,700 - Industrial / commercial electricity – 64,700 - Total; vehicle consumption / capita (tonnes of fuel) – 0.3 - CO2 emissions Capita – 5.2 Domestic energy consumption by household (Kwh) 21,360	Regional comparators: further investigation required	Nationally energy use per household has fluctuated between +4 and 10% of the level in 1970. The household energy use has broadly increased in line with household growth.		Bexley, 1992 Energy use per person (megajoules): 87,008 Bexley, 2002 Energy use by type (kWh's/annum): Gas: 2,511,062,274 (65%) Roads: 685,527,209 (18%) Electricity: 648,950,605 (17%) Oil: 18,202,253 (0.5%) Rail: 17,490,010 (0.5%) Shipping: 4,552,177 (0.1%) CHP: 0 Coal: 0 Energy use by sector (kWh's/annum): Domestic gas: 1,567,698,549 (40%) Road transport: 685,527,269 (18%)	There is a need to encourage energy efficiency for new developments, and to achieve eco homes standards of very good or higher. Responding to climate change is a key sustainability issue	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2002 Greater London Authority London Energy Study information accessed from London Health Observatory National statistics website – search for 'energy use' www.statistics.gov.uk

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
					Industrial gas: 617,791,401 (16%) Domestic electricity: 451,208,476 (12%) Commercial gas: 325,572,324 (8%) Commercial electricity: 197,742,129 (5%) Domestic oil: 18,202,253 (0.5%) Rail transport: 17,490,010 (0.5%) Shipping transport: 4,552,177 (0.1%)		
Energy consumption of Council buildings	<p>Bexleyheath Civic Offices, 2006 (kWh) 9 Aug: 27,056 13 Aug: 26,709 20 Aug: 28,061 27 Aug: 25,797 3 Sep: 28,313 10 Sep: 25,781 Total kWh: 400,517</p> <p>Bexleyheath Civic Offices, 2005 (kWh) 9 Aug: 29,122 13 Aug: 28,204 20 Aug: 27,821 27 Aug: 27,821 3 Sep: 27,402 10 Sep: 26,844 Total kWh: 419,670</p> <p>Other Bexley Council Offices, 2006 (kWh) <i>Crayford Office</i> 9 Aug: 2,306 13 Aug: 2,270 20 Aug: 2,244 27 Aug: 2,070 3 Sep: 1,947 10 Sep: 1,881 Total kWh 2006: 32,139 Total kWh 2005: 32,623</p>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.		Energy consumption of gas and electricity for the Civic Offices building over two periods of 6 weeks at 6 x 1 week data point intervals for 2005 and 2006 has shown that the building has reduced its energy use by 5%.	<p>Predicted future baseline Uncertain, however there have been reductions in energy use in most offices over the data collection period.</p> <p>Responding to Climate Change is a key sustainability issue</p>	Bexley Energy Conservation Team

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
	Difference: -1.5% <i>Hadlow Office</i> 9 Aug: 4,499 13 Aug: 4,280 20 Aug: 3,922 27 Aug: 3,951 3 Sep: 3,458 10 Sep: 4,350 Total kWh 2006: 59,544 Total kWh 2005: 58,932 Difference: +1% <i>Wyncham House</i> 9 Aug: 4,457 13 Aug: 4,809 20 Aug: 4,337 27 Aug: 4,969 3 Sep: 3,685 10 Sep: 4,283 Total kWh 2006: 65,779 Total kWh 2005: 77,543 Difference: -15%						
Ecological footprint	Bexley, 2006 5.22 global hectares per person By active category, gha per person Food and drink: 1.18 Energy: 0.81 Capital investment: 0.76 Travel: 0.59 Consumables: 0.58 Government and other: 0.40 Services: 0.28 Housing: 0.22 Holiday activities: 0.40		United Kingdom, 2006 5.4 global hectares per person World average, 2006 2.2 global hectares per person The ecological footprint for the United Kingdom is 65% higher than our ecological budget, and the UK has a footprint among the highest 15		The UK has witnessed some stabilising of its ecological footprint since the 1990s, but future trends are uncertain; there is speculation that the ecological footprint will rise gradually over the next 10 years.	Responding to Climate Change is a key sustainability issue	Stockholm Environment Institute, The Ecological Footprint of Bexley, 2006

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
			countries in the world				
Number of new residential units encompassing energy efficient design/layout or features, and compliance with Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method BREEAM guidelines (very good or higher) or Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	In total up to June 2010: 83 Code for sustainable homes certificates were issued at the design stage, and 77 at the post construction stage in Bexley	London is the region where most code certificates have been issued, followed by the South East.	Between April 2007 and June 2010 – 24,186 dwellings at the design stage received a 3 star rating in code for sustainable homes. At post-construction stage 7,148 dwellings received a 3 star rating and 8 received a 6 star rating.			Responding to Climate Change is a key sustainability issue	Code for sustainable homes: June quarter 2010. www.communities.gov.uk
CO2 emissions estimates	CO2 emissions estimates. Bexley 2007 1,161 kt CO2				Bexley 2006: 1,212 kt CO2 2005: 1,216 kt CO2		Search for local authority Carbon Dioxide emissions within National statistics website
Proportion of households on income related benefit for whom an energy assessment has been carried out and who are living in homes with a) low energy efficiency and b) high energy efficiency	2008/09 Bexley % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy rating – 18% 2008/09 Bexley % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a high energy rating – 13%	2008/09 Greenwich % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy rating – 17% 2008/09 Bexley % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a high energy rating – 24%					National Performance Indicator NI187

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Level of preparation in adapting to climate change – score against a checklist (0 to 4)	National Indicator NI 188 Bexley 2009/10 2	National Indicator NI188 London 2009/10 1					Bexley Performance Indicator NI188
<p>CULTURAL HERITAGE</p> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage</p> <p>Sustainability Objective: To maintain and where appropriate enhance cultural heritage and the historic environment</p> <p><i>Bexley has a rich cultural heritage, which is in part reflected by the 23 conservation areas currently designated in the borough. Also, Bexley boasts an extensive industrial and river based heritage to the north of the borough, some of which is interpreted and displayed at Erith museum.</i></p> <p><i>Strategic targets and monitoring measures have been set to ensure that conservation areas remain intact, and that future development does not compromise the cultural character of the area. Historical assets of importance include: the 12th Century Lesnes Abbey; 500 year old Hall Place and its award winning gardens; 18th Century Danson Mansion; one of the finest Palladian villas in the south east and the Victorian Crossness Engines, the largest rotative beam engines in the world; and the internationally renowned William Morris' 'Red House'.</i></p> <p><i>In addition to the above noted sites, built heritage includes 6 Grade I, 8 Grade II* and 95 Grade II buildings, with over 300 buildings of local architectural interest. However, several of these listed buildings are at risk. There are 65 sites of archaeological importance in the borough.</i></p>							
Total number of conservation areas in Bexley	<p>Bexley, 2008/09 - 23</p> <p>Erith, 2005 There are 2 conservation areas.</p> <p>Lesney Park Road, Erith (7.19 ha)</p> <p>Erith Riverside (3.26 ha)</p> <p>Total area in hectares of conservation areas: 10.45ha</p>			<p>Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target:</p> <p>2005/06: 22 2006/07: 23 2007/08: 23 2008/09: 23</p> <p>Target exceeded in 2005/06.</p>	<p>Bexley, 2005/06 23</p> <p>Target exceeded in 2005/06</p> <p>New National indicator for 2005/06.</p> <p>A new conservation area is planned for Erith Riverside in 2010/11</p>	Safeguarding and enhancing heritage and the historic environment is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan –BV219a
Conservation areas	<p>Bexley, 20008/09 No consents implying the loss of either a listed or unlisted landmark building in a conservation area granted.</p> <p>Bexley, 2004/05-2006/07 There are 23 conservation areas.</p> <p>Old Bexley, Bexley Village (20.98 ha) Red House Lane,</p>			<p>Bexley Unitary Development Plan, 2004 Target: Less than 5% of appropriate application proposals approved that would result in the loss of Listed Buildings or landmark buildings in Conservation Areas.</p>	<p>Bexley, 2004/05, 2005/06 & 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 No consents implying the loss of either a listed or unlisted landmark building in a conservation area granted.</p>	<p>There is a need to preserve and enhance built heritage and the historic & archaeological environment.</p> <p>Predicted future baseline Expect strategic targets on conservation areas to be met in the future.</p> <p>Safeguarding and</p>	<p>Bexley Council Strategic Planning & Regeneration</p> <p>Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan 2004</p> <p>Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2005/06), Local Output Indicator L15</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
	Bexleyheath (0.83 ha) Iron Mill Lane, Crayford (3.08 ha) The Hollies, Sidcup (11.18 ha) Halfway Street, Sidcup (3.63 ha) Old Forge Way, Sidcup (1.07 ha) Parkhurst, Bexley (9.54 ha) Brook Street, Northumberland Heath (1.53 ha) Christ Church, Sidcup (20.61 ha) The Green, Sidcup (14.59 ha) Lesney Park Road, Erith (7.19 ha) Longlands Road, Sidcup (3.65 ha) North Cray Village, Sidcup (7.04 ha) Oak Road, Slade Green (1.79 ha) The Oval, Sidcup (1.92 ha) Star Hill, Crayford (2.43 ha) Willersley Avenue/Braundton Avenue, Sidcup (6.79 ha) Woolwich Road, Belvedere (5.61 ha) Erith Riverside (3.26 ha) Crossness, Belvedere (9.55 ha) Foots Cray (2.45 ha) Erith Road, Belvedere (1.16 ha) High Beeches (5.29 ha) Total area in hectares of conservation areas: 145.16			Bexley Annual Monitoring Report Maximum 5% loss of Listed Buildings or landmark buildings in Conservation Areas		enhancing heritage and the historic environment is a key sustainability issue	

