

Eltham and Shooters Hill Better Together group discussion summary - Resident input into the Royal Borough's response to the Mayor of London's draft London Environment Strategy – 23 October 2017

Residents participated in themed discussions to consider the scope and impact of the Mayor of London's draft 'London Environment Strategy'. Each discussion group mirrored a theme within the strategy to consider a topic in some detail. The themes included air quality, ambient noise, waste, climate change mitigation and adaptation and green infrastructure.

The table below is a summary of residents comments incorporated into the Royal Borough's response to the Mayor of London's draft London Environment Strategy.

Group discussion theme	Group concerns	Group suggestions to help
Air Quality	Residents felt 2050 was not ambitious enough and the target date should be much sooner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with Public Health, GPs, CCGs to assess and distribute better information on health effects of air quality 2. Greater emphasis on active travel
	Concerned about the lack of Officers managing air quality in the Borough	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resident's believe the Royal Borough should employ more air quality officers and be more proactive
	Residents were concerned about major pollution sources in particular the proposed cruise terminal (and resulting transport sources) and Blackwell tunnel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residents wanted onshore power 2. Residents wanted the overriding aim to be an ethical position to not make the situation worse 3. Residents believe the Royal Borough should act more subversive and enact the will of the residents 4. Residents wanted better, less polluting and less congesting options for transporting tourists from the terminal to Greenwich and beyond
	Pollution and impact of existing river transport options is a concern	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Mayor and RBG should review options; non-diesel derived
	Lack of access to active travel options and infrastructure and cars parking in cycle paths	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enforcement against problem motorists and/or improving infrastructure (i.e. physically segregated lanes) 2. Residents said they'd be more inclined to work if cars were kept well clear of pavements

	Poor air quality around schools is a major issue	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schools need to continue working with parents and children to promote walking to school via clean air routes 2. Roads outside of schools could be pedestrianised with teachers and other volunteers helping meet children in 3. Areas of the community could start 'walking buses' to school
Ambient Noise	Rules concerning ambient noise are regularly broken, particularly by construction (noise after permitted hours on a weekend, or vehicles arriving early and not being challenged), but culprits act with impunity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the Royal Borough's powers to take effective preventative and enforcement action against ambient noise
	Rules shouldn't be inflexible, particularly as technology and attitudes change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When planning new developments, The Mayor should be realistic in terms of how quickly people's attitudes will change and consider appropriate levels of residential parking to schemes. Residents suggested that perhaps there could be set conditions for parking which include schemes like car clubs using electric cars so that people would have access to a car if required
	Noisy motor vehicles regularly cited	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion to electric vehicles should be encouraged further
	Areas of respite from noise could be improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generally residents highly valued the green nature of the local area. 2. Residents felt that parks were important – they provide space in which the community can meet, enjoy green space and take part in cultural activities 3. The facilities in the parks; toilets, play areas, cycle parking etc. ought to be improved 4. Small green spaces needed to be better maintained so that local people can use them. More pocket parks should be encouraged 5. Staggered seating was required in green spaces to provide resting spots

		<p>for residents with mobility issues to get out and enjoy the peaceful environment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Residents felt that more allotments spaces could be enabled through the Mayor of London to create spaces which provided tranquil environments along with community gardens. The creation of additional allotments and community gardens could provide cross generation participation across the community
	Traffic contributes significantly to ambient noise levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved and cheaper public transport – examples of cost of rail services being too high and the service not being reliable Promotion of localism – providing better local services and events so that people don't need to travel far to get what they need.
	Lack of access of safe play areas and activities means young children play in the street	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing access and appropriate facilities would reduce noise, but it is also recognised that safer streets in which children can play is a benefit of reduce traffic, noise and improvements in the built environment/streetscape
	Noise from low-flying planes across Eltham/Mottingham out of City and Heathrow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No suggested action
	Noise sources from commercial or community buildings cited a problem source. i.e. new late licence at the new Eltham Cinema development or celebrations in a community hall like Progress hall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No suggested action
	Noise from vehicles going over speed humps especially commercial vehicles with items in the back, but not exclusively, cited as a problem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No suggested action
	Properties within conservation areas are often at a disadvantage in terms of obtaining planning permission for improved noise cancelling windows and when permission is granted the cost of replacement was a serious	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidise older housing stock improvements; dual benefit: supports energy efficiency and noise mitigation.

