

Section 3

Supporting Information

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A King's Road Pub - The Chelsea Potter



Chapter 40

Housing Trajectory and Supporting Information

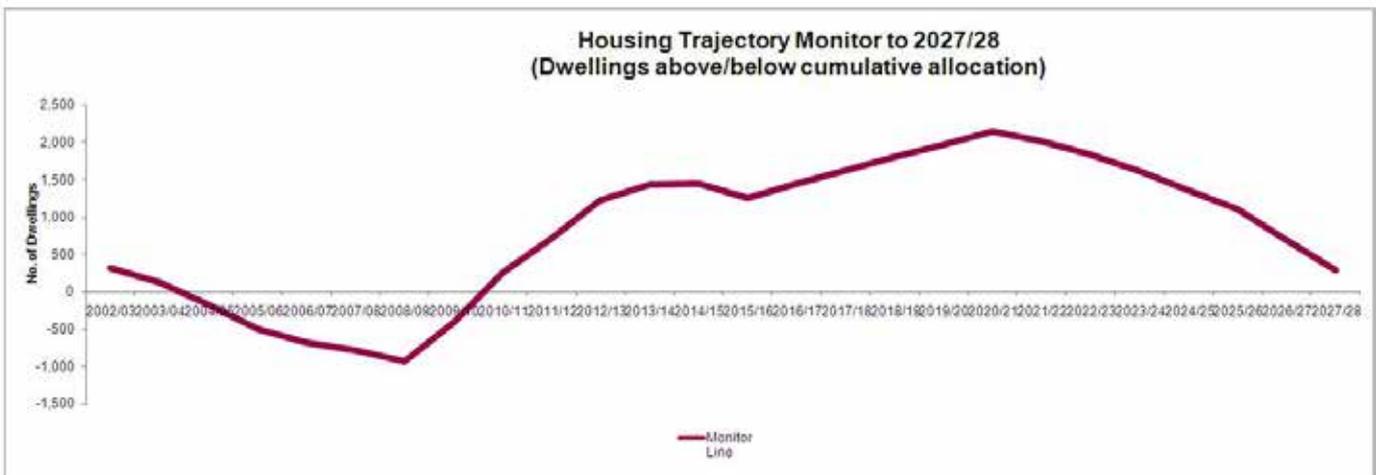
40.1 Appendix 1 - Housing Trajectory

40.1.1 The Council's housing target is 1,400 net additional units (350 units per annum) to be provided from 2007/8 until the London Plan is replaced. This is estimated to be in 2010/2011. From 2011/2012 the Council is planning to make provision for a minimum of 600 net additional dwellings per year. The housing target has varied over the trajectory period as shown by the green 'target' line in the trajectory graph.

40.1.2 The orange requirement line on the graph 'Housing Trajectory to 2027/28' shows the outstanding annual requirement for dwellings when judged against the target. This is based on a calculation of the number of dwellings needed at any point in time in order to meet the targets set over the whole period of the chart and is based on anticipated future developments. The target, in turn, affects the path of the orange line shown on

this graph below. A lower target means that the overall dwelling requirement is met earlier. In this case the shortfall in completions over the recent past from 2004 to 2007 has ensured that the annual requirement being the outstanding need for more dwellings in each year remains positive until 2026/27 almost at the end of the trajectory period. The orange line remains above the year axis for longer becoming negative and dipping below the line only when the cumulative target for the period has been met. This shows that the target should be met by 2026/27.

40.1.3 The figures shown for the number of future dwelling completions allow for anticipated fallout when planning permissions either lapse or are superseded. In addition, the chart reflects a distribution of development taking place over a few years following the start of construction as well as



a lapse rate of about a quarter. These proportions are based on patterns elsewhere within inner London. The construction progress over time also varies with the size of the development with the large developments taking longer.

40.1.4 The separate ‘Housing Trajectory Monitor to 2027/28’ graph comprises a single line which shows anticipated dwelling performance against target. It represents a comparison between the cumulative total of dwellings completed since the beginning of the plan period and the equivalent cumulative target over the same period. The effect of the early deficit shows clearly in the mid section of the graph only rising at the end of the period when more development is anticipated. The first half of the graph is affected by the early years

resulting from the higher target level followed by a period of catch-up allowed by the lower target level. This is then followed by a slower rise as the anticipated housing supply from the available sites declines.

40.2 Appendix 2 - Further Evidence Affordable Housing Target

40.2.1 Through the London Housing Strategy, the Council has a target to deliver 90 affordable homes per annum until the new London Plan is published (c.2011/2012) and 2,000 affordable homes (200 units per annum) from 2011/2012 until 2021/2022 from all sources, to be provided in the borough.

40.2.2 The affordable housing figure of 200 units per annum was calculated primarily by

Strategic Site	Total Estimated Housing Provision	Affordable Housing Provision (planning permission amount or estimate)
Kensal	2500	1250 (estimate)
Wornington	380 (new units from private sale)	0 (re-provision of existing 538 social rented units)
Land Adjacent to Trellick Tower	60	Uncertain due to the relationship of this site to the refurbishment of Trellick tower, which is largely social rented housing.
North Kensington Sports Centre	No housing is allocated on this site. Some housing may be possible depending on the design of this site.	Unknown.
The former Commonwealth Institute	None/negligible	None/negligible
Warwick Road (separate sites listed below)		
- Charles House	530	63
- Former TA	255	81
- Telephone Exchange	158	59
- Homebase	300	150 (estimate)
- 100 West Cromwell Rd	350	100 (estimate)
Lots Road	420	166
Earl's Court Exhibition Centre	500	250
TOTAL	5453	2119

considering the estimated affordable housing from the site allocations. A number of the schemes shown in the table below have planning permission and therefore assuming these development proposals are implemented, the level of affordable housing to be delivered is known. However, for other sites, estimates have been made broadly based on a 50 per cent target (i.e. Kensal and Homebase). The 50 per cent target, in part, reflects the high level of need for affordable housing in the borough as evidenced within the SHMA. The 50 per cent target is therefore needs-driven. Where a qualifying scheme proposes less than this target, the dynamic viability approach will ensure that the maximum reasonable proportion of affordable housing is secured.

40.2.3 Past trends have indicated a typical overall delivery rate of 25-33 per cent and therefore a target of 200 units out of the proposed 600 (33 per cent) is considered appropriate because it is at the top end of this range. The latter also takes into account the fact that the 600 unit annual housing target (6,000 units over a ten year period) also includes small as well as larger housing schemes, and a proportion of the former will not be required to generate affordable housing. The borough has relatively few ‘major’ housing applications. Previous trends have indicated that around 84 per cent of new homes come from schemes with ten or more units (i.e. where affordable housing would be required). Eighty four per cent of the overall affordable housing figure of 2119 is 1780, which is 30 per cent of the overall housing total shown above. The target is therefore set close to this percentage, because this is considered to be a realistic target figure.

40.2.4 The following table shows the site allocations in the Local Plan:

Table Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea - Borough Housing Trajectory Data to 2027-28

Completions	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Past vacancies returning to use																										
Projected vacancies returning to use																										
Vacancies returned to use																										
Past Minor Windfall Dwellings																										
Projected Minor Windfall dwellings																										
Minor Windfall Dwellings																										
Past completions - non-self-contained																										
Projections - non-self-contained																										
Non-self-contained dwellings																										
Past completions - conventional dwellings																										
Projections - conventional dwellings																										
Conventional dwellings																										
All past completions	324	245	203	296	310	282	861	1,024																		
All projections																										
Total Completions	517	540	540	540	350	350	350	350	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	
Cumulative Completions	517	1,057	1,597	2,137	2,487	2,837	3,187	3,537	4,137	4,737	5,337	5,937	6,537	7,137	7,737	8,337	8,937	9,537	10,137	10,737	11,337	11,937	12,537	13,137	14,337	
Annual Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dwellings above/below cumulative allocation	517	1,057	1,597	2,137	2,487	2,837	3,187	3,537	4,137	4,737	5,337	5,937	6,537	7,137	7,737	8,337	8,937	9,537	10,137	10,737	11,337	11,937	12,537	13,137	14,337	
Annual Requirement	0	-21	-44	-69	-97	-118	-142	-168	-197	-243	-296	-356	-424	-503	-595	-703	-834	-993	-1,192	-1,448	-1,790	-2,267	-2,984	-4,179	-6,569	
Years left to run	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Affordable Housing Threshold and Percentage

40.2.5 The Council requires the provision of affordable housing to be calculated on the basis of floorspace. Habitable rooms are not suitable because of the frequent differences between the tenures in the size of habitable rooms or number of habitable rooms, and the number of dwellings is equally problematic because of the variable size of dwellings in the private sector.

40.2.6 In calculating the floor area equivalent to the affordable housing threshold, the UDP floorspace standards have been applied to the Council's preferred mix for nine market homes i.e. the number of homes that can be built without triggering affordable housing. This calculation has produced a threshold of 800sqm (8,600sqft), but as explained below a commuted sum will be sought between 800-1,200sqm (8,600-12,900sqft), and affordable units will be sought only where more than 1,200sqm (12,900sqft) of residential floorspace is proposed.

40.2.7 The Affordable Housing Threshold Calculation is as follows:

Using Parker Morris minimum floorspace standards for residential developments

40.2.8 The housing policies require that a mix of dwellings of different sizes are provided in housing schemes. While the Strategic Housing Market Assessment identifies a particular demand for family sized units, with three or more bedrooms, in both the market and affordable housing sectors, the mix set out below is considered to be a mix which will be more typical of delivery because of the need to take account of site characteristics. The mix set out below, includes nine units with roughly half of the dwellings being smaller units and half larger units. This mix of 9 units would result in the following:

- 60 per cent one and two bedroom units (5.4 units);
- 40 per cent three and four bedroom units (3.6 units);
- for small units (1 and 2 bed), round down the 5.4 'average' to 5 units, and calculate all 5 at the 2-bed floor area of 57sq.m (560sq.ft) (the minimum net internal floor area for a home with 3 habitable rooms);
- for large units (3 and 4 bed), round up the 3.6 'average' to 4 units, and calculate all 4 at the

4-bed floor area of 98sq.m (1,050sq.ft) (the most generous minimum net internal floor area for a home with 6 habitable rooms).

40.2.9 So that gives a floor area of:

$$5 \times 57 = 285$$

$$4 \times 98 = 392$$

$$\text{Total} = 677\text{sq.m (7,290sq.ft)}$$

40.2.10 However, as this is net internal, it is also necessary to take account of the space required for circulation, common areas and structures. It may not be possible to physically fit this on a site with the 677sq.m (7290sq.ft) of net internal floorspace. Thus, for policy purposes, a gross external figure is more useful.

40.2.11 Again, erring on the side of caution, within the borough given the number of existing buildings to be retained, allowing for a 15 per cent gross: net ratio, 15 per cent of 677 = 101.55sq.m (1,090sq.ft). The calculation would be as follows: 677 + 101.55 = 778.55sq.m (8,370sq.ft). For administrative convenience, this is rounded up to 800sq.m gross external floorspace. Working out the affordable housing on site/commuted sum: The threshold for appropriate on-site provision is one house, thus a commuted payment will be sought where the floor area produces less than one house. The largest possible net internal floorspace for an affordable dwelling is 140sq.m (5 bedroom), using the Housing Corporation Total Cost Indicator Tables for affordable housing space standards¹.

40.2.12 In order to have enough floorspace to generate this whole house on 1:1 ratio on floor area over 800 sq.m, 280sq.m (3,000sq.ft) would be required. As the threshold is expressed in gross external floor area, adding 15 per cent to 280sq.m to translate this to gross external floorspace which produces a figure of 322sq.m (280+42) (3,470sq.ft). This is rounded up to 400sq.m (4300sq.ft) for convenience.

40.2.13 Thus if between 800sq.m and 1,200sq.m (8,600-12,900sq.ft) of residential floorspace is proposed a commuted sum should be provided, whereas if 1,200sq.m (12,900sq.ft) or more of residential floorspace is proposed affordable housing should be provided on-site.

Chapter 41

Policy Replacement Schedule

41.0.1 The purpose of the following tables is to show how the former UDP Policies and previous iterations of the Core Strategy policies (adopted in 2010) relate to the most up to date version of the Core Strategy (2014). These tables fulfil the requirements laid out in Regulation 8(5) The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and show how the Core Strategy Policies relate to each other. This schedule sets out the UDP Policies and identifies if there is a relevant policy in the Core Strategy.

The specific criteria within each policy have also been identified where appropriate. Most UDP Policies have now been superseded except those in the Housing and Offices and Employment Chapters which will be superseded in due course.

41.0.2 The Core Strategy Policies (2014) are not the same as the UDP Policies or those Core Strategy Policies (2010) that they replace; rather they cover the same topic or issue.

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
	STRATEGIC POLICIES			
ST1	Protect and enhance the Borough's residential character	Saved Policy	Yes	Policy CV1
ST2	Increase residential provision	Expired Policy		
ST3	Seek continued economic growth	Expired Policy		
ST4	Seek a safe, efficient and green transport system	Expired Policy		
ST5	Locate tourist related development close to public transport	Saved Policy	Yes	Policy CT1 Policy CF8
ST6	Encourage sizeable activities to locate in Central RBKC	Expired Policy		
ST7	Promote sustainable development by reducing the need to travel	Saved Policy	Yes	Policies CF5, CF7 and CT1
ST8	Promote sustainable development by enhancing environmental quality	Expired Policy		
ST9	Ensure development preserves and enhances the residential character of the Royal Borough	Saved Policy	Yes	Policy CV1
ST10	Protect Listed Buildings and preserve Conservation Areas	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CL3 and CL4
ST11	Promote high environmental and architectural design standards	Saved policy	Yes	High environmental standards are required through policies CE1, CE2, CE3, CE4, CE5 and CE6 High architectural standards are required through policy CL2
ST12	Protect London's skyline and Strategic views	Expired Policy		
ST13	Protect the River Thames and its setting	Expired policy		

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
ST14	Ensure people with special mobility needs have equality of access	Expired policy		
ST15	Protect Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest	Expired policy		
ST16	Ensure contribution of RBKC to Greater London dwelling stock	Expired policy		
ST17	Seek to maximise residential capacity in the Borough	Expired policy		
ST18	Encourage an adequate and continuous supply of land for new housing	Expired policy		
ST19	Seek an increase in amount and range of sizes of dwellings	Expired policy		
ST20	Support diverse economy whilst protecting from inappropriate development	Expired policy		
ST21	Encourage large developments to locate close to public transport	Expired policy		
ST22	Retain a range of business premises whilst prioritising small businesses	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5, which also includes very small offices.
ST23	Support the reduction of road traffic movement in the metropolitan area	Expired policy		
ST24	Support measures to reduce air and noise pollution from motor vehicles	Expired policy		
ST25	Promote walking and improve the pedestrian environment	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CT1,CK2 and CK3
ST26	Promote cycling and provide comprehensively for cyclists	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CT1, CK2 and CK3
ST27	Support and encourage the improvement of the public transport network	Expired policy		
ST28	Encourage the use of rail for passenger and freight movement	Expired policy		
ST29	Support the development of new rail links around London	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT2
ST30	Support local bus services and measures to improve service quality	Expired policy		
ST31	Support the use of the River Thames for passenger and freight movement	Expired policy		
ST32	Achieve targets set for reduction in road accidents through safety schemes	Expired policy		
ST33	Support maintenance of a Strategic London Road Network	Expired policy		
ST34	Implement programmes of comprehensive traffic management	Expired policy		

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
ST35	Support control of night-time and weekend lorry movement	Saved policy	Yes	To be moved to a Highways and Transportation document
ST36	Monitor demand in the controlled parking zone	Saved policy	Yes	To be moved to a Highways and Transportation document
ST37	Oppose any increased capacity at Heathrow Airport	Saved policy	Yes	To be moved to a Highways and Transportation document
ST38	Enhance the vitality and viability of Principal and Local Shopping Centres	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CF1, CF2 and CF3
ST39	Ensure large new retail development is concentrated in Principal Centres	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF1 (including the sequential test as set out in the NPPF) and policy
ST40	Promote retail development in Local Shopping Centres	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CK2, CF3 and CF1
ST41	Improve the attractiveness and competitiveness of the shopping centres	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CF1, CF2 and CF3
ST42	Ensure continued enhancement of Principal Shopping Centres	Expired policy		
ST43	Ensure that the needs of residents and workers are met by retail	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CK2 and CK3
ST44	Protect and encourage accessible social and community facilities	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CK1
ST45	Restrict new hotel development to acceptable locations	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF8
ST46	Ensure continued contribution of sports, leisure and recreation provision	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CK1 and CF3
ST47	Maintain and increase the provision and quality of open space	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
ST48	Encourage provision of continuous Thames path, improve access to river	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
ST49	Consider nature conservation and protection in all proposals	Expired policy		
ST50	Have regard to air quality and land contamination	Expired policy		
ST51	Seek land for provision of public utilities	Expired policy		
ST52	Support the 'Proximity Principal'	Expired policy		
	CONSERVATION AND DESIGN			
CD1	Protect and enhance views and vistas along the riverside	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL11
CD2	Object to developments that affect views of the Chelsea riverside	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL11