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Percentage of conservation areas with published management proposals	Bexley 2008/09 19	Bexley Rank in London 2005/06: 13		Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2005/06: N/A 2006/07: 15% 2007/08: 40% 2008/09: 60% 2009/10: 100%	Bexley, 2006/07 17.4% Bexley, 2006/07 17.4%	There is a need to preserve and enhance built heritage and the historic & archaeological environment.	Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 – L RH 18 (BV219c)
Number of listed buildings	Bexley 6 Grade I, 8 Grade II* and 95 Grade II buildings with over 300 buildings of local architectural interest. Erith Erith, 2004 2 Grade II*, 1 Grade II and 4 buildings of local architectural interest. No appropriate applications received in 2004/05 and 2005/06.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Bexley Unitary Development Plan, 2004 Target: Less than 5% of appropriate application proposals approved that would result in the loss of Listed Buildings or landmark buildings in Conservation Areas. Bexley Annual Monitoring Report Maximum 5% loss of Listed Buildings or landmark buildings in Conservation Areas	Bexley, 2004/05, 2005/06 & 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 No consents implying the loss of either a listed or unlisted landmark building in a conservation area granted.	There is a need to preserve and enhance built heritage and the historic & archaeological environment. Predicted future baseline Expect strategic targets for approved applications to be met in the future.	Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 - 2005/06 Local Output Indicator L15
Scheduled ancient monuments and registered historic parks	Bexley, 2004 & 2007 4 Scheduled ancient monuments; none of which are at risk: Faesten Dic - Joydens Wood, Bexley Lesnes Abbey – Abbey Road, Abbey Wood Hall Place – Bourne Road, Bexley Howbury Moated Site – Moat Lane, Slade Green 4 registered historic parks and gardens:					Safeguarding and enhancing heritage and the historic environment is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan 2004 Bexley Council Planning and Development Department English Heritage – Heritage at risk 2009 www.english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
	Hall Place - Grade II* Danson Park - Grade II Foots Cray Meadows - Grade II Lamorbey Park - Grade II – this is listed in English heritage at risk 2009 as an area in risk						
Listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments at risk	<p>Bexley, 2009 English Heritage publishes a register of statutory listed <i>buildings at risk</i> through neglect, decay or are vulnerable to becoming so.</p> <p>Bexley has one Grade I and one Grade II building on the register. They are: Crossness Pumping Station, Belvedere Road; Chapel House, Blackfen Road, Sidcup</p> <p>There are no scheduled ancient monuments at risk.</p>				<p>Bexley, 2006 Bexley had one Grade I and two Grade II buildings on the register. They were: Crossness Pumping Station, Belvedere Road; Walls, gates and gate piers to former Foots Cray Place, Rectory Lane; Stable block to former Foots Cray Place, Rectory Lane.</p> <p>There were no scheduled ancient monuments at risk.</p>	<p>Identified buildings need to be brought back into repair and removed from the <i>buildings at risk</i> register.</p> <p>Safeguarding and enhancing heritage and the historic environment is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>English Heritage – Buildings at Risk search www.english-heritage.org.uk</p>
Archaeology – number of recorded sites	<p>Bexley, 2010 99 sites under museum of London catalogue</p> <p>Archaeological desk-based studies have identified potential for Palaeolithic remains in the area of Perry Street roundabout.</p>	<p>Other neighbouring London Boroughs, 2010 Barking and Dagenham: 148 Bromley: 101 Greenwich: 185 Havering: 214 Lewisham: 158 Bexley continues to have a lower number of archaeological sites than most neighbouring Boroughs.</p>				<p>Safeguarding and enhancing heritage and the historic environment is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Museum of London catalogue of London archaeological sites: www.museumoflondon.org.uk</p> <p>Bexley Council Planning and Development Department</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
FLOOD RISK Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Climatic factors Sustainability Objective: To reduce and manage flood risk							
<p><i>Due to its northern boundary adjoining the River Thames, a significant area of the borough is at risk of tidal flooding from the Thames, and fluvial flooding from its tributaries. Safeguarding flood defences against unsuitable development to minimise risk is necessary. Floods, even when limited in depth or extent, can cause rapid and severe damage to homes, streets and workplaces. They can bring about personal hardship, disrupt travel and increase danger to public health and safety. Unless carefully sited and detailed with attenuation or storage run-off, new developments can exacerbate problems of flooding through an increase in surface water runoff and reduction in flood water storage.</i></p> <p><i>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the London Borough of Bexley provides comprehensive detail on flood risk in the borough, and locations where development is likely to be unsuitable as a consequence of flood risk. The London Borough of Bexley has not provided any planning consents contrary to Environment Agency advice in 2008/09 or 2009/10.</i></p>							
Strategic flood risk assessment	Bexley, 2010 Strategic flood risk assessment has been prepared for the borough	See local data.				Responding to climate change is a key sustainability issue	Entec Limited
Number of planning consents granted against Environment Agency advice on flooding issues	Bexley, 2008/09 0 Erith Erith, 2004-2006 – 2008/09 0				Bexley, 2004-2007 2004/05: 0 2005/06: 0 2006/07: 0 2007/08: 0 2008/09: 0	Predicted future baseline Expect continued adherence to Environment Agency advice.	Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09, 2007/08, 2006/07 and 2005/06 Core Output Indicator C07
LANDSCAPES TOWNSCAPES AND OPEN SPACES Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Landscape Sustainability Objective: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes, including open spaces							
<p><i>Maintaining and enhancing the quality of landscapes and townscapes is a key sustainability issue. There are important quality of life considerations attached to landscapes, and a concerted effort must be made to gauge baselines and monitor progress.</i></p> <p><i>There are numerous high quality spaces in Bexley, and this is reflected by the five Green Flag Park awards it has received from the Civic Trust, awarded for care of parks and open spaces, and also for involving the community in their maintenance.</i></p> <p><i>There are a variety of monitoring mechanisms that can be used to gauge the Council's progress on ensuring the quality of local landscapes and townscapes.</i></p>							
Number of green flag parks	Bexley, 2006/07 5			Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 7 2004/05: 6 2005/06: 5 2006/07: 5 2007/08: 5 2008/09: 5 2009/10: 5	Bexley, 2003-2006 2003/04: 5 2004/05: 4 2005/06: 5	Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature are key sustainability issues	Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/08 - L EN9 (also 2006/07) Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Amount of eligible open space managed to green flag standards	Bexley, 2008/09 347 hectares					In 2008/09, open spaces awarded Green Flag status represented 47% of publically accessible open space in the Borough. This amount is the same as the two previous monitoring years.	Bexley Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09
Percentage of people satisfied with the cleanliness standards in their area	Bexley 2008/09 57%			Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 74% 2006/07: 68% 2007/08: N/A 2008/09: N/A 2009/10: 77%	Bexley, 2003/04 65% Rank in London 2005/06: 3 Target for 2003/04 was not achieved. Bexley, 2006/07 75%		Bexley's Performance Plan 2008/09 2007/08 - BV89 (also 2005/06 and 2006/07)
Percentage of residents satisfied with parks and open spaces	Bexley, 2008/09 90.80% Target achieved NI 199 Children's and young peoples satisfaction with parks and play areas 2009/10 - 65.9			Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 82% 2006/07: 81% 2009/10: 82%	Bexley 2003/04: 77% Target for 2003/04 was not achieved. 2006/07: 80% Target for 2006/07 was not achieved.		Bexley's Performance Plan - BV119e 2003/04 - 2008/09
Percentage of vacant shop premises	Bexley 2008 Bexleyheath: 6.1% Crayford: 12.9% Erith: 22.8% Sidcup: 16.9% Welling: 12.7% Overall performance: 12.9% Bexley 2008 Erith: 22.8% Overall performance of the borough: 12.9%			Bexley Unitary Development Plan, 2004 & Bexley Annual Monitoring Report Target: Less than 10% vacancy rate in Strategic and Major District Shopping Centres. District centres Crayford, Erith, Sidcup and Welling all had vacancy levels over the 10% target for 2008/09	Bexley 2002-2007 2007 Bexleyheath: 3.7% Crayford: 7.2% Erith: 22.3% Sidcup: 12.9% Welling: 12.7% 2006 Bexleyheath: 3.1% Crayford: 6.2% Erith: 24.3% Sidcup: 9% Welling: 7.2% 2005: Bexleyheath: 4.2% Crayford: 5.3% Erith: 21% Sidcup: 7.2%	Key Sustainability Issues (KSIs) E. Improving and protecting health and wellbeing M. The changing economy	Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Department Bexley Unitary Development Plan, 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 - 2005/06 Bexley Local Output Indicator L05 and L09