	consideration.	
Waste	Unsure of what is recyclable	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better communication using all formats, not just online or local paper. 2. More information about the cost implications about contaminating recycling; 3. Better information regarding commonly used packaging i.e. Microwavable meals.
	Need to reduce waste, such as from single use packaging e.g. coffee cups.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement a refund scheme for cans and bottles where a levy can be refunded when the items are returned; 2. Promote multi-use coffee cups/discourage single use coffee cups using a financial incentive; 3. Encourage companies to use less packaging; 4. Promote behaviour change where people are encouraged to sit and enjoy a coffee and not drink while commuting.
	Disposal of hazardous waste, such as paint, is difficult.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Streamline the collection of paint or provide drop off points from which City of London can then pick the paint up from.
	Recycling at older communal blocks is difficult.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide grants or support for Local Authorities to retrofit older communal properties to enable better recycling/less contamination of recycling.
	Better education of people about the impacts and cost of littering and their waste collection.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better education of young people in schools to deter littering; 2. More road shows and events to discourage littering/promote recycling; 3. Easier identification of recycling bins and better design to enable cans/bottles only.
Climate Change mitigation and	Achieving 'zero carbon' will require significant changes in people's behaviour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating alternative choices for people to accelerate positive behaviour change, for example; more efficient and cheaper public transport.

adaptation	We do not currently have the technology to become zero carbon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase investment in renewable infrastructure, such as electric vehicle charging points and heat pumps; 2. Promote research and development in new clean technologies.
	Most of our existing infrastructure is not designed for climate change adaptation and is particularly prone to flooding.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New collaborative and local solutions are needed to solve flooding issues – increasing soak-away and changing people’s attitudes and behaviours towards drains and sewerage. 2. Increase tree cover and green space to improve drainage. 3. Encourage rainwater recycling and investigate inter-seasonal storage.
	It's expensive for people to improve the energy efficiency of their homes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grants & subsidies should be available to implement energy efficiency improvements. 2. Solar panels should be specified on all public buildings and new build developments. 3. Battery storage should be expanded to increase useful life of old car batteries and increase efficiency of PV. 4. Higher standards for new buildings are required. 5. Information should be simplified and provided by reliable sources.
Green Infrastructure	Reduced quality of green space e.g. weeds, flower beds not in good condition, poor maintenance regimes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More resources to support park staff and department; 2. Better trained park and maintenance staff; 3. Better maintenance contracts - Contractors to undertake works that best suit the needs of the green infrastructure and not just their own timetable.

<p>Make parks feel safer and more inviting.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide greater presence in parks of park staff; 2. Provide toilet facilities that are maintained and preferably staffed; 3. Provide tea and coffee facilities. 4. Encourage the use of parks by school groups and local communities - this could include adoption by groups or provision for allotments.
<p>Improve the wildlife value of green infrastructure.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide access to ecologists by Local Authorities to help improve their maintenance regimes, their planting choices, to develop wildlife features and to provide advice to developers and residents on the best features for the local area; 2. Support Local Authorities and residents to install wildlife features.
<p>Greater oversight of developments to ensure wildlife features are protected, enhanced and maintained.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be more prescriptive to developers on the amount and type of wildlife features that need to be included and the maintenance required to produce the greatest value from the included wildlife features; 2. Ensure that habitat loss is minimised by developments.
<p>Use green infrastructure to improve the walkability of our streets.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a London wide Green Chain Walk and better connectivity of green spaces; 2. Provide flowers and greenery to unpleasant traffic intersections and roads; 3. Facilitate residents who would like to green their streets and/or communal areas.