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
CD3	Resist development that results in the loss of Cremorne Wharf	Expired policy		
CD4	Resist permanently moored vessels on the river	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
CD5	Protect and enhance Saved residential moorings at Battersea Reach	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
CD6	Require a riverside development to preserve and enhance the waterfront	Saved policy	Yes	Waterside views are covered by Policy CL1 clause (d)
CD7	Ensure provision of a riverside walk within appropriate developments	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5 (h) requires opportunities to improve public access to riversides
CD8	Protect important views and vistas around the Royal Hospital	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL11
CD9	Protect the open spaces around the Royal Hospital from development	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
CD10	Protect views around the South Kensington Museums Area	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL11 See South Kensington in the Spatial Strategy
CD11	Preserve and enhance character of South Kensington Museums Area	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL11 See South Kensington in the Spatial Strategy
CD12	Resist development on metropolitan open land	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5 (a) and (b)
CD13	Restrict building height around Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL11 See the Building Heights SPD
CD14	Ensure new buildings do not impose themselves on Kensington Palace	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL11 See the Building Heights SPD
CD15	Resist proposals encroaching or affecting the setting of Holland Park	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL11 See the Commonwealth Institute SPD
CD16	Promote public access to Kensal Green and Brompton Cemeteries	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5 See Kensal and Earl's Court in the Spatial Strategy
CD17	Protect the long-distance view from King Henry's Mound to St. Pauls	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
CD18	Resist development that would adversely affect the setting of the canal	Saved policy	Yes	The protection of views forms part of Policy CL1 (d)
CD19	Encourage use of the canal for freight and recreational	Expired policy		
CD20	Encourage canal side development relating to water-based activities	Expired policy		

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
CD21	Encourage improved access to the canal side	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CR5 (h) and CL1 (d)
CD22	Permit residential moorings on the Grand Union Canal STC	Expired policy		
CD23	Protect, enhance and resist loss of public and private open space	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
CD24	Resist development in, on, over or under garden squares	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5 (d)
CD25	Protect Parks and Gardens of Specific Historic Interest	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5 (b)
CD26	Encourage improvement of land/ buildings which are in poor condition	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL5 Note the use of S215 Notices
CD27	Ensure that all development is to a high standard of design	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CL2 and CL1
CD28	Require development to be integrated into its surroundings	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL1b and CR2
CD29	Encourage energy efficiency of buildings	Expired policy		
CD30	Require infill development to maintain character of its surroundings	Expired policy		
CD31	Resist development of backland sites STC	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL1
CD32	Resist subterranean developments STC	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL2 (g)
CD33	Resist development which reduces daylight in adjoining buildings	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL5
CD34	Require developments to ensure good light conditions	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL5
CD35	Ensure sufficient visual privacy of residents and the working population	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL5
CD36	Resist developments with a harmful increase in the sense of enclosure	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL5
CD37	Resist developments significantly higher than neighbouring buildings	Expired policy		
CD38	Ensure proposals for open space are designed to high standards	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5 (g)
CD39	Require developers to account for safety and security	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL2 (a) (vii)
CD40	Resist proposals where the noise generated would cause material disturbance to neighbours	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE6
CD41	Ensure developments include adequate protection from external noise	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE6

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
CD42	Require all non-domestic developments are accessible to people with special mobility needs	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL2 in particular clause (a) part (vi). Also see the Access Design Guide SPD
CD43	Have regard to standards set out in Planning Standards Chapter	Expired policy		
CD44	Resist additional storeys and roof level alterations	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL8
CD45	Permit additional storeys and roof level alterations	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL8
CD46	Resist the introduction of roof level terraces	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL8 (Roof alterations) Policy CL5 (Living conditions)
CD47	To resist proposals for extensions	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL9 (Extensions and modifications) Policy CL5 (Living conditions)
CD48	To resist proposals for conservatories	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL9
CD49	To resist side extensions to buildings	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL9
CD50	Permit alterations only where external appearance would not be harmed	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL6
CD51	Resist unsympathetic small-scale developments	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL6
CD52	Resist the installation of plant and equipment	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CE6, CL6 and CL5
CD53	Permit satellite dishes and antennas	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL6
CD54	Resist off-street car parking in forecourts and gardens	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR4
CD55	Ensure character of mews properties is preserved and enhanced	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL1
CD56	Resist loss of and inappropriate alterations/extensions to artists' studios	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL1
CD57	Preserve and enhance appearance of Conservation Areas (CAs)	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL3
CD58	Encourage improvement of the environment of CAs	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL3
CD59	Seek implementation of specific proposals agreed in CAPS	Saved policy	Yes	
CD60	Resist partial or full demolition of buildings in CAs	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL3
CD61	Ensure developments in CAs preserve and enhance character	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL3
CD62	Ensure all development in CAs is to a high standard	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL2 and CL3

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
CD63	Consider the effect of proposals on views in CAPS	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL11
CD64	Require full planning applications in CAs	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL3 (a)
CD65	Resist demolition of listed buildings in whole or in part	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL4 (a)
CD66	Resist proposals to alter listed buildings	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL4 (b)
CD67	Encourage use of listed buildings for their original purpose	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL4 (e)
CD68	Resist change of use of listed buildings that would harm its character	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL4, in particular, clause (e)
CD69	Resist development that would adversely affect a listed buildings setting	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL4
CD70	Encourage retention of shopfronts of quality	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL2 See the Shopfront Design Guide SPD
CD71	Seek all new shop fronts respect the buildings original structure	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL2 See the Shopfront Design Guide SPD
CD72	Require suitable shop signage on combined shopping units	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL10 See the Shopfront Design Guide SPD
CD73	Resist open shop fronts	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL10 See the Shopfront Design Guide SPD
CD74	Resist shop fronts resulting in removal of separate access to residential	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL10 See the Shopfront Design Guide SPD
CD75	Require where appropriate that mobility needs are met by shop fronts	Expired policy		
CD76	Resist advertisements	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR4
CD77	Permit awnings and blinds that are in character with the building	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL10
CD78	Permit flagpoles unless their siting would harm the areas character	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL6
CD79	Resist the erection of permanent hoardings	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR4
CD80	Resist developments that would result in damage or loss of trees	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR6
CD81	Encourage the planting of trees in new developments	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR6
CD82	Resist tree loss unless they are dead/dying or a public danger	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR6

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
CD83	Require an appropriate replacement for any tree that is felled	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR6
CD84	Ensure adequate protection of trees during the course of construction	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR6
CD85	Encourage protection of Sites of Archaeological Interest (SAI)	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL4 (h)
CD86	Requirement of various actions if application is situated on an SAI	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL4 (h)
CD87	Encourage co-operations between various parties with regard to SAIs	Saved policy	Yes	
CD88	Preserve and enhance all scheduled ancient monuments and SAIs	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL4
CD89	Retain religious buildings of architectural or townscape merit	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL1
CD90	Prepare planning briefs and guidelines for important development sites	Expired policy		
CD91	Identify sites that would benefit from environmental improvement schemes	Expired policy		
CD92	Negotiate planning obligations to achieve conservation and development	Saved policy	Yes	Policy C1
CD93	Discourage excess street furniture	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR4
CD94	Encourage good quality street furniture	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR4
CD95	Seek the preservation of historic street furniture	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR4
	HOUSING			
H1	Resist the loss of permanent residential accommodation	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH3
H2	Seek the development of land for residential use	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CH1 and CH3
H3	Encourage the use of property, wherever appropriate, for residential	Expired policy		
H4	Resist encroachment into residential areas of commercial activities	Saved policy	No	
H5	Encourage local services that support the residential character of the area	Expired policy		
H6	Permit conversions from self-contained units into smaller s/c units	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH2 (g)
H7	Seek provision of outdoor space in all new development	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH2 (h)
H8	Require appropriate social and community facilities in major developments	Saved policy	No	This is dealt with in relation to each of the Strategic Sites in Section 2A of the Core Strategy. Policies CH2(o), CK1 and C1

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
H9	Resist residential development designed to a very low density	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL1 (c) and to some extent CH2 (a)
H10	Require that housing designed for families is designed to a lower density	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL1 (c) and to some extent CH2 part (a)
H11	Resist housing designed to higher densities	Expired policy		
H12	Resist higher densities unless necessary for townscape reasons	Expired policy		
H13	Continue to encourage improvement/preservation of existing housing	Expired policy		
H14	Ensure the enhancement of the residential environment	Expired policy		
H15	Require majority of housing to be located on Major Development Sites	Saved policy	Yes	
H16	Encourage use of publicly owned land for housing provision	Expired policy		
H17	Resist loss of small self-contained flats	Saved policy	No	
H18	Seek inclusion of smaller units and larger units in residential schemes	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH2 (a)
H19	Seek an appropriate mix of dwellings within a scheme	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH2 (a),(f) and (g)
H20	Normally to resist conversion of HMOs into s/c flats	Saved policy	Yes	
H21	Welcome affordable housing and housing for special needs	Expired policy		
H22	Negotiate provision of affordable housing for sites of over 15 dwellings	Expired policy		
H23	Provide affordable housing for Schedule of Major Developments Sites	Expired policy		
H24	Provide housing for people with special accommodation needs	Expired policy		
H25	Resist loss of residential hostels except in Earl's Court ward	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH2 (e) does not specifically refer to Earl's Court
H26	Permit proposals for hostels by recognised hostel providers STC	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH2 (e) for residential hostels and CF8 for tourist hostels
H27	Welcome provision of sheltered housing	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH2 (c) refers to extra care housing
H28	Seek that ground floor dwellings are built to mobility standard	Expired policy		
H29	Resist loss of the Westway Travellers' Site	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH2 (s)

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
	OFFICES AND INDUSTRY			
E1	Resist large-scale business development unless certain criteria met	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 considers the appropriate location of new business development
E2	Permit small-scale business development	Expired policy		
E3	Resist loss of business units of less than 100m ²	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 protects very small offices across the Borough
E4	Require housing to be developed on Major Development Sites	Saved policy	Yes	See Section 2A Allocations and Designations for this information.
E5	Negotiate planning gains from large scale business developments	Saved policy	Yes	Policy C1 provides a strategic overview. See the Planning Obligations (S106) SPD for more information
E6	Ensure developments provide a visually interesting street frontage	Expired policy		
E7	Ensure adequate provision for storage, recycling and disposal of waste	Expired policy		
E8	Resist loss of general industrial uses	Saved policy	No	Policy CF5 (f), (g) and (h) relate to light industrial uses
E9	Resist applications for the development of premises for special industries	Expired policy		
E10	Encourage business proposals to provide a range of unit sizes	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 (e)
E11	Encourage provision of start-up units	Saved policy	No	
E12	Encourage refurbishment of office and industrial buildings	Saved policy	No	
E13	Encourage premises for locally based service industries and offices	Saved policy	No	
E14	Resist loss of commercial uses within primarily commercial mews	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 (c)
E15	Seek provision of light industrial premises in North Kensington	Saved policy	No	
E16	Restrict change of use between B1-B8 uses in North Kensington	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 provides a strategic overview
E17	Resist loss of light industrial uses in North Kensington	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 provides a strategic overview
E18	Consider sympathetically proposals for expansion in North Kensington	Expired policy		
E19	Adhere to conditions that limit premises in North Kensington to industrial	Saved policy	No	
E20	Resist the loss of business use in Employment Zones	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 (a)

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
E21	Resist loss of other employment generating uses in Employment Zones	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 (a) and (j)
E22	Adhere to conditions that limit premises in Employment Zones to industrial	Saved policy	No	
E23	Resist change of use of light industrial premises in Employment Zones	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5
E24	Consider sympathetically proposals for expansion or relocation in Employment Zones	Expired policy		
E25	Encourage provision of small, flexible business units in Employment Zones	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 (e)
E26	Encourage improvement of existing offices and light industrial units in Employment Zones	Saved policy	No	
E27	Require business uses in proposals for sites in Employment Zones	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF5 protects the Employment Zones for light industrial use and small and medium business uses.
E28	Resist establishment of diplomatic uses in specified areas	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF10
E29	Permit establishment of diplomatic uses in specified areas STC	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF10
E30	Consider favourably applications for diplomatic uses in listed buildings	Expired policy		
	TRANSPORTATION			
TR1	Ensure high trip-generating development is located close to transport	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1(a)
TR2	Maintain, improve and provide safe pedestrian crossing facilities	Expired policy		
TR3	Maintain and improve footways	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (f)
TR4	Protect footpaths and encourage provision of new routes	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (o)
TR5	Improve and introduce cycle facilities, expanding the Local Cycle Network	Expired policy		
TR6	Review and alter major junctions that act as a barrier to cycle movement	Expired policy		
TR7	Co-operate with the Traffic Director for London	Expired policy		
TR8	Ensure cycle routes are provided in appropriate developments	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (f) Policy CR1 (c)
TR9	Require cycle parking facilities in appropriate developments	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (f)
TR10	Support the development of the Chelsea-Hackney Underground line	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT2 (c) and (d)
TR11	To support the proposal for Crossrail	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT2 (a)

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
TR12	Support and encourage the improvement of the West London Line	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT2 (b) and (e)
TR13	Support proposals for the improvement of existing stations	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT2 refers to new and enhanced rail infrastructure
TR14	Seek new bus services and improve existing services	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (i)
TR15	Improve bus services by introducing traffic management schemes	Expired policy	Yes	
TR16	Seek improvements at public transport interchanges	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (j)
TR17	Seek the provision of interchange facilities where none presently exist	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (j)
TR18	Require coach facilities for picking up and dropping off of hotel customers	Saved policy	Yes	CT1 and CR7
TR19	Encourage provision of coach parking at major hotels and attractions	Saved policy	Yes	CT1(l) and CR7
TR20	Resist the loss of off-street coach parking	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (l)
TR21	Support restrictions on coach movements in local areas	Saved policy	Yes	CT1(l)
TR22	Support the provision of safe and convenient taxi facilities	Expired policy		
TR23	Encourage use of the River Thames and the Grand Union Canal for freight	Expired policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (m) and CE3 (d)
TR24	Ensure road improvements in developments are safe	Expired policy		
TR25	Improve the efficiency of the major roads in the Borough	Expired policy		
TR26	Implement schemes that slow down traffic on minor roads	Saved policy	Yes	
TR27	Oppose schemes which may encourage traffic to use minor roads	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (b)
TR28	Resist highway proposals that would lead to increased Borough traffic	Expired policy		
TR29	Support proposals that help relieve the Earls Court One-Way system	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (n)
TR30	Review the extent of waiting and loading provisions on major roads	Expired policy		
TR31	Review and adjust provision of on-street parking for residents	Expired policy		
TR32	Maintain the number of pay and display parking spaces	Saved policy	Yes	
TR33	Resist the provision of additional public car parks	Expired policy		

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
TR34	Control the management of new public off-street car parks	Expired policy		
TR35	Assess the impact of new development on public transport infrastructure	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1(h)
TR36	Resist development resulting in increasing traffic or decreasing safety	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (a), (b) and (g)
TR37	Negotiate developer contributions towards transport improvements	Saved policy	Yes	Policy C1
TR38	Limit amount of off-street parking spaces in non-residential development	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (e)
TR39	Permit only small-scale development in less accessible areas	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 provides a strategic overview
TR40	Resist the formation of new accesses on major roads	Saved policy	Yes	See the Transport SPD
TR41	Require designated off-street service space for development schemes	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR7
TR42	Require new residential development to require off- street parking STC	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1(b) and (c) relate to new development parking
TR43	Resist development which would result in the loss of off- street parking	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (b) and (c) relate to new development parking
TR44	Resist development which would result in the loss of on-street parking	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CT1 (b)
TR45	Resist development of helicopter facilities in the Borough	Saved policy	Yes	
	SHOPS			
S1	Resist loss of shops particularly where this would decrease choice	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CK2 and CF3
S2	Permit new shop floorspace and extensions to shops	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CF1and CF3 relate to new shop floorspace
S3	Seek the replacement of shop floorspace and frontage in new schemes	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CK2 and CF3 Also see the Shopfront Design Guide SPD
S4	Seek provision of shop units as part of appropriate development schemes	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CK3, CK2 and CF1(d)
S5	Seek a range of shop unit sizes in shopping developments	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF3
S6	Maintain and improve the vitality of the Borough's shopping centres	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF2
S7	Seek a concentration of shops in the core frontage of shopping centres	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CF1 (b) and CF3
S8	Resist the loss of any shop in a Local Shopping Centre	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CF3 (d) and CK2
S9	Encourage new convenience retail development in local centres	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF1 (c)