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
				<p>The high vacancy rates in these areas can be attributed to the economic situation across the UK.</p> <p>Overall performance is over the target of 10%</p>	<p>Welling: 9%</p> <p>2004: Bexleyheath: 2% Crayford: 5.6% Erith: 21.7% Sidcup: 7.2% Welling: 7.3%</p> <p>2003: Bexleyheath: 1.4% Crayford: 13% Erith: 28.7% Sidcup: 8.5% Welling: 7.8%</p> <p>2002: Bexleyheath: 1.4% Crayford: 12.4% Erith: 30.3% Sidcup: 4.2% Welling: 4.6%</p>		
Movement flows for key locations	<p>AMR 2008/09 Average footfall figures in Bexleys main town centres were: Bexleyheath: 30,160 Crayford: 4,170 Erith: 10,690 Sidcup: 7,240 Welling 7,040 Popular locations included: Bexleyheath: The Mall Crayford: Sainsbury's Erith: Morrison's Sidcup: Morrison's Welling: High Street Peak</p> <p>AMR 2008/09 Average footfall figures in Erith town centre was: Erith: 10,690</p>						<p>Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development</p> <p>Annual Monitoring report 2008/09</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
	The most popular locations: Erith: Morrison's						
Satisfaction levels with environmental quality in town centres (expressed as a percentage of very and fairly satisfied)	Bexleyheath 2008/09 Cleanliness: 80% Graffiti: 84% Litter Bins: 80% Trees / Plants: 87% Crayford 2008/09 Cleanliness: 75% Graffiti: 71% Litter bins: 46% Trees / Plants: 93% Erith 2008/09 Cleanliness: 79% Graffiti: 74% Litter Bins: 65% Trees / Plants: 69% Sidcup 2008/09 Cleanliness: 80% Graffiti: 76% Litter Bns:69% Trees / Plants: 89% Welling 2008/09 Cleanliness: 63% Graffiti: 77% Litter Bins: 65% Trees / Plants: 76%				Bexleyheath, 2006/07 Cleanliness: 62% Graffiti: 53% Litter bins: 63% Trees, plants: 64% Crayford, 2006/07 Cleanliness: 64% Graffiti: 46% Litter bins: 59% Trees, plants: 55% Erith, 2006/07 Cleanliness: 56% Graffiti: 45% Litter bins: 46% Trees, plants: 64% Sidcup, 2006/07 Cleanliness: 52% Graffiti: 38% Litter bins: 52% Trees, plants: 42% Welling, 2006/07 Cleanliness: 33% Graffiti: 29% Litter bins: 40% Trees, plants: 31%		Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Bexley Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 2006/07
Litter, graffiti and vandalism	levels of litter / detritus / graffiti and fly posting Bexley 2008/09 Litter: 5% Detritus: 13% Graffiti: 3% Fly-posting: 1%	levels of litter / detritus / graffiti and fly posting London average 2008/09 Litter: 10% Detritus: 18% Graffiti: 7% Fly posting: 2%			Bexley, total number of calls recorded 01/04/2005-31/03/2006 Flytipping: 2046 Graffiti: 1798 Vandalism: 141		National Indicator NI195
Vacant dwellings	Bexley 2008 Total Vacant Dwellings: 2,246 2.4% Erith	London 2008 Total dwellings: 1,395,823 vacant dwellings 27,224 2.7%	England 2008 Total dwellings 15,475,531 Vacant dwellings 415,709 3.6%		Bexley 2008 Total dwellings: 94,305 Vacant dwellings 2,246 2.4%	Bexley has shown improvement in the number of vacant dwellings between 2001 and 2004, though the	Office for National Statistics / neighbourhood statistics Census 2001, Household spaces and accommodation

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
	<p>Erith, Census 2001 (estimate - Lower Layer Super Output Areas) Total dwellings: 5,209 Vacant dwellings: 146 (2.8%)</p>				<p>Bexley 2007 Total dwellings: 94,021 Vacant dwellings: 2,366 2.5% Bexley, 2005 Total Vacant dwellings: 2,257 Vacant as % of total: 2.4% Bexley, 2004 Total dwellings: 93,404 Vacant dwellings: 1,797 (1.9%) Bexley, 2003 Total vacant dwellings: 2,042 Vacant as a % of total dwellings: 2.2% Bexley, 2002 Total vacant dwellings: 1,630 Vacant as a % of total dwellings: 1.8% Bexley, Census 2001 Total dwellings: 91,590 Vacant dwellings: 2,139 (2.3%)</p>		<p>vacancy rate increased in 2005 from 2004, and has remained steady to 2008</p> <p>Developing appropriate housing is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>type (KS16)</p>
<p>Vacant and derelict land and buildings</p>	<p>Bexley 2008 Total area: 46 hectares</p> <p>Bexley, 1993 Total area: 41 hectares</p>	<p>Comparators 2007 Greenwich Total Area 155 Hectares</p> <p>Bromley Total area: 9 Hectares Harrow total area: 43 Hectares</p> <p>London, 1993 Total area: 1388 hectares</p> <p>Comparators, 1993 Harrow: Total area 0.1 hectares Hillingdon: Total area 154.6 hectares</p>			<p>Bexley 2007 Total area: 35 hectares Bexley 2006 Total area: 35 Hectares Bexley 2005 Total area : 46 Hectares Bexley 2004 Total Area: 46 Hectares Bexley 2003 Total area: 46 Hectares The total area of derelict land in Bexley fell to 35 hectares in 2006 and has remained the same up to 2007 as large developments have come forward.</p>	<p>Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Communities and local government – Previously developed land that may be available for development: England 2007</p> <p>Derelict land information accessed from London Health Observatory</p>	

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Number of section 106 agreements seeking improvements to open spaces for major developments	Bexley 2008/09 10 Planning obligations secured for Open Space out of 18 developments		Numbers of direct payment obligations per authority in England and Wales: Open Space 2005/06: 12.5 2003/04: 11.1 Open Space and the environment 2005/06 Number of obligations: 1034		No Comparable data.	Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue	Annual Monitoring report 2008/09 Communities and Local Government statistics
Percentage of previously developed land which has been vacant for more than five years	NI 170 Bexley 2008 0.66%	NI10 London average 2008 0.13%	NI 170 national average 2008 1.56%				National Indicator 170
LAND WATER AND SOIL							
Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Landscape , soil and water							
Sustainability Objective: To improve land, soil and water quality and the sustainable use of these resources							
<i>Local ecology can be enhanced through the more efficient use of land, and there are indications that Bexley is taking advantage of available opportunities. In 2009/10, all new homes were built on previously developed land, meaning new residential development has not infringed further into green infrastructure. Further, housing densities are being maintained at higher levels, with the majority of new development being built at greater than 50 dwellings per hectare. There is potential for further land use efficiencies , including the sensitively managed transfer of unused employment land to other forms of development, including residential. Like many areas of England, Bexley has a legacy of industrial activity that may have left a number of sites containing elevated levels of potentially harmful materials and compounds. In certain circumstances these pollutants may present a significant risk of causing harm to people or the environment. In 2006/07, there were 400 'sites of potential concern' with respect to land contamination in the borough. The Environment Agency routinely monitors water quality. In 2000, 100% of rivers and canals in Bexley were rated as good or fair quality in biological and chemical assessment. The River Cray is one of London's best rivers in terms of water quality and relatively naturally graded profile. The area surrounding the river boasts high levels of amenity parkland of low wildlife interest, but the marshy meadows adjacent to the river are of high species diversity, with several uncommon plants. The area also supports a diverse wildlife.</i>							
Percentage of new development (other than dwellings) built on previously developed land	Bexley, 2008/09 91.4% Erith, 2005/06 100% On priority sites - Erith Quarry & Erith Western Gateway: 0% Erith, 2005/06 0%			Bexley Unitary Development Plan & Annual Monitoring Report (L02) Target: 60% of other developments on previously developed land.	Bexley, 2004-2009 2008/09 91.4% 2007/08 100% 2006/07: 100% 2005/06: 94% 2004/05: 98% Target exceeded for years between 2004/05 and 2008/09.	Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 – 2004/05

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	Bexley, 2008/09 100% Erith Erith, 2005/06 100%	London 2008 94% of dwellings on previously developed Land. London 2007 95% of dwellings on previously developed land. London 2006 93% of dwellings on previously developed land	England 2008 79% of dwellings (incl conversions) were built on previously developed land. England 2007 77% of dwellings (incl conversions) were built on previously developed land. England 2006 73% of dwellings were built on previously developed land.	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan Targets Target: Minimum 60% of new housing to be built on brownfield land. Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2005/06: 99% 2006/07: 96% 2007/08: 96% 2008/09: 97% 2009/10: 98%	Bexley, 2001-2007 2001/02: 97% 2002/03: 100% 2003/04: 100% 2004/05: 95% 2005/06: 100% 2006/07: 84.8% 2007/08: 81% 2008/09: 100% Rank in London 2003/04: 1 2005/06: 1 Exceeding national targets.	The low percentage for 2006/07 is mainly due to the dwellings being completed at North Cray School and Carlton Road Playing Field both of which are on open space rather than previously developed land. Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Strategic Planning & Development Bexley Best Value Performance Plan 2007/08 – BV106 CPA – Quarterly data Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 – 2004/05
Percentage of new development (other than dwellings) built on greenfield land	Bexley, 2008/09 8.6%				Bexley, 2004-2009 2004/05: 2% 2005/06: 6% 2006/07: 0% 2007/08 0% 2008/09 8.6% Predicted future baseline Uncertain.	Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 - 2004/05
Inappropriate development in metropolitan green belt and metropolitan open land	Bexley 2008/09 3 Approvals for 'inappropriate' development.			LB Bexley Annual Monitoring Local Output Indicator 10 identifies a target of less than 5% of relevant applications approved by the local authority.	Bexley 2007/08 3 Approvals for 'inappropriate' development. Bexley, 2006/07 No approvals for inappropriate development in Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land made.	Predicted future baseline Uncertain; strategic targets for current year not met, but approvals are carefully considered in view of local context. Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 2007/08 2006/07 2005/06

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
					<p>Bexley, 2004/05-2005/06 2004/05: 8.5% 2005/06: 9.8%</p> <p>In 2005/06, 9.8% represented an increase of 1.3% from the previous year.</p> <p>Occurrences were minor in nature, and evaluated carefully to ensure development did not impact on openness of the areas.</p> <p>The Council has received 16 applications in 5 years, showing the robustness of the existing planning policies.</p>	Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	
Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as a percentage of all 'sites of potential concern'	Bexley, 2006/07 39%			<p>Bexley Best Value Performance Plan Targets 2005/06: N/A 2006/07: 6% 2007/08: 42% 2008/09: 45% 2009/10: 48%</p>	<p>Bexley, 2005 - 2007 2005/06: 3% 2006/07: 39%</p> <p>Rank in London 2005/06: 24</p> <p>Predicted future baseline Expect more detailed site information to be made available.</p>	Additional resources were used to carry out risk assessments of the known sites that resulted in a significant improvement in performance in 2006/07.	<p>Bexley Best Value Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV216b (also 2006/07)</p> <p>Bexley Performance Indicator L ERS11 (BV216(b))</p>
Derelict land and buildings suitable for housing	Bexley 2008 20 Hectares	London, 2008 70 hectares	England 2008 5,040 hectares		<p>Bexley 2004: 20 2005: 10 2006: 10 2007: 10</p> <p>Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.</p>	Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	<p>National Statistics – Land Use Statistics</p> <p>Communities and local Government website.</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Land that is unused or could be available for redevelopment suitable for housing	Bexley 2008 30 Hectares	London, 2008 2,530	England 28,800		Bexley 2004: 30 2005: 20 2006: 20 2007: 20 Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	National Statistics – Land Use Statistics
Water consumption per head	Bexley, 2004/05 164 litres/head/day (estimate) Based on Thames Water Bexley estimate provided: Residential water use = 35 megalitres/day Non residential water use = 15 megalitres/day Supply pipe leakage = 6 megalitres/day Total water delivered = 57 megalitres/day (sum of the above) Bexley population estimate 219,500 (2004)	London The 5 year average (2004/05 to 2008/09) water use in London is 161 litres per person per day Thames Water region, 2004/05 Measured households: 153 litres/head/day Unmeasured households: 161 litres/head/day Average estimate of household consumption: 159 litres/head/day	England the 5 year average (2004/05 to 2008/09) in England is 158.4 litres per person per day. National, 2004/05 Measured households: 139 litres/head/day Unmeasured households: 150 litres/head/day Average estimate of household consumption: 154 litres/head/day		Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Estimated water consumption per head for Bexley is greater than Thames Water region and National averages.	Thames Water Environment Agency Bexley borough: Environmental summary
Percentage of River Cray, River Shuttle and River Thames assessed as being of good or fair biological and chemical quality	Bexley 2008/09 As of 2008/09 the Water framework Directive. River Cray Ecological status – Moderate River Shuttle Ecological status – Poor. Bexley, 2004-2006 The Environment Agency routinely monitors the chemical and biological water quality of the Rivers Cray and Shuttle. Chemical and biological water quality of these rivers			European Union The Water Framework Directive requires all inland and coastal waters to reach 'good status' by 2015.		The Environment Agency also identifies 4 rivers and 7 groundwaters within or around the Borough, which are at risk of failing to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive. Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue	Environment Agency