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
S10	Encourage provision for convenience shopping in appropriate schemes	Expired policy		
S11	Encourage local shopping facilities to meet residents needs	Expired policy		
S12	Resist the loss of launderettes, and banks and building societies in North Kensington and SW Chelsea.	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CK1 relates to social and community uses. The Portobello and King's Road Places support the provision of new banks in certain areas
S13	Permit certain changes of use in Local Shopping Centres and non core parts of Principal Shopping Centres.	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF3 (c) and (d)
S14	Permit changes of use from A1 to A2 in certain parts of the Borough	Saved policy	Yes	The Keeping Life Local section of the Local Plan considers areas where there is a deficiency in particular local need uses. A bank is one such use.
S15	Encourage the retention and resist the loss of street market stalls	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF4
S16	Encourage retention and provision of additional storage for street traders	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF4 (c)
S17	Permit A2 and A3 uses in the core frontage of Principal Centres subject to conditions	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF3 (a) considers non shop town centre uses in higher order centres and Policy CL5 considers amenity
S18	Permit A2 and A3 uses in the non-core frontage of Principal Centres subject to conditions	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF3 (b) considers non shop town centre uses in higher order centres and Policy CL5 considers amenity
S19	Permit non-shop uses above or below ground floor levels subject to conditions	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CF3 (c) and CL5
S20	Resist use of shopping units for non-public uses	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF2
S21	Require shop frontages and displays areas are retained by non-shop uses	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL2 (n) and (o)
S22	Resist development of amusement centres and arcades	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF3 of the Core Strategy deals with the appropriate balance of uses within town centres; this includes non shops town centre uses such as amusement arcades

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
S23	Resist development of A3 uses outside of Principal Shopping Centres subject to conditions	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CT1(b) and CL5 provide a strategic overview
S24	Permit large new retail development in shopping centres	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CF1, CF2, CF3,CL5 and CT1
S25	Other retail proposals will only be acceptable subject to the sequential test.	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF1 Also see the guidance set out in PPS6
S26	Seek improvement of townscape and shopping street environment	Expired policy		
S27	Ensure alterations are in keeping with shopping centre character	Expired policy		
S28	Resist proposals involving pavement trading resulting in reduced passage	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR3 (c)
S29	Require the provision of servicing facilities in shopping developments	Expired policy		
S30	Encourage provision of storage for recyclable/re- usable materials	Expired policy		
	SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY USES			
SC1	Resist community facilities catering for non-local demand	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CK1 (b)
SC2	Resist the loss of accommodation for social and community use	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CK1
SC3	Negotiate planning obligations to replace lost community facilities	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CV1 and C1
SC4	Encourage provision of new social and community facilities	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CK1
SC5	Permit developments for social and community facilities	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CK1
SC6	Negotiate planning obligations to provide social and community facilities	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CK1 and C1
SC7	Safeguard sites identified for Local Education Authority Proposals	Saved policy	Yes	
SC8	Encourage shared use of purpose-built education facilities	Saved policy	Yes	
SC9	Negotiate provision of workplace nurseries	Saved policy	Yes	Policy C1
SC10	Resist proposals for education/ training facilities unless benefiting locals	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CK1 (b) and (c)
SC11	Balance development of medical institutions with residential needs	Saved policy	Yes	Policies CK1 and CK3
	HOTELS			
T1	Resist the development of new hotels	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF8
T2	Resist new hotel development in areas of over-concentration	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF8

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
T3	Allow extensions to hotels	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF8
T4	Permit proposals involving a reduction in bedspaces in hotels	Expired policy		
T5	Resist provision of new temporary sleeping accommodation	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF9
T6	Allow extensions to temporary sleeping accommodation	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF9
	LEISURE AND RECREATION			
LR1	Resist loss of playing fields, pitches and other recreational provision	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
LR2	Encourage provision of additional sports and recreational facilities	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
LR3	Negotiate provision of sports and recreational facilities in proposals	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5 and C1
LR4	Require new sports facilities to be designed for shared use	Saved policy	Yes	
LR5	Encourage public access to all new sports and recreational facilities	Expired policy		
LR6	Encourage full use of Saved sports facilities	Expired policy		
LR7	Council to adopt sequential approach to health and fitness developments	Expired policy		
LR8	Resist loss of Saved public and private open space	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
LR9	Seek establishment of Green Chains linking open spaces	Expired policy		
LR10	Encourage wider use of private open space	Expired policy		
LR11	Encourage temporary use of vacant sites for open space and playgrounds	Expired policy		
LR12	Encourage outdoor seating in appropriate locations	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
LR13	Ensure retention of public rights of way over public and private land	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR1
LR14	Negotiate inclusion of open space in association with proposals	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
LR15	Require that amenity space is provided for new family housing	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CH2 (h)
LR16	Encourage public access to all new communal open space	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
LR17	Encourage provision of nature gardens and ecological sites	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
LR18	Encourage the increased use of the Thames for leisure and recreation	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5(h)
LR19	Protect the Thames Path and seek its improvement and completion	Expired policy		

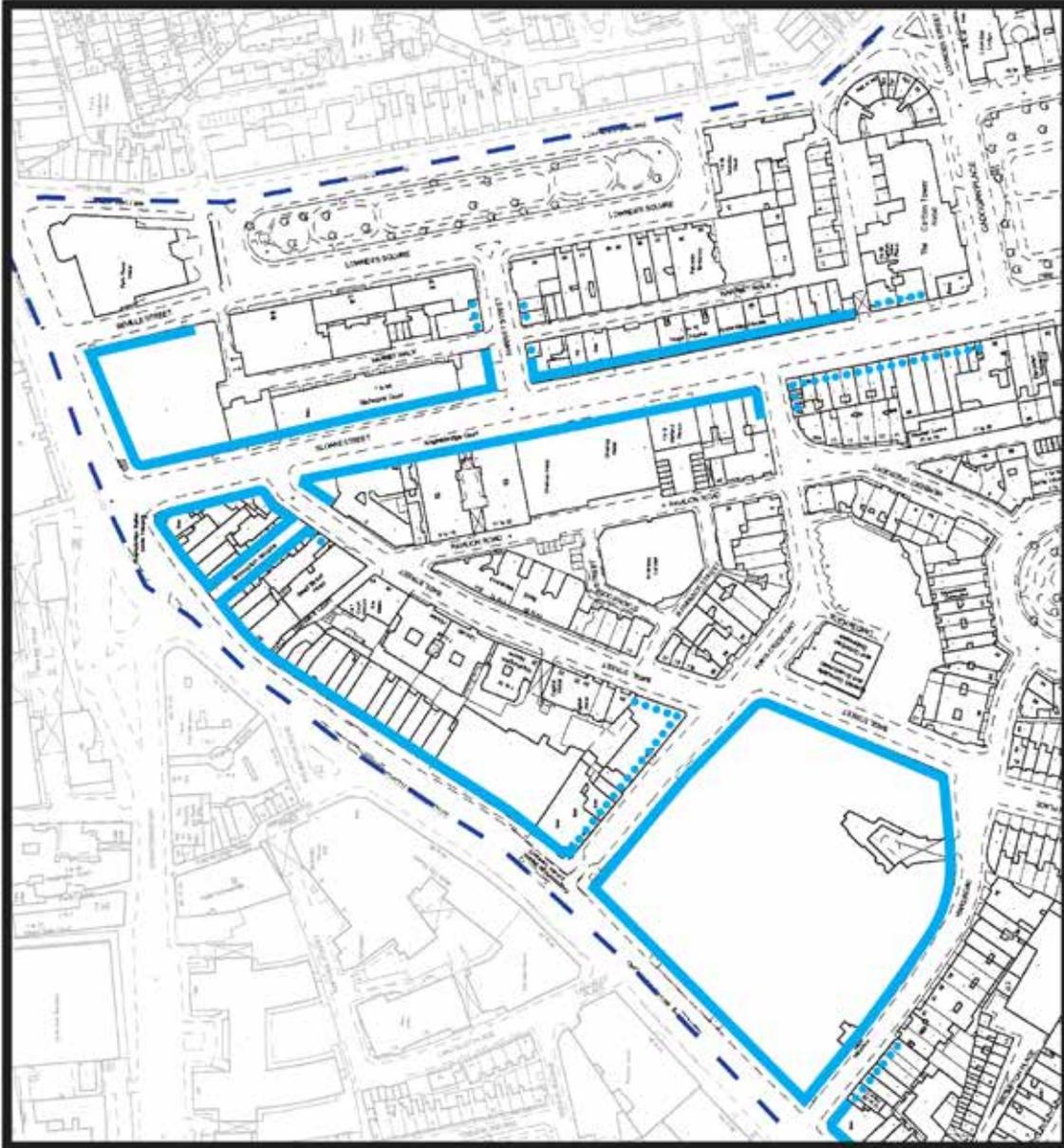
	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
LR20	Require foreshore means of access are safeguarded and supplemented	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5 (h)
LR21	Encourage use of canal for water-based leisure and recreation activities	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5 (h)
LR22	Use the two canal basins at Kensal Green for water recreation and mooring	Saved policy	Yes	This is included within the Kensal 'Place' within the Local Plan and policy CR5 (h)
LR23	Encourage the enhancement of the canal towpath and new access	Expired policy		
LR24	Identify and protect Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCis)	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE4 (a) and (b)
LR25	Encourage appropriate ecological management of SNCis	Expired policy		
LR26	Consider effect on nature conservation in dealing with proposals	Expired policy		
LR27	Encourage allocation of pockets of land for nature conservation	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE4
LR28	Resist loss of arts, cultural and entertainment facilities	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF7
LR29	Require replacement of similar capacity in cinema and theatre development	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF7
LR30	Resist loss of hall premises providing leisure and recreation uses	Expired policy		
LR31	Require new hall premises be designed to enable multiple uses	Saved policy	Yes	
LR32	Encourage new arts, culture and entertainment uses	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF7
LR33	Adopt a sequential approach to the location of high trip generating uses	Expired policy		
LR34	Resist proposals for night clubs, discos, casinos and gaming rooms	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CL5 considers the protection of residential amenity.
LR35	Resist development of new conference centres or exhibition halls	Saved policy	Yes	The vision for Earl's Court supports the retention of a significant cultural facility
LR36	Negotiate provision of arts, culture, and entertainment facilities	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CF7
LR37	Resist the loss of artists' studio space	Expired policy		
LR38	Encourage provision of active play and tranquility in open space	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CR5
LR39	Resist loss of existing facilities for play provision	Saved policy	Yes	This policy is covered by the London Plan
LR40	Seek to ensure adequate communal play provision	Saved policy	Yes	
LR41	Continue to provide play provision in the Council's housing estates	Expired policy		

	Policy Description	Status of UDP policy	Super-seded?	Local Plan Policy
LR42	Encourage increased use of Council's playground school premises	Saved policy	Yes	
LR43	Encourage wider access to facilities for those with special mobility needs	Expired policy		
	ENVIRONMENT			
PU1	Resist development impacting on air quality	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE5
PU2	Resist development leading to pollution impacting on amenity	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE5
PU3	Require additional information for developments on contaminated land	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE7
PU4	Ensure appropriate protection for future users of contaminated land	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE7
PU5	Ensure provision of buildings for public utility agencies	Expired policy		
PU6	Ensure land released by utility agencies is used in accordance with policy	Expired policy		
PU7	Seek adequate provision for the needs of emergency services	Expired policy		
PU8	Advise agencies on the appropriate siting of equipment for public utilities	Expired policy		
PU9	Encourage liaison with statutory undertakers for streetworks	Expired policy		
PU10	Encourage use of sustainable urban drainage	Expired policy		
PU11	Require provision of adequate storage space for ease of refuse collection	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE3 (d)
PU12	Resist the loss of Cremorne Wharf as a waste management facility	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE3 (a) (iv)
PU13	Promote the provision of suitable recycling collection sites	Saved policy	Yes	Policy CE3 (c)
PU14	Encourage the re-use of construction materials in development schemes	Saved policy	Yes	
PU15	Seek appropriate distribution of public conveniences through the Borough	Saved policy	Yes	
	PLANNING STANDARDS			
CD43	The Planning Standards	Expired policy	Yes	
	MONITORING			
MI1	Negotiate planning obligations to ensure satisfactory developments	Saved policy	Yes	Policy C1 considers s106 requirements.

Chapter 42

Town Centre Maps

42.1 Higher Order Town Centres



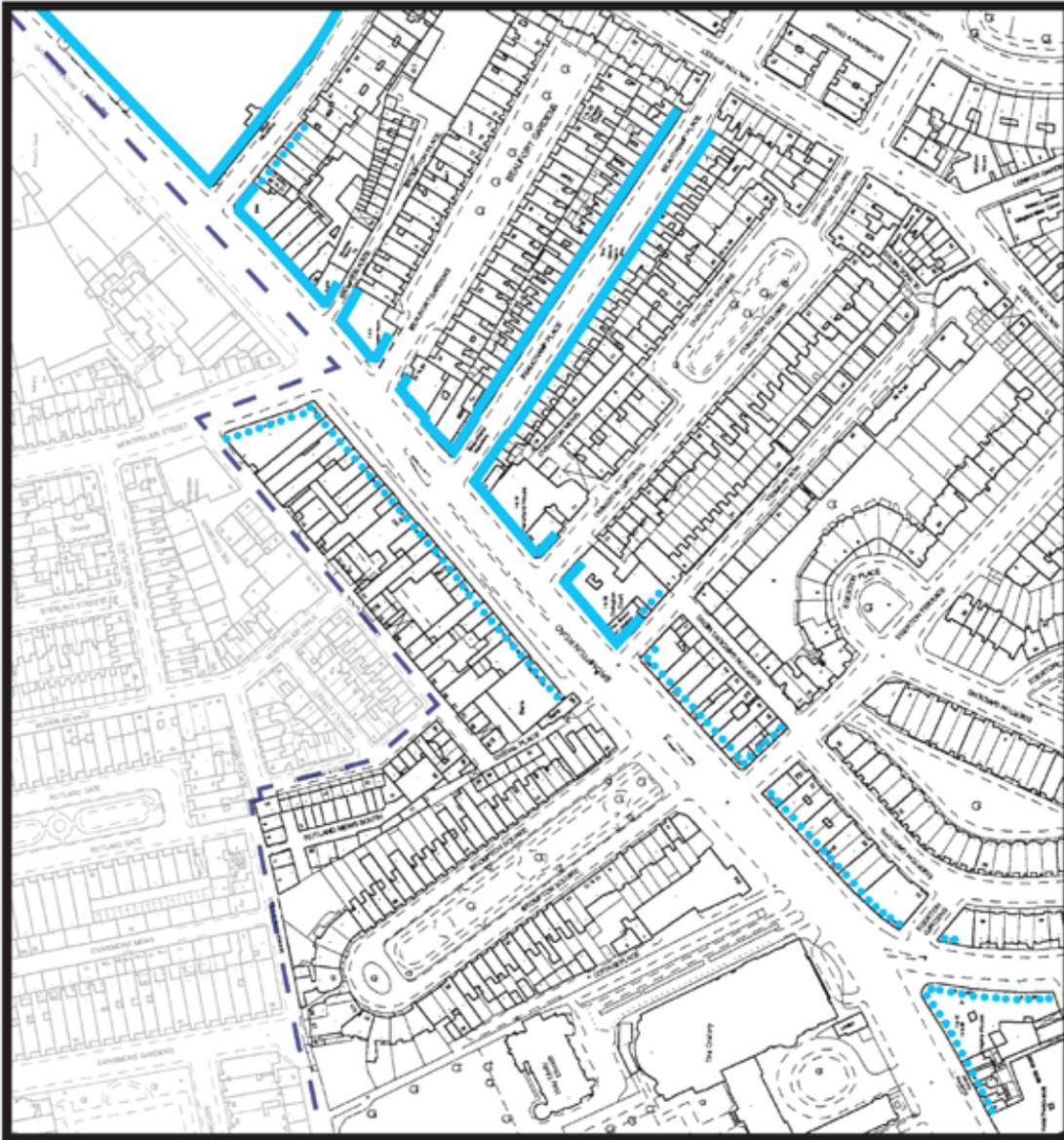
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Borough Boundary