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
	have been assessed very good to fair between 2004-2006. Bexley 2000 100% of rivers and canals in Bexley are rated as good or fair quality in biological and chemical assessment in 2000.						
Ecological status of rivers in Bexley	River Shuttle Jan 2010 Poor River Cray Jan 2010 Moderate			European Union The Water Framework Directive requires all inland and coastal waters to reach 'good status' by 2027		Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue	Supporting information, Water framework directive – Surface water bodies.
Percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality	Bexley, 2005 65.9%			European Union The Water Framework Directive requires all inland and coastal waters to reach 'good status' by 2027	Bexley, 2000-2005 2005: 65.9% 2004: 65.9% 2003: 65.9% 2002: 65.9% 2001: 65.9% 2000: 65.9%	Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue	Environment Agency via Audit Commission area profiles http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/
Percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality	Bexley, 2005 65.9%		England: % of total river length that is of 'good quality' 2009 – 80% 2008 – 78.5% 2007 – 76.1%	European Union The Water Framework Directive requires all inland and coastal waters to reach 'good status' by 2027.	Bexley, 2000-2005 2005: 65.9% 2004: 55.6% 2003: 65.9% 2002: N/A 2001: N/A 2000: 65.9%	Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue	Environment Agency via Audit Commission area profiles http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/
Source protection zones for groundwater abstraction	Refer to strategic flood risk assessment for the London Borough of Bexley						Entec Limited
Rivers Cray and Shuttle assessed as being of good or fair biological	Bexley 2008/09 As of 2008/09 the Water framework Directive. River Cray Ecological					Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue	Environment Agency via Audit Commission area profiles http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
and chemical quality	status – Moderate River Shuttle Ecological status – Poor.						commission.gov.uk/
<p>TRANSPORT Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Material assets Sustainability Objective: To reduce car dependency and encourage sustainable modes of transport</p> <p><i>Bexley's location in south east London, close to the M25, makes it a gateway to the channel ports of Dover, Folkstone and Ramsgate, and the Channel Tunnel via the A2 and A20. There is also relatively quick access to the Dartford River Crossings and to Stansted, Gatwick, Heathrow and London City airports. The Channel tunnel is also located close to the borough, and Crossrail is proposed to terminate at Abbey Wood, at the boundary to the borough. The nearest Thames River crossing is currently the Dartford QEII bridge. There is a total of 512.5km of public highway in Bexley, including 9.8km of dual carriageway roads and 65.8km of London Distributor Roads. Some main traffic routes pass through town centres, residential and conservation areas, resulting in problems associated with congestion and environmental damage. Particular problems existing in Bexley village and Crayford town centre, where London distributor roads pass through the main shopping areas and conservation areas. Bexley also contains the Belvedere Employment Area, the second largest manufacturing area and concentration of industrial activity in London, which generates high traffic volumes, particularly of heavy goods vehicles.</i></p> <p><i>Public transport by rail is provided by overground rail lines. Three east-west railway lines providing services, operated by South Eastern Trains, between Dartford and central London serve the borough. There are no north-south lines. The London Underground does not serve the borough. Buses provide a significant mode of public transport in Bexley, with 35 bus routes. Indicators suggest that car use is particularly notable in Bexley, with the borough averaging 1.1 cars per household in 2001, and the proportion of households without access to a car being greater in London than Bexley. Travel to work as either driver or passenger in a car is higher in Bexley (51%) than in London (36%) and outer London (45%). An analysis of traffic flows on Bexley's traffic census sites has identified that flows in the borough are rising. More sustainable transport modes are required to decrease dependencies on the private car, and to support alternative modes of transport. Mapping and monitoring public transport accessibility will assist in these objectives.</i></p>							
Car ownership	<p>Bexley, Census 2001 24% (no access to a car) 76% (access to a car) 47% (access to 1 car) Total number of cars available in Bexley was 101,302, giving an average of 1.1 cars per household.</p> <p>Erith Erith, Census 2001 - estimate - Lower Layer Super Output Areas 50% of households in the estimated Erith owned 1 car.</p> <p>In 2001 the total number of cars available in the area was 4716 giving an average of 1 car per household.</p> <p>31% of households do not have access to a car.</p>	There is a greater proportion of households that do not have access to a car in London (37%).	There is a greater proportion of households that do not have access to a car nationally (27%) in comparison to Bexley.		<p>Predicted future baseline The percentage of households with access to a car increased from 65% to 76% between 1971 and 2001. This is also likely to continue to increase.</p> <p>New statistics should be available from 2011 census</p>	<p>Car ownership does vary across the borough, particularly in wards within the northern part of the borough, where the percentage of households without a car is as high as 34%.</p> <p>Ensuring adequate access, ease of movement and safety is key to enable more sustainable forms of transport to be used.</p> <p>Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Bexley's Local Implementation Plan</p> <p>Census 2001 – Cars or Vans (UV62)</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle kilometres)	Bexley, 2005 (million vehicle kilometres) 1029		Nationally road traffic by car is steadily rising.		<p>Bexley, 1993-2004 (million vehicle kilometres) 2004: 1031 2003: 1004 2002: 986 2001: 992 2000: 970 1999: 936 1998: 922 1997: 914 1996: 903 1995: 876 1994: 882 1993: 870</p> <p>Traffic levels in the north of the Borough are rising more rapidly than flows in the south, reflecting the faster rate of increase in car ownership in the north.</p> <p>Traffic movements to and from the north of the Borough have increased over recent years, due to regeneration in the Thames Gateway.</p> <p>Predicted future baseline Expect sustained or increased traffic flows in the short-term.</p>	<p>Increases in traffic flows contribute to noise levels, poor air quality, ease of movement and pressure on biodiversity and habitats, which are all key sustainability issues.</p> <p>Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Bexley's Local Implementation Plan</p> <p>Department of Transport via Audit Commission area profiles http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/</p>
Number of commercial and large housing schemes approved exceeding maximum parking standards	Bexley 2008/09 0 (0%)			London Borough of Bexley Annual Monitoring Identifies a target of less than 5% of schemes approved.	<p>Bexley, 2004-2008 2007/08: 0 (0%) 2006/07: 3 (4.8%) 2005/06: 15 (3.3%) 2004/05: 5 (3.8)%</p> <p>Target met for 2004/05, 2005/06 2006/07 and 2007/08</p> <p>Predicted future baseline Expect target to be</p>	<p>In the last two financial years there have been no developments that have exceeded maximum parking standards.</p>	<p>Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report, Local Output Indicator L14</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
					achieved; less than 5% commercial and large housing exceeding parking standards approved.		
Pedestrian travel distance	<p>Bexley, 2008/09 100%</p> <p>Information regarding the indicator has been taken from planning approval information contained within the Planning Department property database. It is assumed that, to comply with the figure, a dwelling must be within 800m of a daily public transport service.</p>				<p>Bexley 2007/08 100% 2006/07 100% 2005/06 97.4% (8 units)</p> <p>Indicator considers the percentage of approved dwellings within 800m of public transport. 2.6% (8 units)</p>	<p>Since 2006/07 the borough has achieved 100% and all new developments have been within 880m from public transport</p> <p>Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2005/06)</p> <p>Bexley Planning Department property database</p>
Mode of travel to work	<p>Bexley, Census 2001 Car or Van: 47% London Underground: 1% Train: 24% Cycle: 1% Bus/Coach: 7% Taxi: 1% Walk: 6% Car or Van Passenger: 4% Motorcycle: 2% Work from Home: 7%</p> <p>Erith Erith, Census 2001 - estimate - Lower Layer Super Output Areas Car or Van: 31% London Underground: 0.6% Train: 15% Cycle: 1% Bus/Coach: 6% Taxi: 0.4% Walk: 4% Car or Van Passenger: 3% Motorcycle: 1%</p>	<p>London, Census 2001 Car or Van: 33% London Underground: 19% Train: 12% Cycle: 2% Bus/Coach: 11% Taxi: 1% Walk: 8% Car or Van Passenger: 3% Motorcycle: 1% Work from Home: 9%</p>			<p>Travel to work by car as either a driver or passenger is significantly higher in Bexley (51%) than London (36%) and Outer London (45%).</p> <p>Of the 42% of residents in London using public transport to get to work, 64% have access to a car.</p> <p>The proportion of Bexley residents who use public transport to go to work (32%) is average for an Outer London Borough despite relatively poor provision. This compares favourably with some other Outer London Boroughs for example, Hounslow (30%), Kingston Upon Thames (30%) and Sutton (26%).</p>	<p>Relatively high use and dependence on the car. It is the main mode of transport used to travel to work.</p> <p>In comparison to some other Outer London Boroughs the use of public transport is favourable, however ensuring adequate access / provision to/of public transport is a key sustainability issue to enable more sustainable forms of transport to be used.</p> <p>Inadequacies in the Borough's public transport services have been a matter of considerable concern for many years.</p>	<p>Bexley's Local Implementation Plan</p> <p>Census 2001 – Method of Travel to Work – Resident Population (UV39)</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
	<p>Work from Home: 4%</p> <p>Of the 32% of residents in Bexley using public transport to get to work, 85% have access to a car.</p> <p>Of the total number of workers in the Borough (103,539), 60% work outside the Borough and of these people the majority (81%) work within other London authority areas</p>					<p>Increasing accessibility is a key sustainability issue</p> <p>Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue</p> <p>Improving air quality is a key sustainability issue</p>	
Distance travelled to work	<p>Bexley, 2001</p> <p>Less than 2 km: 12%</p> <p>Less than 5 km: 29%</p> <p>5-10 km: 17%</p> <p>10-20 km: 30%</p> <p>20-30 km: 8%</p> <p>Erith, 2001</p> <p><i>estimate - Lower Layer Super Output Areas</i></p> <p>Less than 2 km: 13%</p> <p>Less than 5 km: 30%</p> <p>5-10 km: 16%</p> <p>10-20 km: 22%</p> <p>20-30 km: 16%</p>				Predicted future baseline Uncertain.	<p>Increasing accessibility is a key sustainability issue</p> <p>Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Bexley's Local Implementation Plan</p> <p>Census 2001 – Distance Travelled to Work (UV35)</p>
Percentage of Bexley respondents to National Best Value Performance Indicator survey satisfied with local bus service	<p>Bexley, 2006/07</p> <p>63%</p>			<p>Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target:</p> <p>2006/07: 59%</p> <p>2007/08: N/A</p> <p>2008/09: N/A</p> <p>2009/2010: 65%</p>	<p>Bexley</p> <p>2003/04: 54%</p> <p>2005/06: n/a</p> <p>2006/07: 63%</p> <p>Rank in London 2005/06: 28</p>	<p>Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/08 – BV104 (also 2005/06)</p>
Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL)	<p>Bexley, 2006</p> <p>Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) maps.</p>					<p>Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Greater London Authority Transport for London</p> <p>Bexley's Local Implementation Plan</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Length in kilometres of designated walking and cycling route	<p>Bexley, 2009/10 Kilometres of cycle routes: 101</p> <p>This is less than the desired target</p>			<p>Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 76.5 2004/05: 77.2 2005/06: 79.2 2006/07: 100 2007/08: 101 2008/09: 102</p>	<p>Bexley, 2003-2007 Kilometres of cycle routes: 2003/04: 76.4 2004/05: 77.7 2005/06: 101 2006/07: 100</p>	<p>Increasing accessibility is a key sustainability issue Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue</p>	<p>Bexley Performance Plan 2006/07 (also 2005/06) - L TR4</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring statements.</p>
Length of streets with traffic calming in kilometres	<p>Bexley, 2006/07 100 km</p>			<p>Bexley Best Value Performance Plan target: 2005/06: 78 km 2006/07: 100 2007/08: 101 2008/09: 102 2009/10: 102</p>	<p>Bexley 2005-07 2005/06: 76.3 km 2006/07: 100</p> <p>Predicted future baseline Expect gradual increase in km of traffic calming.</p>		<p>Bexley Performance Plan 2006/07 – L TR3</p> <p>Bexley Performance Indicator L ERS28 (L TR5)</p>
Density of new residential development (completions)	<p>Bexley, 2006/07: new builds only, excludes changes of use and conversions Density (dwellings per hectare) Less than 30: 17 (6%) Between 30-50: 63 (22%) Greater than 50: 202 (72%)</p> <p>Total: 282 (100%)</p> <p>2004/05: new builds Less than 30: 0 (0%) Between 30-50: 0 (0%) Greater than 50: 52 (100%)</p> <p>Erith Erith, 2005/06 Density (dwellings per hectare) Less than 30: 3 (11%) 30-50: 0 (0%) Greater than 50: 25 (89%)</p>				<p>Bexley, 2004/05-2005/06 Density (dwellings per hectare) 2004/05: Less than 30: 5 (2.5%) Between 30-50: 39 (19.5%) Greater than 50: 157 (78%) 2005/06: Less than 30: 7 (4%) Between 30-50: 3 (2%) Greater than 50: 156 (94%)</p> <p>Densities of greater than 50 dwellings per hectare increased by 16% between 2004/05 and 2005/06.</p>	<p>Higher density development, if situated appropriately, may assist in promoting more sustainable forms of transport.</p>	<p>Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Department</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Percentage change in the number of people killed or seriously injured on the borough's roads compared to the previous year	Bexley 2009/10 7%				Bexley 2008/09 4.50%		Bexley Performance Indicator NI47 Quarterly monitoring statement
Percentage change in the number of children killed or seriously injured on the borough's roads compared to the previous year	Bexley 2009/10 -17.40%				Bexley 2008/09 -13.60	To reach the 2010 target of a 50% decrease in child KSI casualties compared to the 1994/98 average the borough aimed to have no more than 13 child KSI casualties during the 2009 calendar year. There were actually 14 child KSIs in this year so the target has been missed.	Bexley Performance Indicator NI48 Quarterly monitoring statement
Percentage of working age people with access to employment by public transport	Bexley 2009/10 Overall proportion of children travelling to school by car: 28.31% Ages 5 – 10 Car – 36.03% Car share – 3.76% Public transport – 4.23% Walking – 53.86% Cycling – 0.59% Other means – 1.53% Ages 11 – 16 Car – 16.57% Car Share – 1.57% Public transport – 44.57% Walking – 30.18% Cycling – 3.07% Other means – 4.06%					Increasing accessibility is a key sustainability issue Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Performance Indicator NI198

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Percentage of school aged children in full time education travelling to school by their usual mode of transport (cars, car share, public transport, walking, cycling, other)	<p>Bexley 2009/10 Overall proportion of children travelling to school by car: 28.31%</p> <p>Ages 5 – 10 Car – 36.03% Car share – 3.76% Public transport – 4.23% Walking – 53.86% Cycling – 0.59% Other means – 1.53%</p> <p>Ages 11 – 16 Car – 16.57% Car Share – 1.57% Public transport – 44.57% Walking – 30.18% Cycling – 3.07% Other means – 4.06%</p>					Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Performance Indicator NI198
Percentage of schools with School Travel Plans	<p>Bexley 2009/10</p> <p>94%</p>						<p>Bexley Performance Indicator L ERS26 (L TR3)</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring statement LPI034</p>
Length of designated cycle route in kilometres	<p>Bexley 2009/10</p> <p>101km</p>					Improving public and sustainable transport facilities is a key sustainability issue	<p>Bexley Performance Indicator L ERS27 (L TR4)</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring statement LPI035</p>
The percentage of links of footpaths and other rights of way which are signposted where they leave the road	<p>Bexley 2009/10</p> <p>99.80%</p>				<p>Bexley 2008/09</p> <p>100%</p>	Slight decrease in amount of signposted footpaths and rights of way	Bexley Performance Indicator L ERS32 (L TR7)