- Knightsbridge International Centre**
- Primary Shopping Frontage**
- 1-33 (inclusive) Sloane Street
- 166-207 (inclusive) Sloane Street
- 109 Knightsbridge
- 1-24 (inclusive) Brompton Arcade
- 1-207 (odd) Brompton Road
- 1-62 (inclusive) Beauchamp Place

**Knightsbridge
International Centre**

Secondary Shopping Frontage

- 35b-49a (inclusive) Sloane Street
- 163-165 (inclusive) Sloane Street
- 4-8 (even) Harriet Street
- 7-9 (odd) Harriet Street
- 2-8 (even) Basil Street
- 32-52 (even) Hans Crescent
- 2-10 (even) Hans Road
- 1-11 (odd) Montpelier Street
- 132-188 (even) Brompton Road
- 209-251 (odd) Brompton Road
- 220-244 (even) Brompton Road
- 1-10a (inclusive) Thurloe Place
- 1-5 (odd) Egerton Terrace
- 1-3 (odd) Yeomans Row



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Borough Boundary

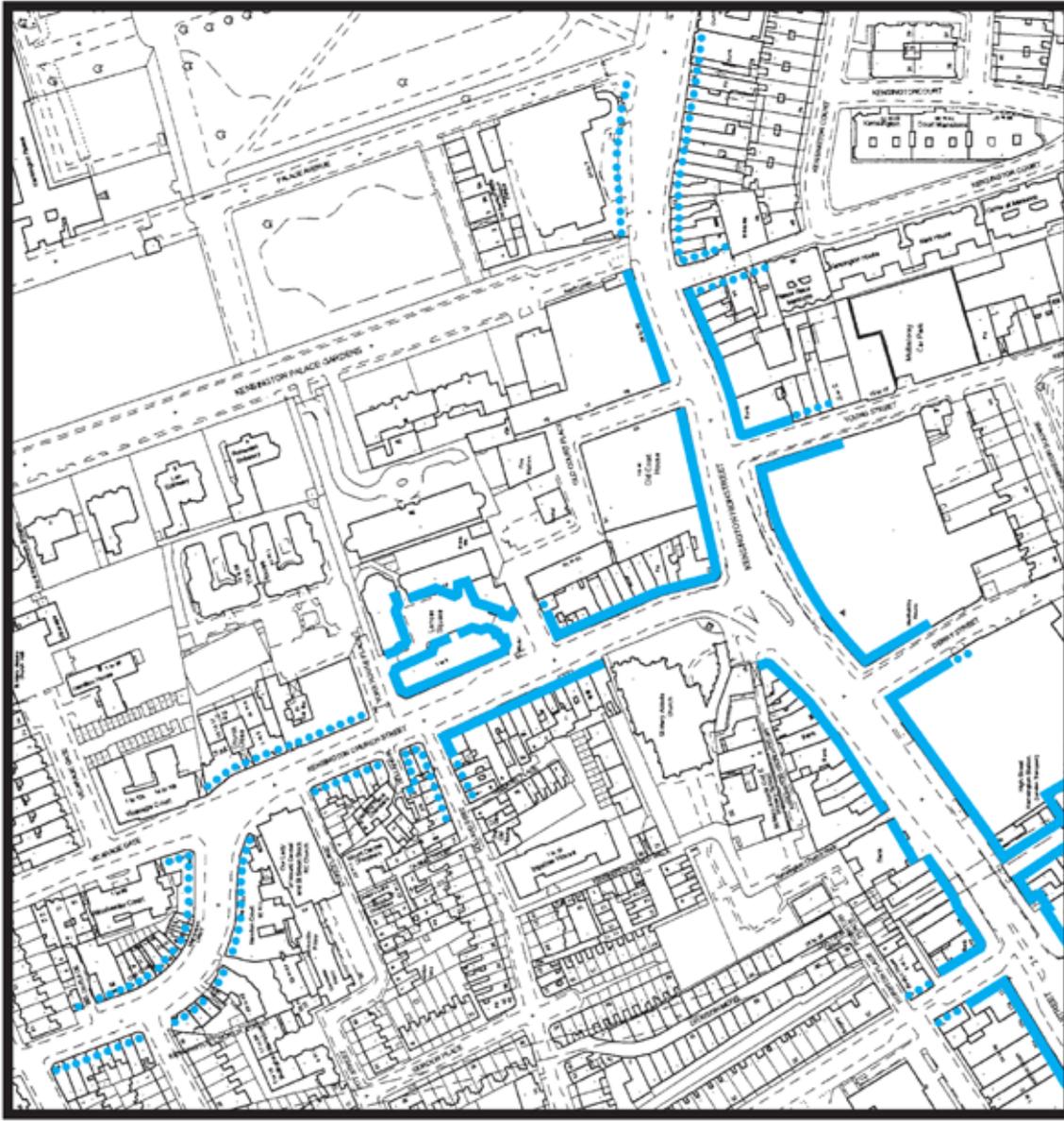
**Kensington High Street
Major Centre**

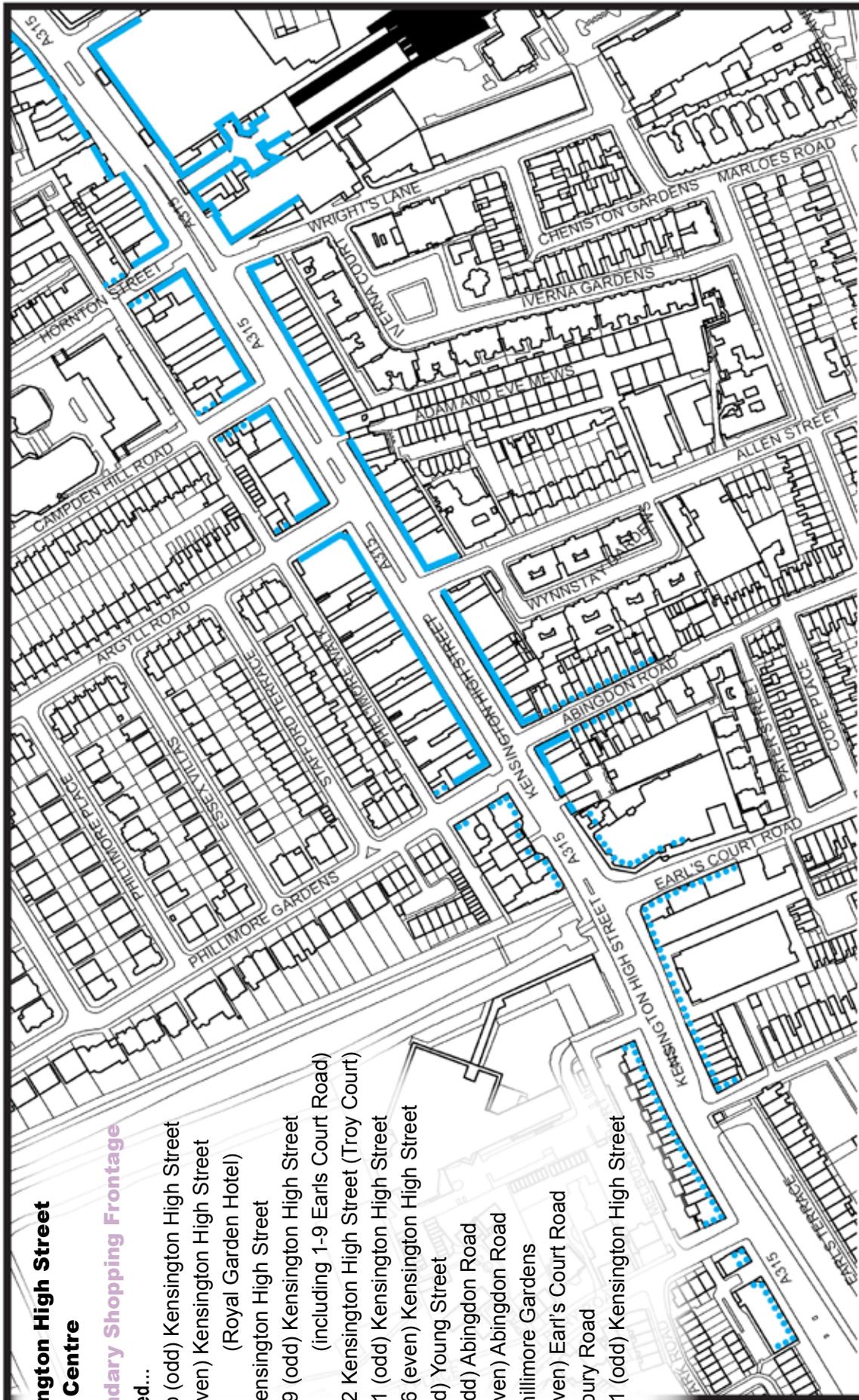
Primary Shopping Frontage

- 26-74 (even) Kensington High Street
- 80-206 (even) Kensington High Street
- 37-237 (odd) Kensington High Street
- 2-28a (even) Kensington Church Street
- 1-23 (odd) Kensington Church Street
- 2-18 (even) Lancer Square
- Kensington Station Mall
- 1-3 Young Street
- Barkers Arcade

Secondary Shopping Frontage

- 9 Phillimore Walk
- 1/1a Argyll Road
- 1-5 (odd) Campden Hill Road
- 4 Campden Hill Road
- 4-10 Hornton Street
- 116 Kensington High Street (1 Phillimore Walk)
- 1-7 (odd) Holland Street
- 4-14 (even) Holland Street
- 25-39 (odd) Kensington Church Street
- 43-81 (odd) Kensington Church Street
- 30-64 (even) Kensington Church Street
- 21-23 (inclusive) Vicarage Gate
- 47 Kensington Court
- 8 Old Court Place

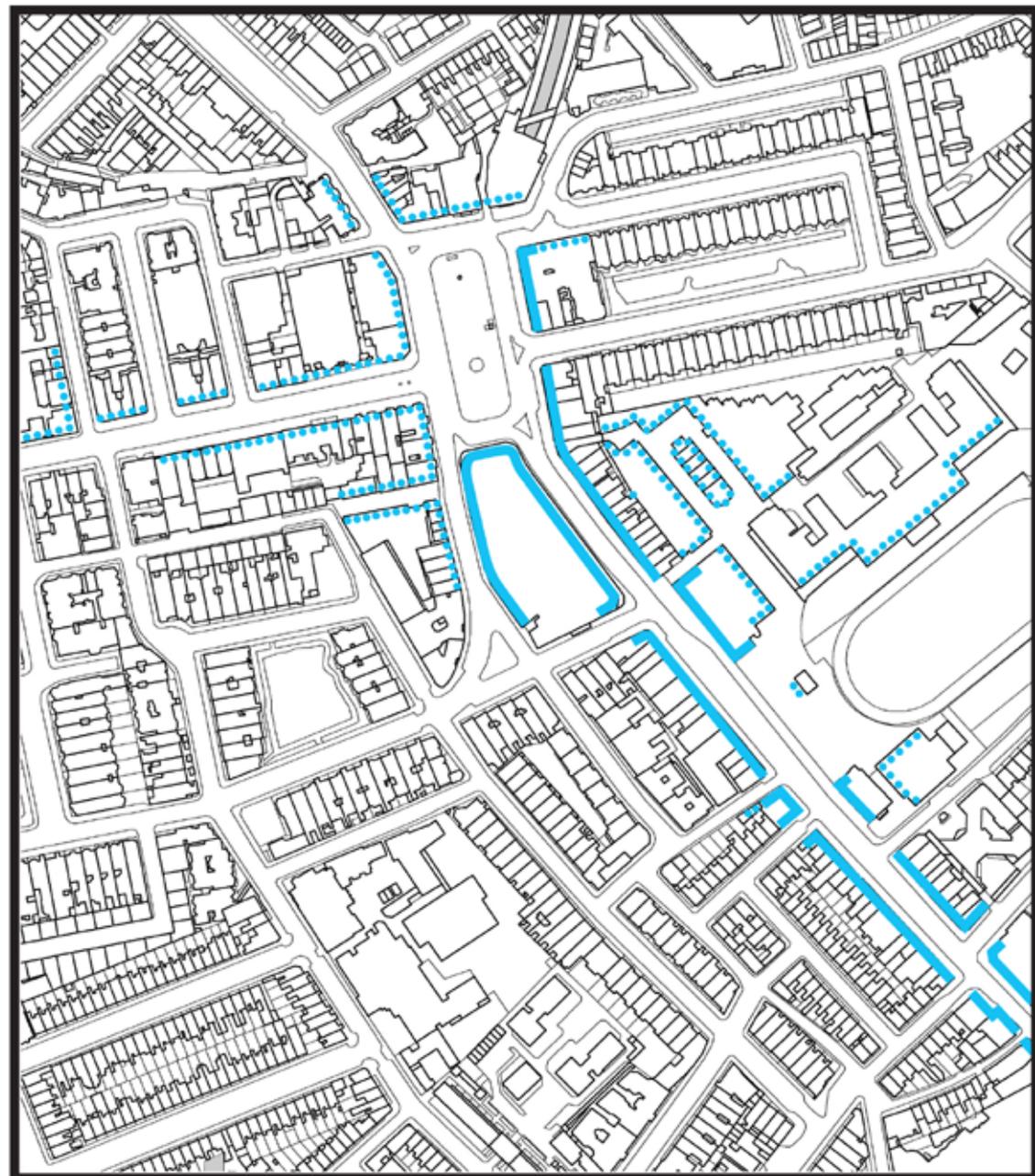




**Kensington High Street
Major Centre**

**Secondary Shopping Frontage
continued...**

- 1-35a/b (odd) Kensington High Street
- 2-26 (even) Kensington High Street
(Royal Garden Hotel)
- 101a Kensington High Street
- 239-249 (odd) Kensington High Street
(including 1-9 Earls Court Road)
- 208-222 Kensington High Street (Troy Court)
- 255-281 (odd) Kensington High Street
- 240-296 (even) Kensington High Street
- 5-9 (odd) Young Street
- 1-25 (odd) Abingdon Road
- 2-14 (even) Abingdon Road
- 1a,2 Phillimore Gardens
- 4-14 (even) Earl's Court Road
- 32 Melbury Road
- 255-281 (odd) Kensington High Street



**King's Road (East)
Major Centre**

Primary Shopping Frontage

- 9-97a (odd) King's Road
- 105-115 (odd) King's Road
- 119-163 (odd) King's Road
- 2-234 (even) King's Road
- King's Walk Mall (all units), 122 King's Road
- 15 Flood Street
- 27a-36 (inclusive) Sloane Square
- Block A, Duke of York HQ, King's Road
- 6 Duke of York's Square

**King's Road (East)
Major Centre**

Secondary Shopping Frontage

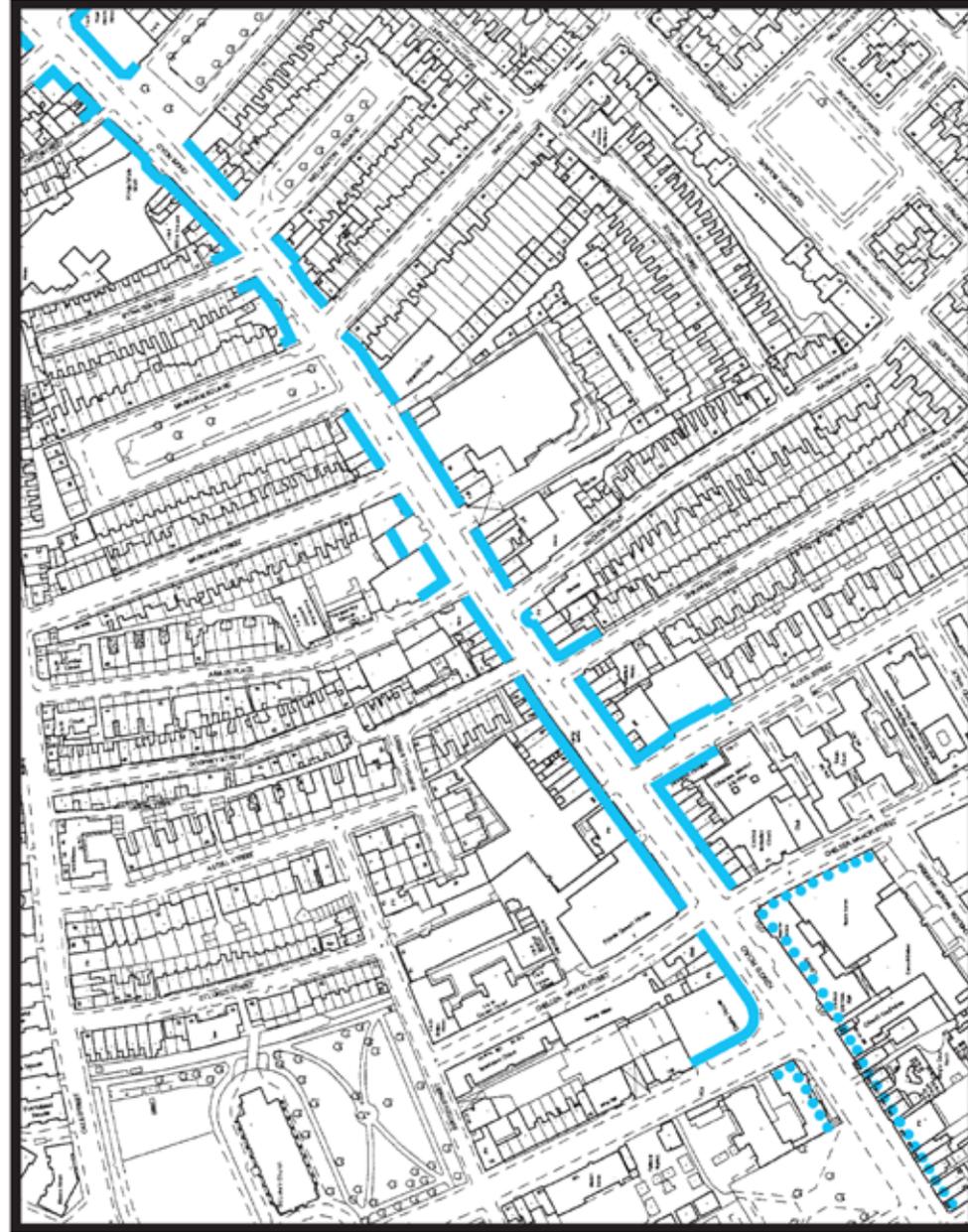
- 2a-12 (even) Symons Street
- 15-16 Symons Street
- 214-224 (even) Pavillion Road
- 257-261 (odd) Pavillion Road
- 1-18 (inclusive) Sloane Square
- Sloane Square Station
- Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square
- 48-55a (inclusive) Sloane Square
- 16-18 Sloane Square
- 127-145 (inclusive) Sloane Street
- 146-162c (inclusive) Sloane Street
- 10-12 Blacklands Terrace
- 183-209 (odd) King's Road
- 1-6 (inclusive) Ellis Street
- 250 King's Road
- Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road

Chelsea Sports Centre, Chelsea Manor Street

- 184-194 (even) Pavillion Road
- 265-267 Pavillion Road
- 1, 1a, 215, 4a Duke of York's Square

9 Duke of York's Square

- 12-17, 22-24, 30-41 Duke of York's Square
- 50-55, 65 Duke of York's Square
- 70-76, 80-90, 100 Duke of York's Square



Due to both the **Primary** and **Secondary Shopping Frontages** being spread across both maps in this instance, the lists to the left are a duplicate of those on the preceding page.

**King's Road (East)
Major Centre**

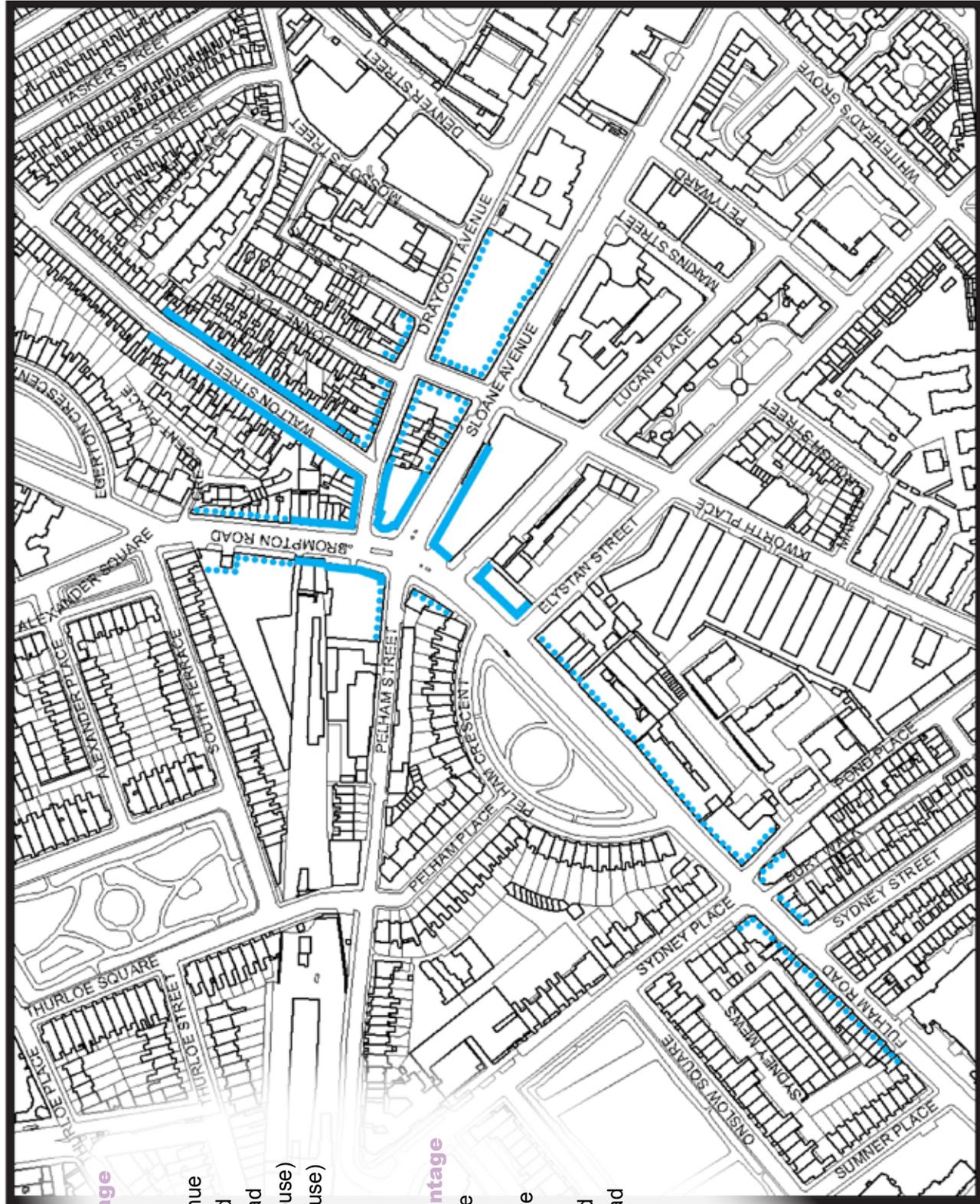
Primary Shopping Frontage

- 9-97a (odd) King's Road
- 105-115 (odd) King's Road
- 119-163 (odd) King's Road
- 2-234 (even) King's Road
- King's Walk Mall (all units), 122 King's Road
- 15 Flood Street
- 27a-36 (inclusive) Sloane Square
- Block A, Duke of York HQ, King's Road

**King's Road (East)
Major Centre**

Secondary Shopping Frontage

- 2a-12 (even) Symons Street
- 15-16 Symons Street
- 214-224 (even) Pavillion Road
- 257-261 (odd) Pavillion Road
- 1-14 (inclusive) Sloane Square
- Sloane Square Station
- Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square
- 48-55a (inclusive) Sloane Square
- 127-145 (inclusive) Sloane Street
- 146-162c (inclusive) Sloane Street
- 10-12 Blacklands Terrace
- 183-209 (odd) King's Road
- 1-6 (inclusive) Ellis Street
- 250 King's Road
- Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road
- Chelsea Sports Centre, Chelsea Manor Street



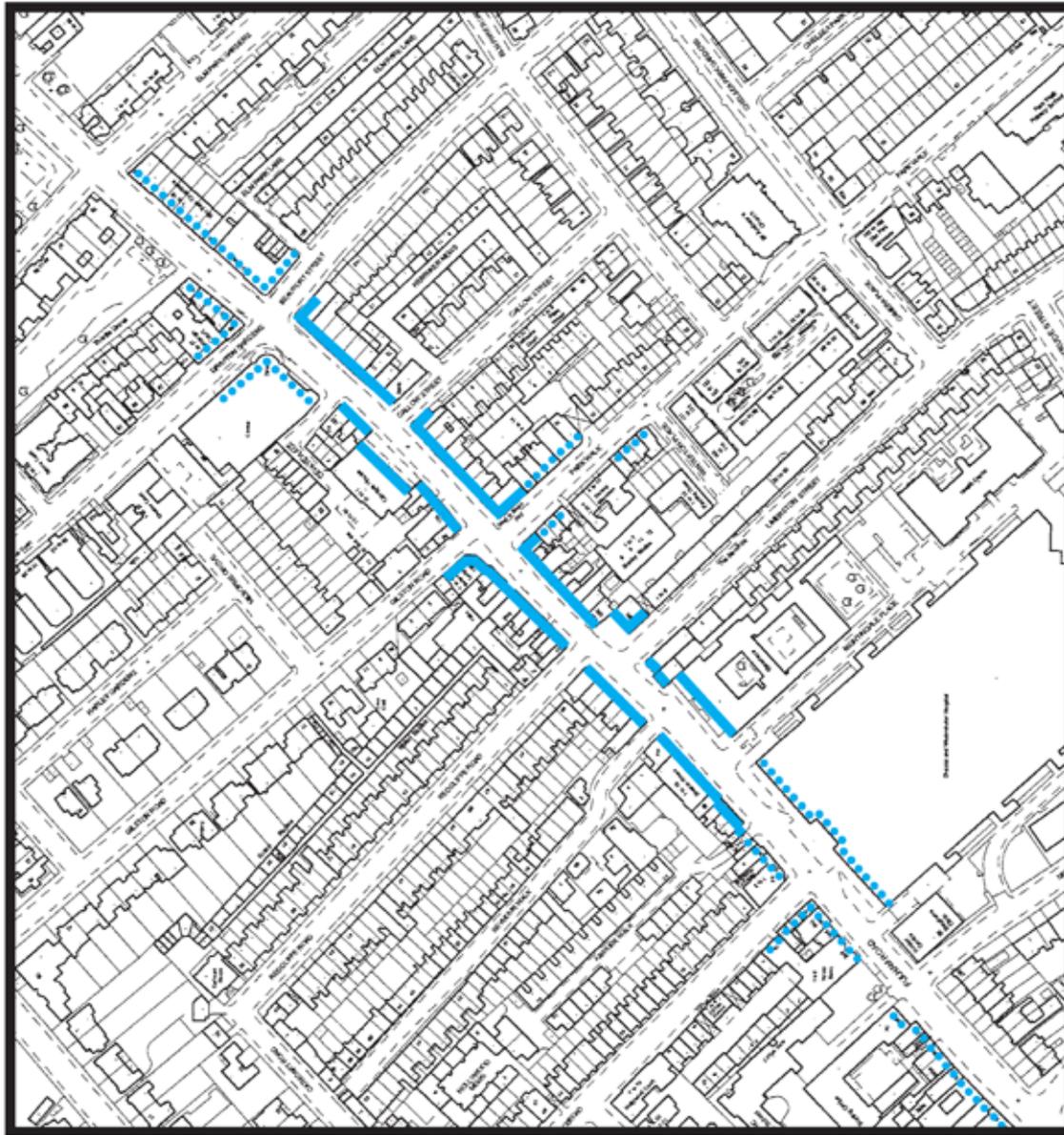
Brompton Cross District Centre

Primary Shopping Frontage

- 69-117 (odd) Walton Street
- 148-206 (even) Walton Street
- 122-132 (even) Draycott Avenue
- 303-315 (odd) Brompton Road
- 264-280 (even) Brompton Road
- 77-79 Fulham Road (Eden House)
- 81 Fulham Road (Michelin House)
- 91-103 (odd) Fulham Road

Secondary Shopping Frontage

- 96-118 (even) Draycott Avenue
- 139-155 Draycott Avenue
- 163-177 (odd) Draycott Avenue
- 117a-121 Walton Street
- 283-301 (odd) Brompton Road
- 250-262 (even) Brompton Road
- 6 Fulham Road
- 44-78 (even) Fulham Road
- 105-195 (odd) Fulham Road
- 42-48 (even) Pelham Street
- 91-93 (odd) Pelham Street
- 60-86 Sloane Avenue
- 77-79 Ixworth Place
- 5-7 Pond Place
- 2 Pond Place



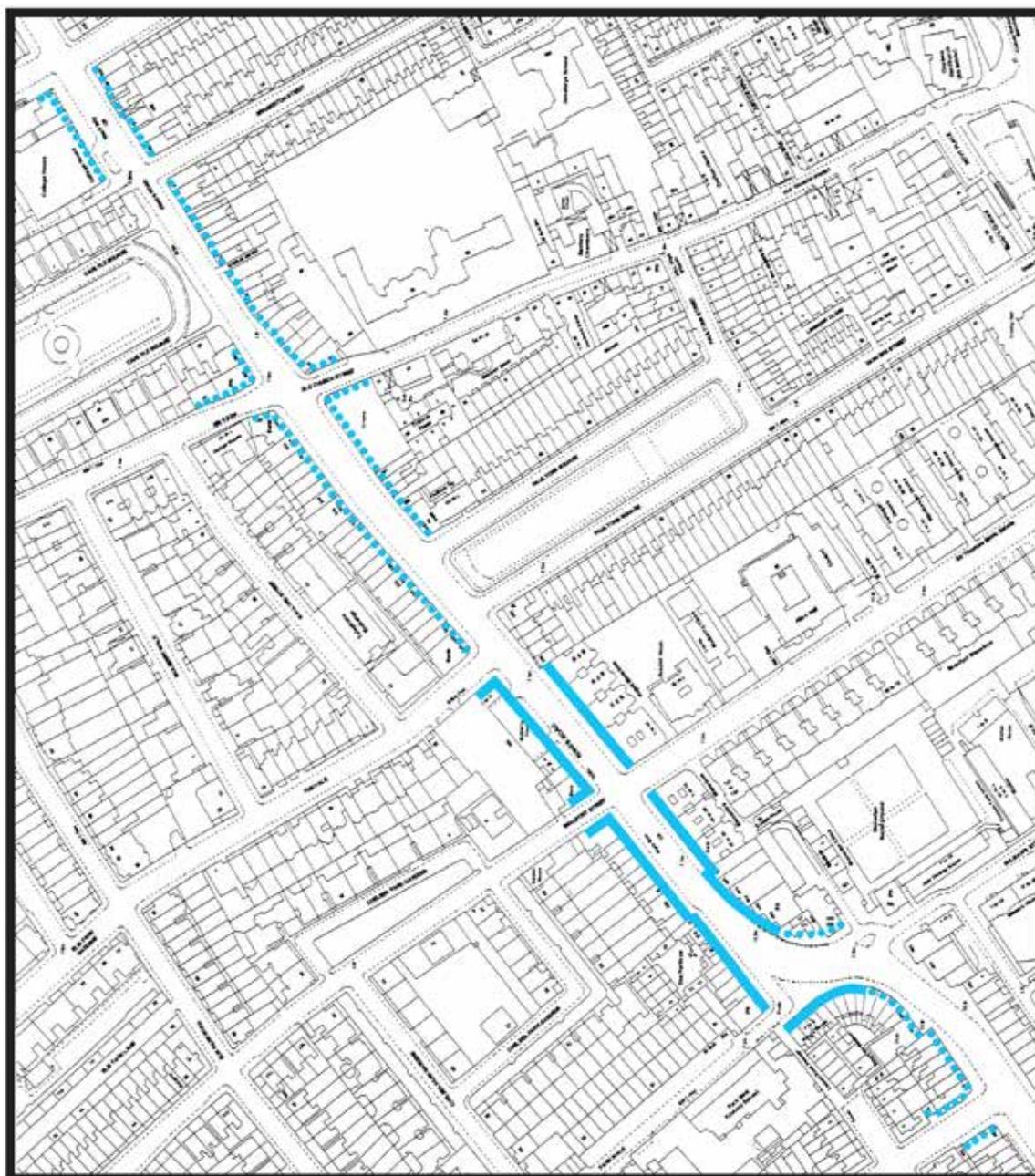
Fulham Road District Centre

Primary Shopping Frontage

- 299-365 (odd) Fulham Road
- 152-232 (even) Fulham Road
- 367 Fulham Road (Ellesmere Site)