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
WASTE MANAGEMENT							
Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Material assets							
Sustainability Objective: To minimise the production of waste and promote sustainable waste management							
<i>Bexley residents and households have achieved significant benchmarks in terms of waste management, and the borough ranks as one of the top examples in the London region for recycling. In 2008/09, the borough was London's highest performing boroughs for waste recycling and composting. It also sent 50.65% of household waste arisings for re-use, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion in 2008/09, well above the London average of 29.28% and the national average of 34.34%. Despite improving recycling levels and household diligence in waste management, data trends indicate that the waste collected per head of population is gradually increasing. As a consequence, reducing waste in line with the waste management hierarchy continues to be a key sustainability issue.</i>							
Comparison of the management of household, commercial and municipal waste	Bexley 2008/09 municipal waste total 127,307 tonnes: Recycled / composted (45%) 57,597 tonnes Landfill 43% 55,025 tonnes Incinerated 12% 14,715 tonnes	Bexley remains London's top performing borough for waste recycling and composting		Bexley Best Value Performance Plan household waste recycling target 2005/06: 17.50% 2006/07: 21.75% 2007/08: 22.25% 2008/09: 22.50% 2009/10: 22.75% Bexley Best Value Performance Plan household waste composting target 2005/06: 20% 2006/07: 18% 2007/08: 19% 2008/09: 20% 2009/10: 21% Bexley Best Value Performance Plan household waste recovery target 2004/05: 6.6% 2005/06: 13% 2006/07: 14% 2007/08: 18.2% 2008/09: 18.2% 2009/10: 18.2% Bexley Best Value Performance Plan household waste landfill target 2005/06: 49.50% 2007/08: 40.55% 2008/09: 39.30%	Bexley 2007/08 Municipal waste total 135,203 tonnes Recycled / composted: 37% 49,841 tonnes Landfill: 46% 61,862 tonnes Incinerated: 17% 23,500 tonnes Bexley, 2006/07 Household waste: Recycled (22.3%) or composed (17.7%): 40% Incinerated: 21.9% Landfill: 38.1% Commercial waste: Recycled (13%) or composed (2%): 15% Incinerated: 15% Landfill: 70% Municipal waste: Recycled (21%) or composed (15%): 36% Incinerated: 20% Landfill: 44% Bexley, 2005/06 Household waste: Recycled (21.5%) or composed (16.2%): 37.7% Incinerated: 10.3% Landfill: 52% Commercial waste: Recycled or composed: 16.03% Incinerated: 5.11% Landfill: 78.86%	Managing waste is a key sustainability issue	Annual Monitoring Report Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV82b (i) (also 2006/07) Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV82d (i) (also 2006/07) Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV 82(ai) (also 2006/07) Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV 82(bi) (also 2006/07) Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV82c (i) (also 2006/07) Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV 82 (di) (also 2006/07)

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
				2009/10: 37.05%	<p>Municipal waste: Recycled or composed: 33.34% Incinerated: 9.22% Landfill: 57.43%</p> <p>Bexley, 2004/05 Household waste: Recycled (18.5%) or composed (11.9%): 30.5% Incinerated: 8.2% Landfill: 61.3%</p> <p>Commercial waste: Recycled or composed: 16.4% Incinerated: 4.2% Landfill: 79.4%</p> <p>Municipal waste: Recycled or composed: 27.7% Incinerated: 7.5% Landfill: 64.8%</p>		
Amount of waste collected by type (tonnes)	<p>Bexley 2008/09 Municipal 127,307 Household 104,159 Commercial 23,148</p>				<p>Bexley 2007/08 Municipal 135,203 Household 110,747 Commercial 24,455</p> <p>Bexley, 2006/07 Municipal: 136,570 Household: 112,036 Commercial: 26,534</p> <p>Bexley, 2004-2006 2005/06: Municipal: 136,356 Household: 108,783 Commercial: 27,573 2004/05: Municipal: 134,554 Household: 108,400 Commercial: 26,154</p>	Managing waste is a key sustainability issue	Annual Monitoring Report
Number of kilograms of waste collected per head of population	<p>Bexley 2008 Q1-Q3 407kg</p> <p>Bexley 2007/08 658kg</p>	<p>London, 2003/04 481kg</p> <p>In 2003/04 Bexley had a higher</p>		<p>Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 496kg 2004/05: 512kg</p>	<p>Bexley, 2001-2006 2001/02: 483kg 2002/03: 502kg 2003/04: 488kg 2004/05: 494kg</p>	Managing waste is a key sustainability issue	<p>Bexley Best Value Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV84a (also 2006/07)</p> <p>Bexley Performance</p>

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
		number of kilograms of waste collected per head of the population than London.		2005/06: 510kg 2006/07: 519kg 2007/08: 508kg 2008/09: 515kg 2009/10: 522kg	2005/06: 497kg 2006/07: 503kg Rank in London: 2003/04: 25 2004/05: 29 2005/06: 29 Actual waste generated has been below target since 2003/04 although the trend is still upwards.		Indicator SA15/4 – Quarterly Data
Percentage of residential population in the authority area service by kerbside collection of recyclables	Bexley, 2006/07 96%			Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 96% 2004/05: 99.9% 2005/06: 97% 2006/07: 97.5% 2007/08: 97.5% 2008/09: 97.5% 2009/10: 98%	Bexley, 2003-2007 2003/04: 86% 2004/05: 96% 2005/06: 96% 2006/07: 96% Rank in London: 2003/04: 7 2004/05: 11 2005/06: 15 Did not achieve 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 targets.	Managing waste is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 – BV91a (also 2006/07)
Percentage of residential population in the authority area served by kerbside collection of at least two recyclables	Bexley, 2006/07 96%			Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan Target: 2005/06: 97% 2006/07: 97% 2007/08: 97% 2008/09: 98%	Bexley, 2004-2007 2004/05: 96% 2005/06: 96% 2006/07: 96% Rank in London: 2005/06: 13	Managing waste is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 – BV91b (also 2006/07)
Recycling sites	Bexley, 2005/06 63 mini recycling sites			London Plan - target: 80% re-use of construction and demolition waste		Managing waste is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Recycling & Waste Management Team
Recycling facilities for flats	Bexley 2005/06 15,000 flats in the					Managing waste is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Recycling & Waste Management Team