Secondary Shopping Frontage

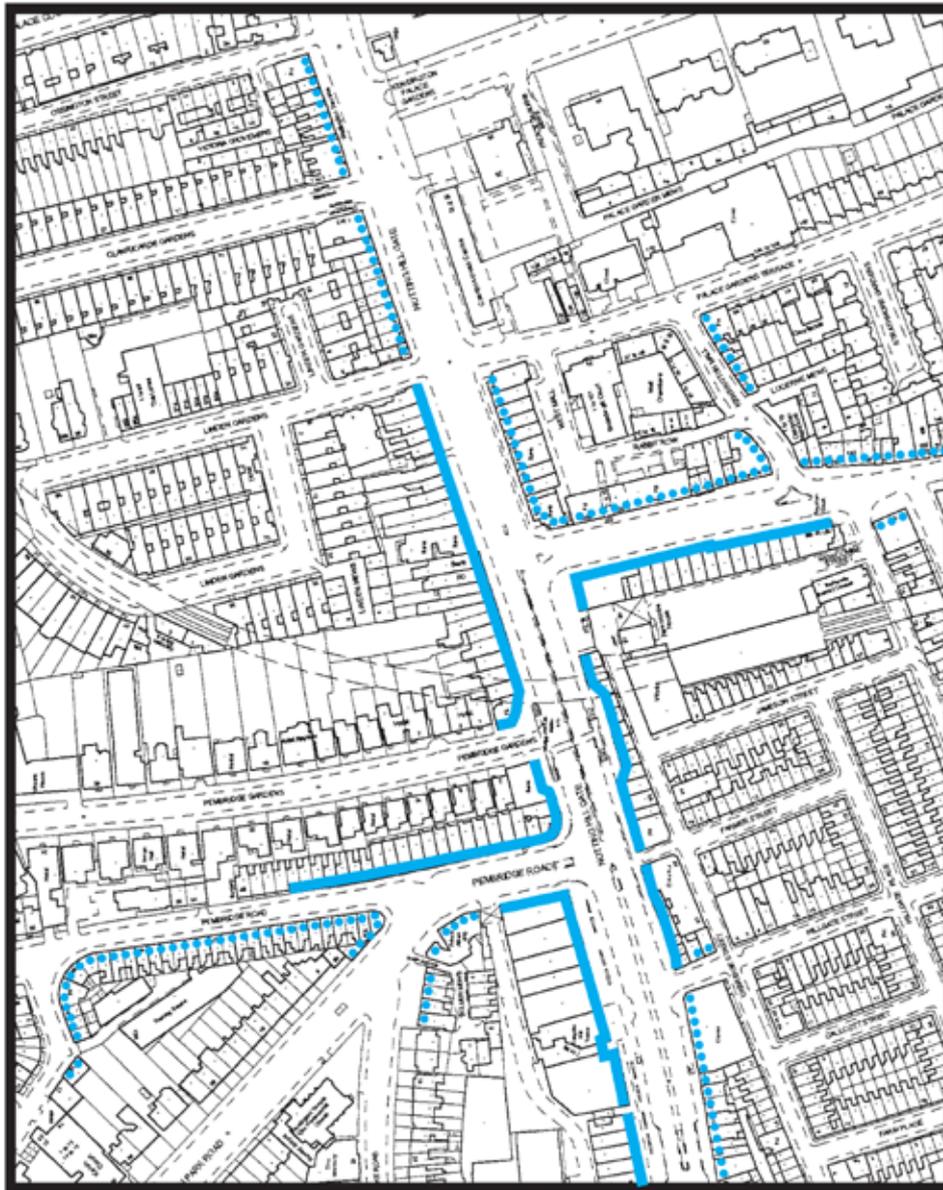
- 134-144 (even) Fulham Road
- 234-238 (even) Fulham Road
- 273-297 (odd) Fulham Road
- 240-266 (even) Fulham Road
- 369a-f Fulham Road
- 2-6 (even) Park Walk
- 18-24 (even) Park Walk
- 5-13a (odd) Park Walk
- 97d-f Drayton Gardens
- 99 Drayton Gardens
- 1a/b Hollywood Road



**King's Road (West)
District Centre**

Primary Shopping Frontage
303-353 (odd) King's Road
350-408 (even) King's Road

Secondary Shopping Frontage
219-289d (odd) King's Road
296-348 (even) King's Road
355-359 (odd) King's Road
410-442 (even) King's Road
60-62 (even) Old Church Street
9a Lamont Road



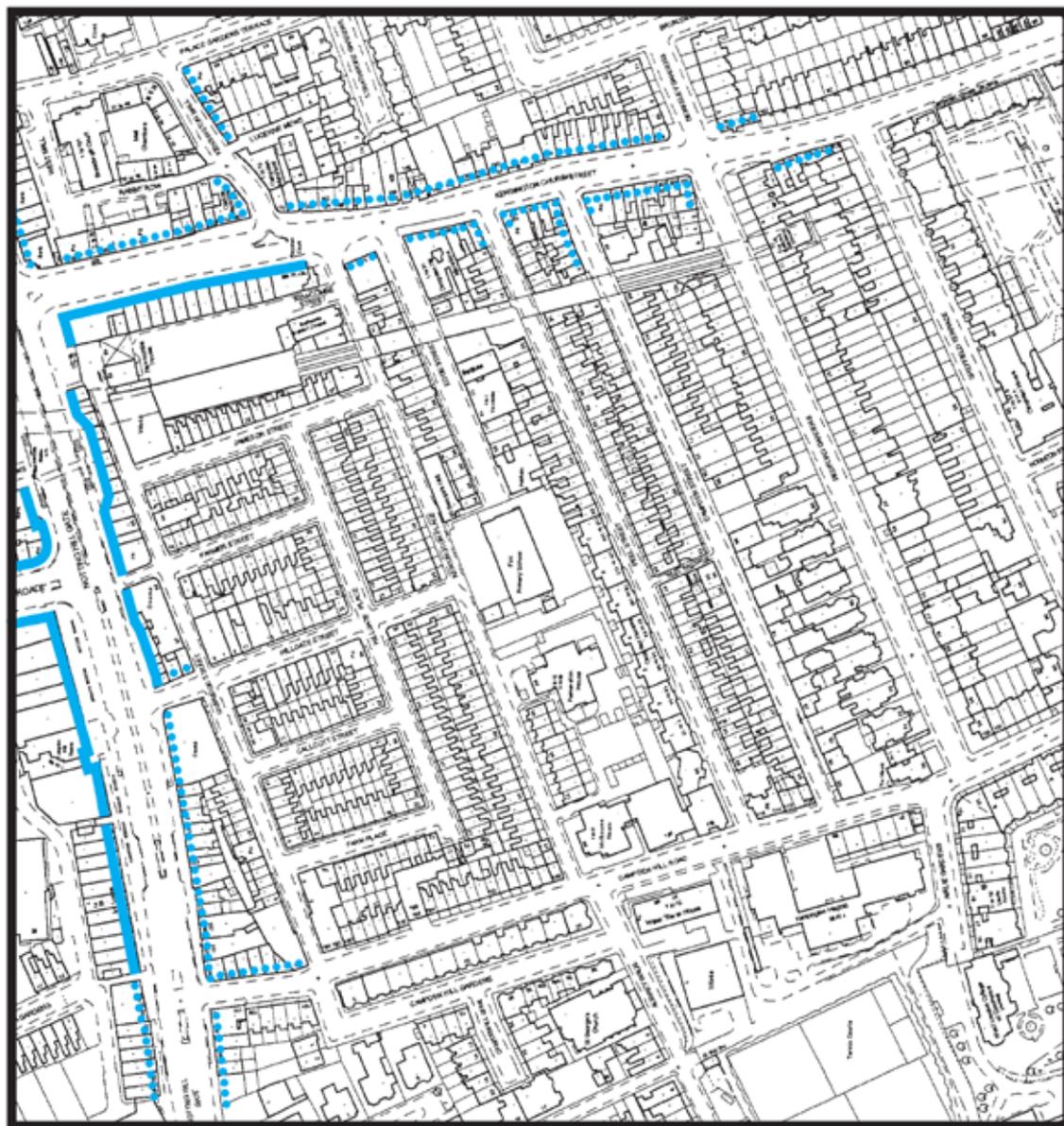
Notting Hill Gate District Centre

Primary Shopping Frontage

- 26-144 (even) Notting Hill Gate
- 47-101 (odd) Notting Hill Gate
- 203-237 (odd) Kensington Church Street
- 2-34 (even) Pembridge Road

Secondary Shopping Frontage

- 2-24b (even) Notting Hill Gate
- 15-35 (odd) Notting Hill Gate
- 103-159 (odd) Notting Hill Gate
- 146-164 (even) Notting Hill Gate
- 1-7 (inclusive) Wellington Terrace (Notting Hill Gate)
- 186-196 (even) Campden Hill Road
- 1-3 (odd) Hilgate Street
- 11059 (odd) Pembridge Road
- 1-7 (odd) Ladbrooke Road
- 7-15 (odd) Portobello Road
- 2-6 (even) Kensington Park Road

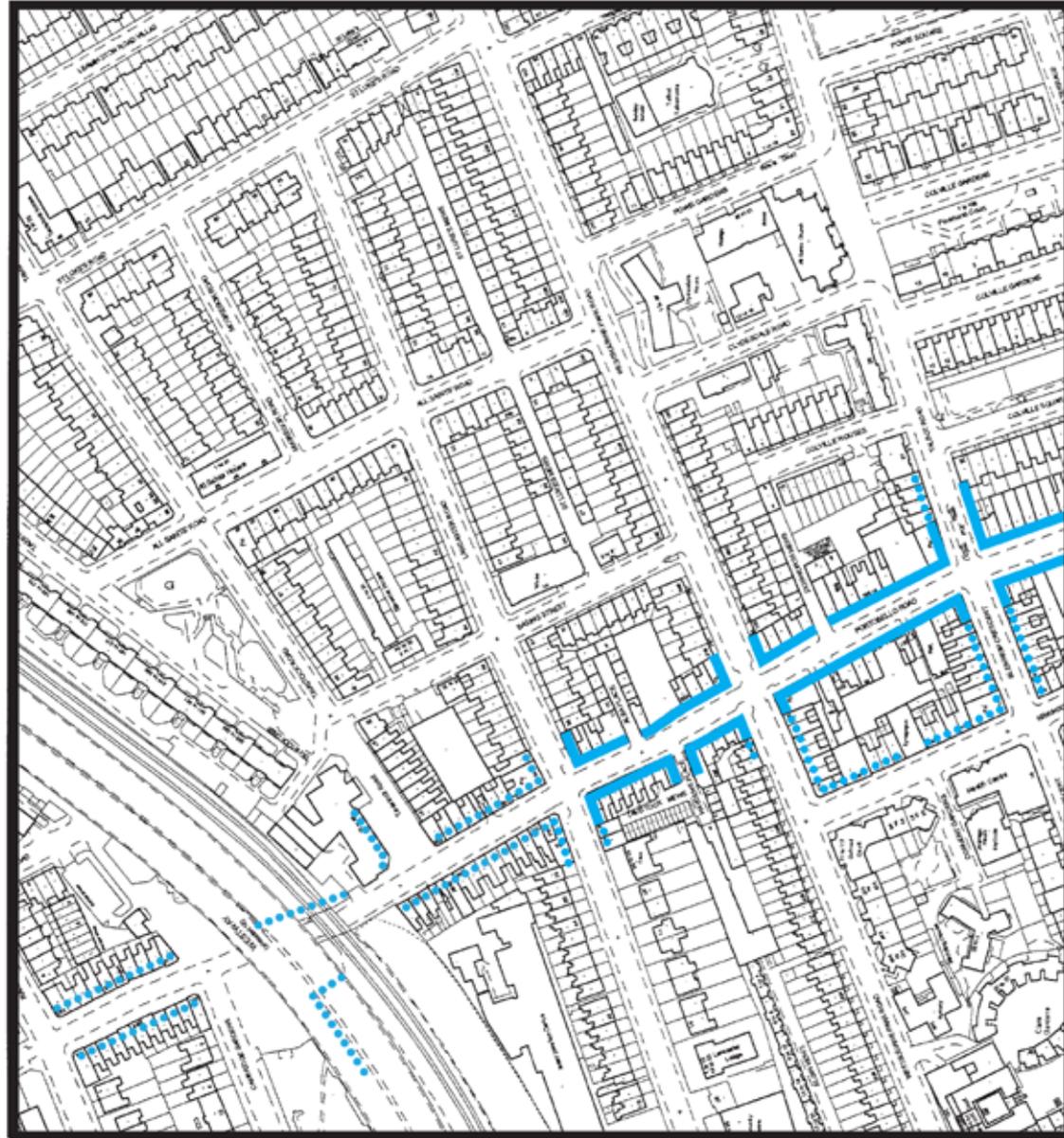


**Notting Hill Gate
District Centre**

Secondary Shopping Frontage

continued...

- 97-101b, 103-145 (odd)
Kensington Church Street
- 104, 104a, 106-206 (even)
Kensington Church Street
- 71 Palace Gardens Terrace
- 1-7 (odd) Kensington Mall
- 2a Bedford Gardens
- 1-6 (inclusive) Campden Street



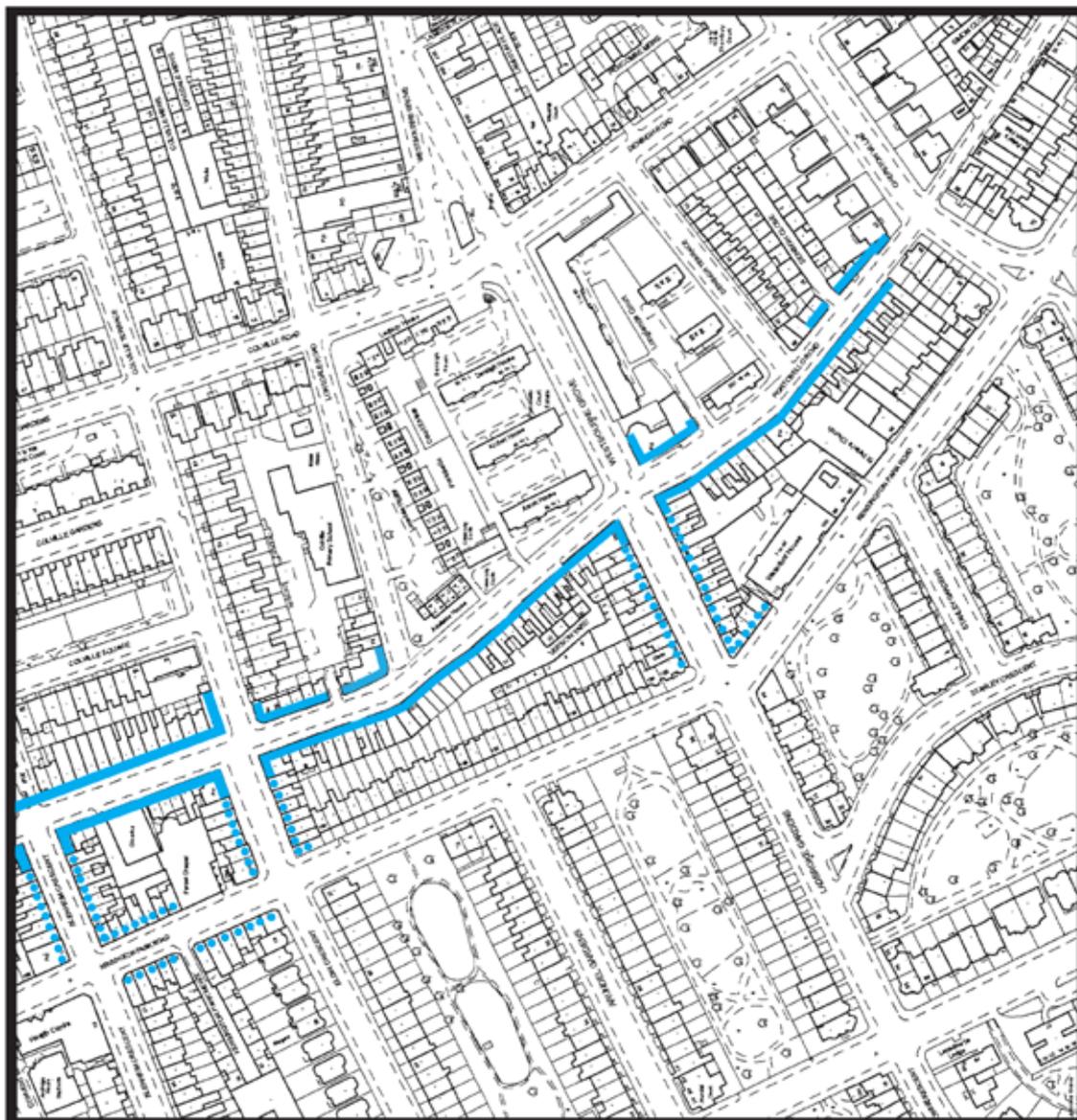
**Portobello Road
Special District Centre**