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Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
	Borough. 74% have recycling facilities.						
Percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent for re-use, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion	Bexley 2007/08: 42% 2008/09: 50.65%	National Indicator London average 2008/09 29.28%	National indicator national average 2008/09 34.34%				Bexley Performance Indicator NI192 LAA(S) – Quarterly data
Percentage of land and highways that have unacceptable levels of litter	Bexley 2008/09 5%	London Average 2008/09 10%	National indicator national average 2008/09 5%		Bexley 2007/08 16%		Bexley Performance Indicator NI195a – Quarterly data
Percentage of land and highways that have unacceptable levels of detritus	Bexley 2008/09 13%	London Average 2008/09 18%	National indicator national average 2008/09 12%		Bexley 2007/08 28%		Bexley Performance Indicator NI195b – Quarterly data
Percentage of land and highways that have unacceptable levels of fly-posting	Bexley 2008/09 1%	2008/09 Greenwich – 1% Gravesham – 0% London average 2%	National average 2008/09 1%				Bexley Performance Indicator NI195d
Cumulative number of compost bins that have been sold to residents	Bexley 2008/09 20,779				Bexley 2008, Q1 – Q3 20,382 Bexley 2007/08 17,959		Bexley Performance Indicator L ERS5 (L EN5) – Quarterly data
The proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined	Bexley 2008/09 13%				Bexley 2008, Q1 – Q3 22 Bexley 2007/08 19		Bexley Performance Indicator L ERS6 (BV199(a)) LAA-S&CS5a – Quarterly data

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
deposits of litter and detritus that falls below an acceptable level							
Percentage of residents satisfied with waste collection services overall	Bexley 2008/09 61%				Bexley 2008, Q1 – Q3 2.5% Bexley 2007/08 5%		Bexley Performance Indicator L ERS78 (BV90a) – Quarterly data
Percentage of residents satisfied with recycling services overall	Bexley 2008/09 70%				Bexley 2008, Q1 – Q3 98.7% Bexley 2007/08 98%		Bexley Performance Indicator L ERS (BV90b)
SPATIAL EFFICIENCY							
Strategic Environmental Assessment Topic: Population and human health, Material assets, Landscape and townscape							
Sustainability Objective: To Increase the efficiency of land use and the utilisation of existing infrastructure within its capacity							
<p><i>Spatial efficiency seeks to increase the efficiency of land use and the utilisation of existing infrastructure within its capacity. It seeks to ensure that the most efficient and sustainable use is made of existing land and infrastructure, before additional or new provision is made for new development. Efficient and sustainable use of existing land and infrastructure resources is a key sustainability issue, particularly to ensure compact and effective cities and resource distribution.</i></p> <p><i>A key way of achieving this is through ensuring that new development utilises existing brownfield land resources as much as possible, rather than utilising Greenfield resources, which reduce the quantity and quality of scarce countryside resources and create demand for new infrastructure when there may be capacity within existing infrastructure provision. In Bexley, there is a good record of new development taking place on previously developed land, and in 2008/09, 100% of new development was on previously developed land. Within the borough, there is existing derelict land available for housing or land that is unused and could be available for development that is suitable for housing, which should see a trend of re-use of land being the preferred option for accommodating new development.</i></p> <p><i>Another method of ensuring efficient resource use is through the density of new residential developments. Bexley still retains a relatively low density of development, reflective of historic patterns of development, which have primarily seen the construction of detached and semi-detached dwellings as the primary development form. This trend will possibly change over time however, as the borough seeks to accommodate demand for new homes in a sustainable manner.</i></p> <p><i>The distribution of existing infrastructure has been mapped across six geographic regions in the borough. The information relevant to Erith is attached to this baseline.</i></p>							
Percentage of new development (other than new dwellings) built on Greenfield land	Bexley, 2008/09 8.6%				Bexley, 2004-2009 2004/05: 2% 2005/06: 6% 2006/07: 0% 2007/08 0% 2008/09 8.6% Predicted future baseline Uncertain	Protecting biodiversity, improving access to open space and nature is a key sustainability issue Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 - 2004/05
Percentage of new developments (other than	Bexley, 2008/09 91.4% Erith, 2005/06			Bexley Unitary Development Plan & Annual Monitoring Report	Bexley, 2004-2009 2008/09 91.4% 2007/08 100% 2006/07: 100%	Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Bexley Council Unitary

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
dwelling(s) built on previously developed land	100% On priority sites - Erith Quarry & Erith Western Gateway: 0% Erith Erith, 2005/06 -0%			(L02) Target: 60% of other developments on previously developed land.	2005/06: 94% 2004/05: 98% Target exceeded for years between 2004/05 and 2008/09.		Development Plan 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 – 2004/05
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	Bexley, 2008/09 100% Erith Erith, 2005/06 100%	London 2008 94% of dwellings on previously developed Land. London 2007 95% of dwellings on previously developed land. London 2006 93% of dwellings on previously developed land	England 2008 79% of dwellings (incl conversions) were built on previously developed land. England 2007 77% of dwellings (incl conversions) were built on previously developed land. England 2006 73% of dwellings were built on previously developed land.	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan Targets Target: Minimum 60% of new housing to be built on brownfield land. Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2005/06: 99% 2006/07: 96% 2007/08: 96% 2008/09: 97% 2009/10: 98%	Bexley, 2001-2007 2001/02: 97% 2002/03: 100% 2003/04: 100% 2004/05: 95% 2005/06: 100% 2006/07: 84.8% 2007/08: 81% 2008/09: 100% Rank in London 2003/04: 1 2005/06: 1 Exceeding national targets.	The low percentage for 2006/07 is mainly due to the dwellings being completed at North Cray School and Carlton Road Playing Field both of which are on open space rather than previously developed land. Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	Bexley Council Strategic Planning & Development Bexley Best Value Performance Plan 2007/08 – BV106 CPA – Quarterly data Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 – 2004/05
Derelict land and buildings suitable for housing	Bexley 2008 20 Hectares	London, 2008 70 hectares	England 2008 5,040 hectares		Bexley 2004: 20 2005: 10 2006: 10 2007: 10 Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	National Statistics – Land Use Statistics Communities and local Government website.
Land that is unused or could be available for development, suitable for housing	Bexley 2008 30 Hectares	London, 2008 2,530	England 28,800		Bexley 2004: 30 2005: 20 2006: 20 2007: 20 Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Development and renewal is a key sustainability issue	National Statistics – Land Use Statistics

Appendix C: Environmental baseline data for the London Borough of Bexley

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Density of new residential development (completions)	<p>Bexley, 2006/07: new builds only, excludes changes of use and conversions Density (dwellings per hectare) Less than 30: 17 (6%) Between 30-50: 63 (22%) Greater than 50: 202 (72%)</p> <p>Total: 282 (100%)</p> <p>2004/05: new builds Less than 30: 0 (0%) Between 30-50: 0 (0%) Greater than 50: 52 (100%)</p> <p>Erith, 2005/06 Density (dwellings per hectare) Less than 30: 3 (11%) 30-50: 0 (0%) Greater than 50: 25 (89%)</p>				<p>Bexley, 2004/05-2005/06 Density (dwellings per hectare) 2004/05: Less than 30: 5 (2.5%) Between 30-50: 39 (19.5%) Greater than 50: 157 (78%) 2005/06: Less than 30: 7 (4%) Between 30-50: 3 (2%) Greater than 50: 156 (94%)</p> <p>Densities of greater than 50 dwellings per hectare increased by 16% between 2004/05 and 2005/06.</p>	Higher density development, if situated appropriately, may assist in promoting more sustainable forms of transport.	Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Department
Infrastructure distribution by geographic region	Refer to map of Erith Geographic Region attached overleaf						Strategic Planning and Development

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