Primary Shopping Frontage

- 65-177 (odd) Portobello Road
- 82-88 (even) Portobello Road
- 100 Portobello Road
- 138-154 (even) Portobello Road
- 156-238 (even) Portobello Road
- 179-251 (odd) Portobello Road
- 303/303a Westbourne Park Road
- 281 Westbourne Grove

Secondary Shopping Frontage

- 240-252 (even) Portobello Road
- 253-275 (odd) Portobello Road
- 289-309 (odd) Portobello Road
- 266-292 (even) Portobello Road
- 72-80 (even) Tavistock Road
- 74 Lancaster Road
- 126-132 (even) Talbot Road
- 282-284 (even) Westbourne Park Road
- 305-317 (odd) Westbourne Park Road
- 17-37 (odd) Kensington Park Road
- 112-120 (even) Kensington Park Road
- 184-216 (even) Kensington Park Road
(excluding the Synagogue)
- 1-15 (odd) Blenheim Crescent
- 2-14 (even) Blenheim Crescent
- 4-14 (even) Elgin Crescent

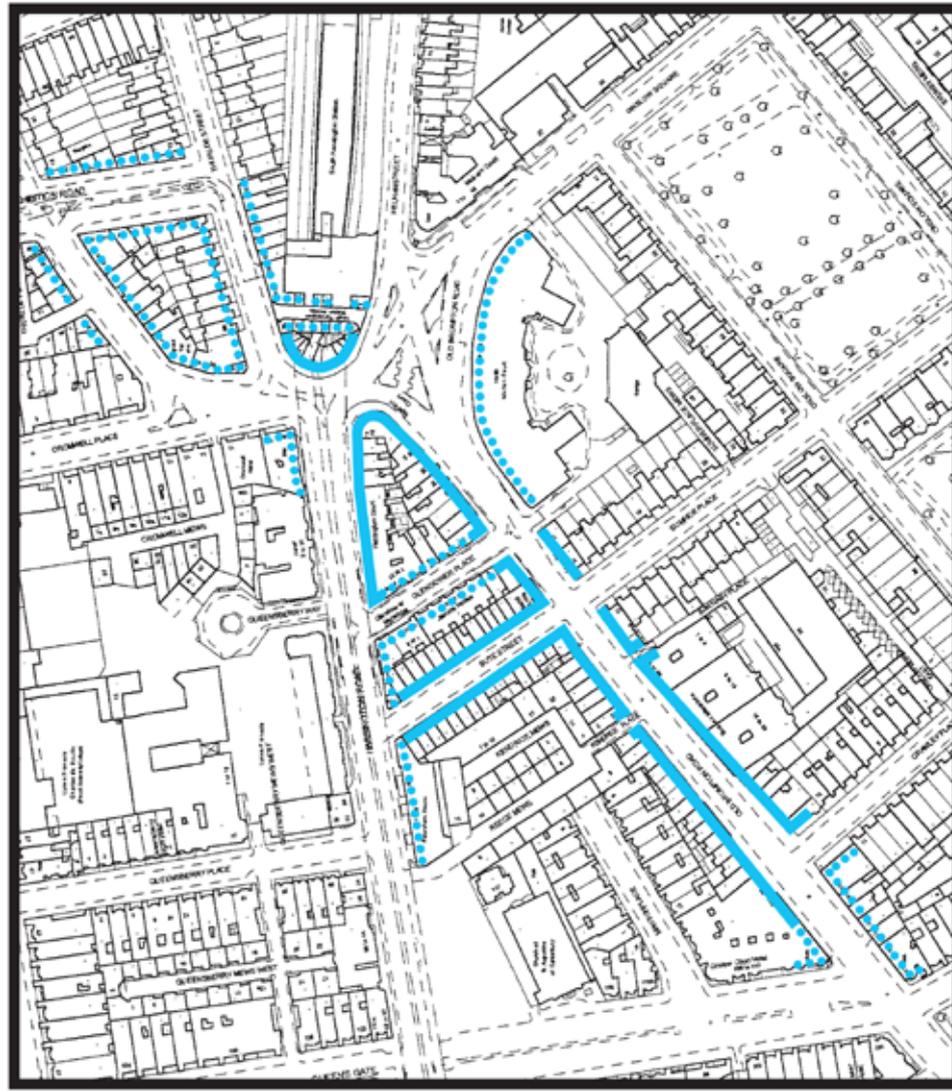


**Portobello Road
Special District Centre**

Secondary Shopping Frontage

continued...

- 5-15 (odd) Elgin Crescent
- 283-305 (odd) Westbourne Grove
- 284-306 (even) Westbourne Grove
- Portobello Green Shopping Arcade
(underneath Westway)
- 61a,b,d Lancaster Road



South Kensington District Centre

Primary Shopping Frontage

- 43-97 (odd) Old Brompton Road
- 1-86 (even) Old Brompton Road
- 3-31 (odd) Bute Street
- 4-28 (even) Bute Street
- 1-19 (odd) Harrington Road
- 1-11 (odd) Pelham Street
- 38-48 (even) Thurlo Street

Secondary Shopping Frontage

- 1-141 Old Brompton Road
- 99-115 (odd) Old Brompton Road
- 88-92a (even) Old Brompton Road
- 3-17 (odd) Glendower Place
- 2-12 (even) Glendower Place
- 21-37 (odd) Harrington Road
- 1-13 (odd) South Kensington Station Arcade
- 2-8 (even) South Kensington Station Arcade
- 20-36 (even) Thurloe Street
- 25-45 (odd) Thurloe Street
- 17-18 (inclusive) Cromwell Place
- 23-26 (inclusive) Cromwell Place
- 25-39 (inclusive) Thurloe Place
- 1a-19 (odd) Exhibition Road
- 2a-12 (even) Exhibition Road
- 17-18 (inclusive) Cromwell Place
- 108-108a Queen's Gate



— — — — —
Borough Boundary

**Westbourne Grove
Special District Centre**

Primary Shopping Frontage

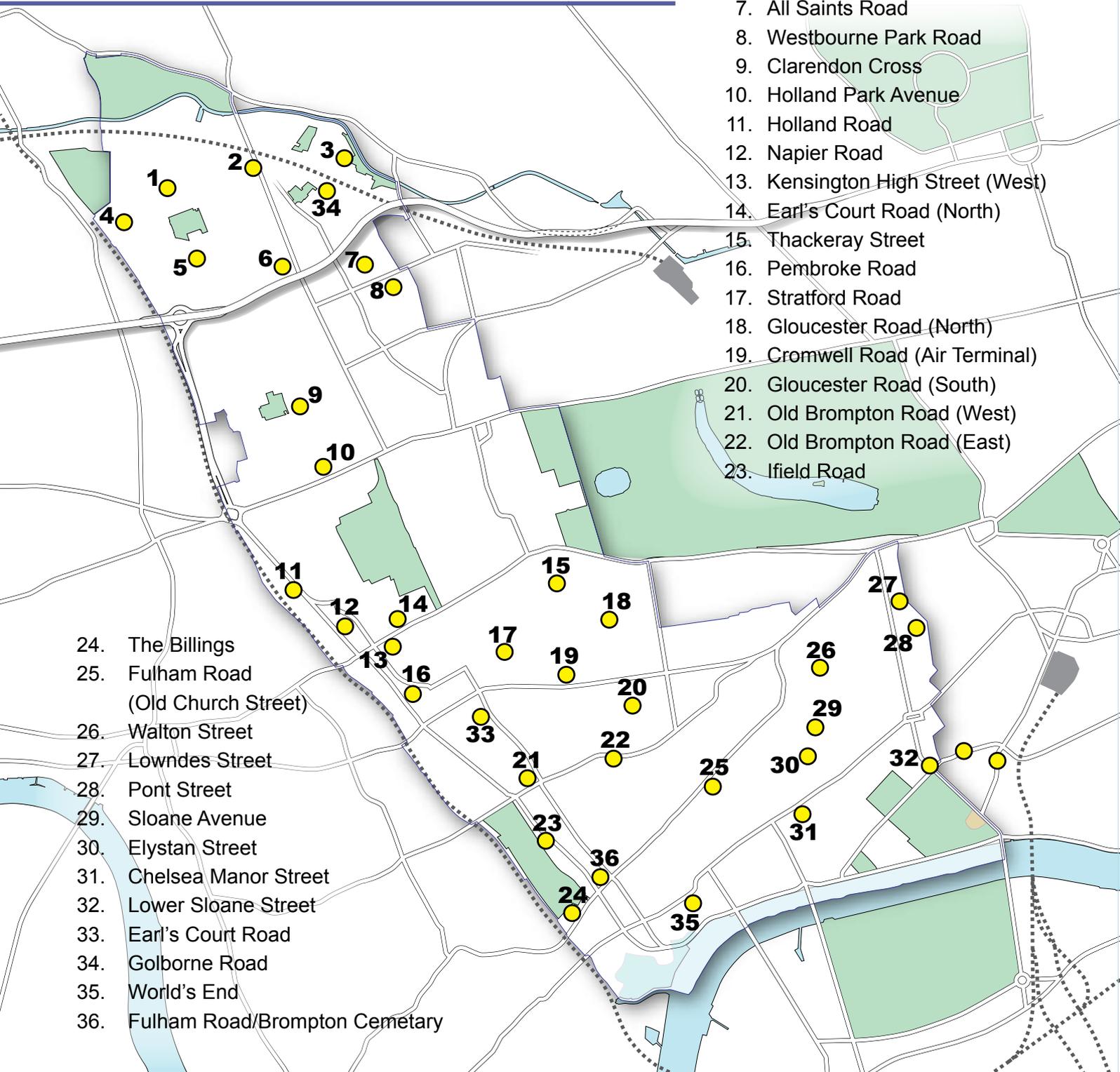
- 171-207 Westbourne Grove
- 227/227a-247 Westbourne Grove
- 178a-236 Westbourne Grove
- 32-46 Ledbury Road
- 39-53 Ledbury Road
- 57-63/63a Ledbury Road
- 1-3 Denbigh Road

Neighbourhood Town Centres

● Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

1. Barlby Road
2. Ladbrooke Grove (North)
3. Golborne Road (North)
4. North Pole Road
5. St Helens Gardens
6. Ladbrooke Grove Station
7. All Saints Road
8. Westbourne Park Road
9. Clarendon Cross
10. Holland Park Avenue
11. Holland Road
12. Napier Road
13. Kensington High Street (West)
14. Earl's Court Road (North)
15. Thackeray Street
16. Pembroke Road
17. Stratford Road
18. Gloucester Road (North)
19. Cromwell Road (Air Terminal)
20. Gloucester Road (South)
21. Old Brompton Road (West)
22. Old Brompton Road (East)
23. Ifield Road

24. The Billings
25. Fulham Road
(Old Church Street)
26. Walton Street
27. Lowndes Street
28. Pont Street
29. Sloane Avenue
30. Elystan Street
31. Chelsea Manor Street
32. Lower Sloane Street
33. Earl's Court Road
34. Golborne Road
35. World's End
36. Fulham Road/Brompton Cemetary



42.2 Neighbourhood Town Centres

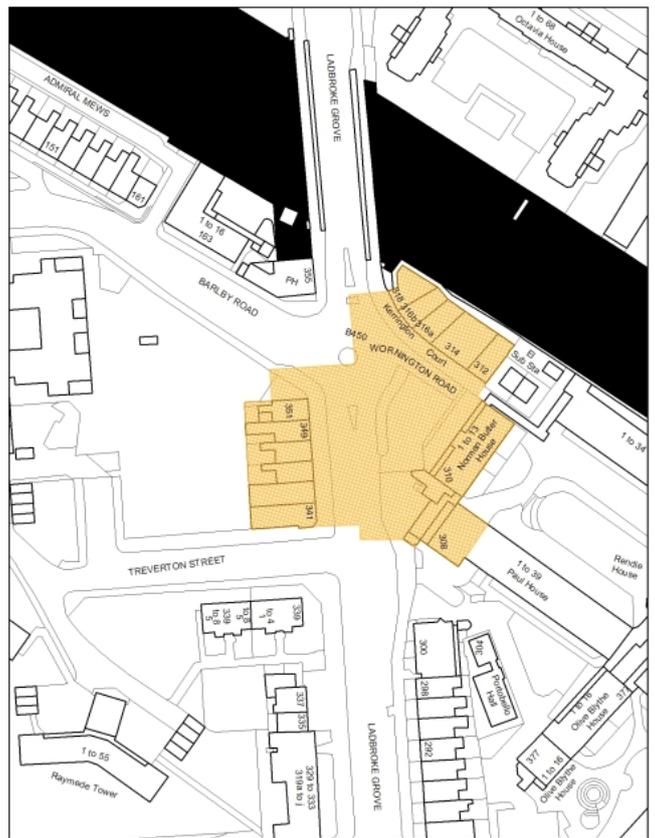
Neighbourhood Town Centres	
1. Barlby Road 67-77 Barlby Road 118 Dalgarno Gardens	2. Ladbroke Grove (North) 341-351 Ladbroke Road 310-320 Ladbroke Grove
3. Golborne Road (North) 12-30 Golborne Road 7-19a Golborne Road	4. North Pole Road 2-24 North Pole Road 13-21 North Pole Road 485-493 Latimer Road 1a St Quintins Gardens
5. St Helens Gardens 53-75 St Helens Gardens	6. Ladbroke Grove Station 102-156 Ladbroke Grove 131-181 Ladbroke Grove 134/134a - 136/136a Lancaster Road
7. All Saints Road 3-45 All Saints Road 4-32 All Saints Road 230-236 Westbourne Park Road	8. Westbourne Park Road 209 Westbourne Park Road 213-225 Westbourne Park Road 20-24 Powis Terrace
9. Clarendon Cross 5-10 (inc.) Clarendon Cross 96-104 Portland Road 129-141 Portland Road	10. Holland Park Avenue 80-150 Holland Park Avenue 1-2 Holland Park Terrace 1a Portland Road 2-14 Portland Road 2-10 Clarendon Road 1a Clarendon Road
11. Holland Road 11a-11b Russell Gardens 1-10 (inc.) Russell Gardens	12. Napier Road 1-6 (inc.) Napier Road 34/38 Holland Road
13. Kensington High Street 343-353 Kensington High Street	14. Earl's Court (North) 32-56/56a Earls Court Road 21-45 Earls Court Road
15. Thackeray Street 16-17 Kensington Court Place 1-9 Thackeray Street 2-26 Thackeray Street 8-10 (inc.) Kensington Square	16. Pembroke Road 50-72 Pembroke Road
17. Stratford Road 3-13 Stratford Road 2-20 Stratford Road 37 Marloes Road	18. Gloucester Road (North) 1/a/ b/c - 5 (inc.) Kynance Place 10-72 Gloucester Road 1/3-5/5a Gloucester Road 9/9a-35 Gloucester Road 2-5 (inc.) Victoria Grove 27-29 (inc.) Victoria Grove

Neighbourhood Town Centres	
19. Gloucester Road 1/a/b/c - 5(inc.) Kynance Place 10-27 Gloucester Road 1/3-5/5a Gloucester Road 9/9a-35 Gloucester Road 2-5 (inc.) Victoria Grove 27-29 (inc.) Vitoria Grove	20. Cromwell Road Air Terminal 118-156 Cromwell Road
21. Gloucester Road (South) 85 Cromwell Road 71-127 Gloucester Road 134-156 Gloucester Road Units 1-31(inc.) Gloucester Rd Arcade	22. Old Brompton RoadWest) 229-239 Earls Court Road 304-326 Earls Court Road 219-279 Old Brompton Road 232-246 Old Brompton Road 256-324 Old Brompton Road
23. Old Brompton Road (East) 142-176 Old Brompton Road 153-165 Old Brompton Road	24. Ifield Road 106-118 Finborough Road 176-178 Ifield Road 121 Ifield Road
25.The Billings 346-366 Fulham Road 340-342 Fulham Road	26. Fulham Road - Old Church Street 2/6 Queens Elm Parade 239a-267 Fulham Road 80-126 Fulham Road
27.Walton Street 46-56 Walton Street 1-25 Walton Street	28. Lowndes Street 25 a-g - 31 (inc.) Lowndes Street 12/12a Cadogan Place
29. Pont Street 4-16 Pont Street 1-17 Pont Street	30. Sloane Avenue 45-73 Sloane Avenue
31. Elystan Street 1-43 Elystan Street 2-8 Elystan Street 1-17, 23 Cale Street 2-30 Cale Street 1, 53 Godfrey Street	32. Chelsea Manor Street 47-65 Chelsea Manor Street
33. Lower Sloane Street 54-66 Lower Sloane Street 61-97 Lower Sloane Street 76-92 Pimlico Road 8-24 Holbein Place	34. Earls Court Road 111-211 Earls Court Road 160-268 Earls Court Road 1-11, 15 Kenway Road 36a-70 Kenway Road 2-16 Kenway Road 1-18 Hogarth Place 2-10 Hogarth Road

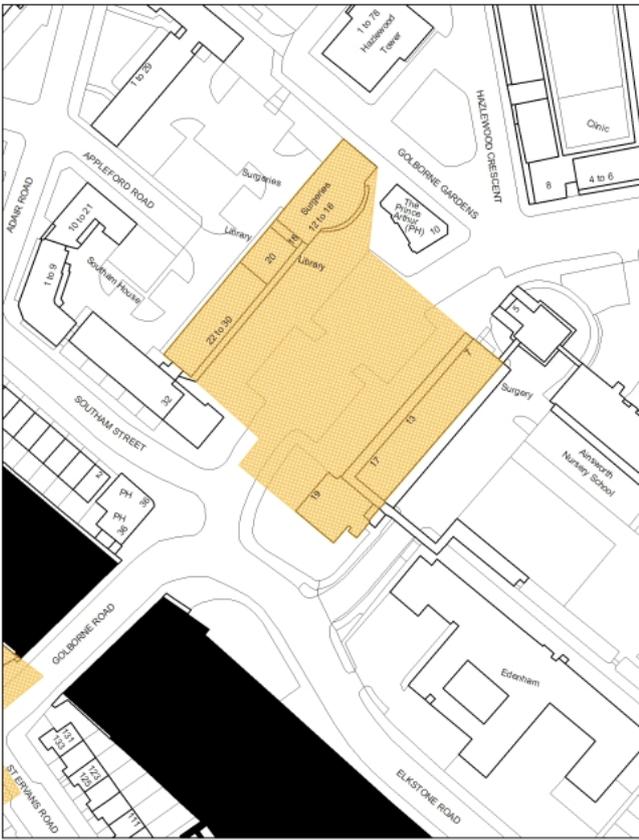
Neighbourhood Town Centres	
35. Golborne Road (Special District) 51-105 Golborne Road 38-112 Golborne Road 308-330 Portobello Road 319-347 Portobello Road	36. Worlds End 488-512 King's Road 385-487 King's Road
37. Fulham Road / Brompton Cemetery 451-459 Fulham Road 268-306b Fulham Road	



Barley Road Neighbourhood Centre
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Ladbroke Grove (North) Neighbourhood Centre
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Golborne Road (North) Neighbourhood Centre
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St. Helen's Gardens Neighbourhood Centre
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Ladbroke Grove Station Neighbourhood Centre
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Clarendon Cross Neighbourhood Centre
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Kensington High Street (West) Neighbourhood Centre
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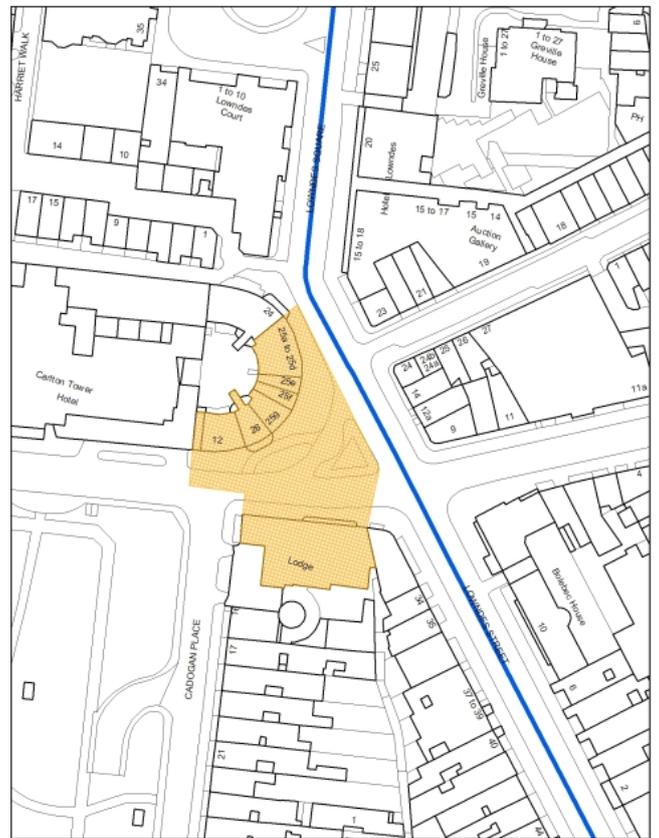
Pembroke Road Neighbourhood Centre
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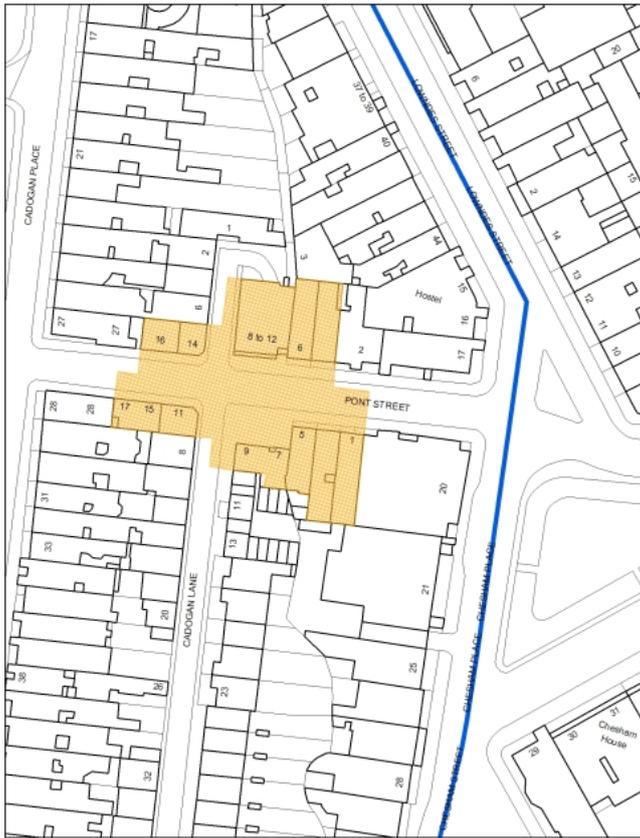
Gloucester Road (north) Neighbourhood Centre
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Cromwell Road Air Terminal Neighbourhood Centre
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Lowndes Street Neighbourhood Centre
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Pont Street Neighbourhood Centre

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Lower Sloane Street Neighbourhood Centre

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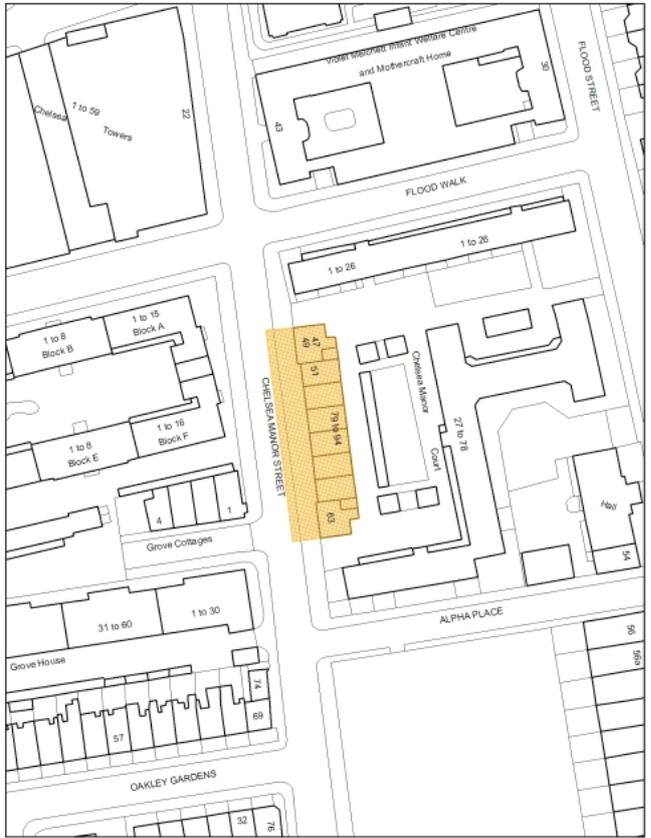
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Elystan Street Neighbourhood Centre

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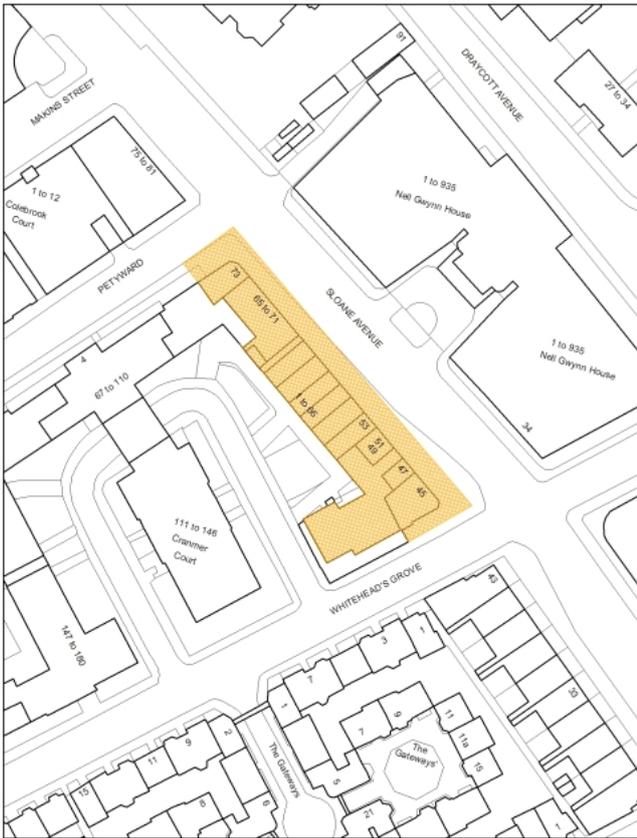
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Chelsea Manor Street Neighbourhood Centre

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Sloane Avenue Neighbourhood Centre
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North Pole Road Neighbourhood Centre
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All Saints Road Neighbourhood Centre
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Westbourne Park Road Neighbourhood Centre
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Holland Park Avenue Neighbourhood Centre
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Holland Road Neighbourhood Centre
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Thackeray Street Neighbourhood Centre
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Stratford Road Neighbourhood Centre
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Gloucester Road (South) Neighbourhood Centre

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THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA



Old Brompton Road (West) Neighbourhood Centre

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

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THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

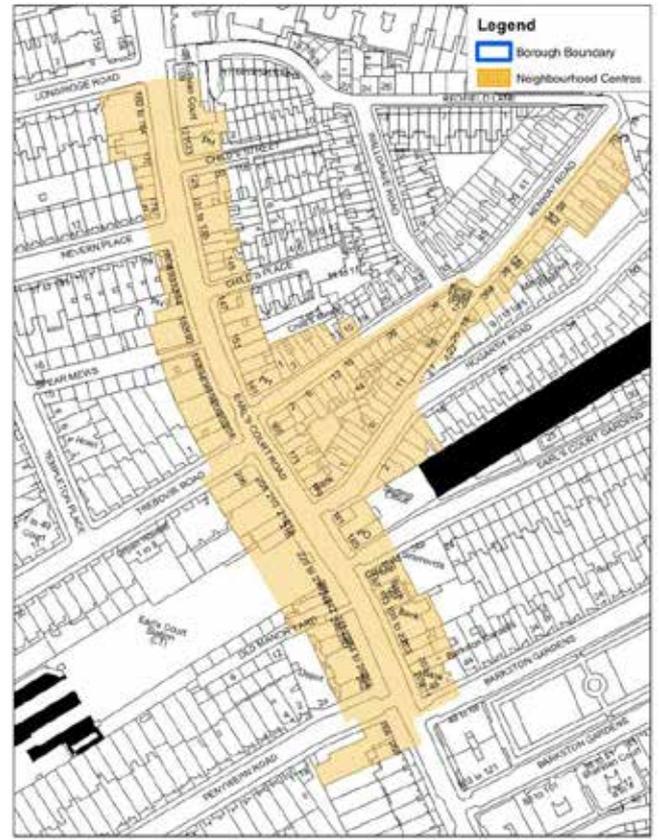


Fulham Road (Old Church Street) Neighbourhood Centre

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THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA



Earl's Court Road Neighbourhood Centre

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THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA



The Billings Neighbourhood Centre

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Walton Street Neighbourhood Centre

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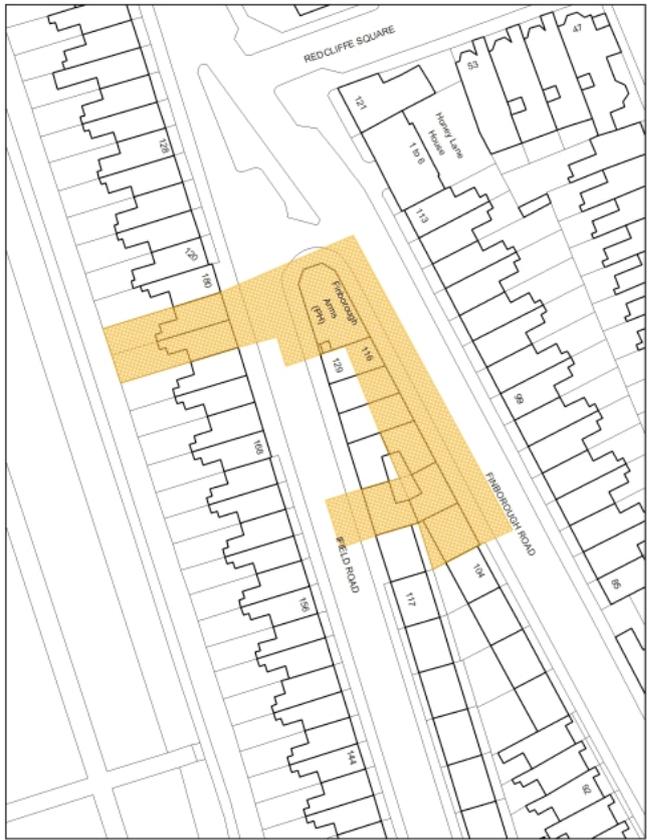
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Old Brompton Road (East) Neighbourhood Centre

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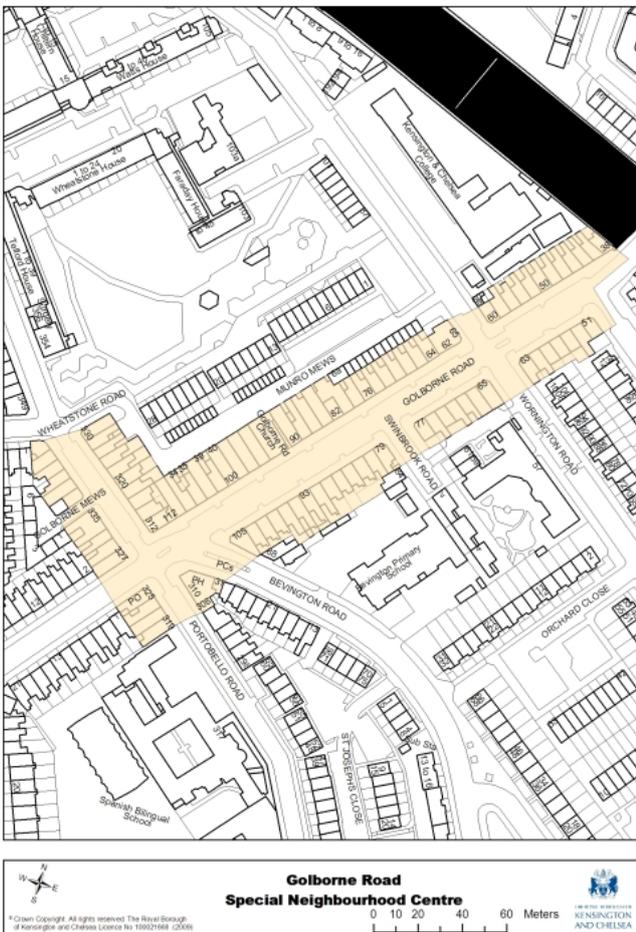
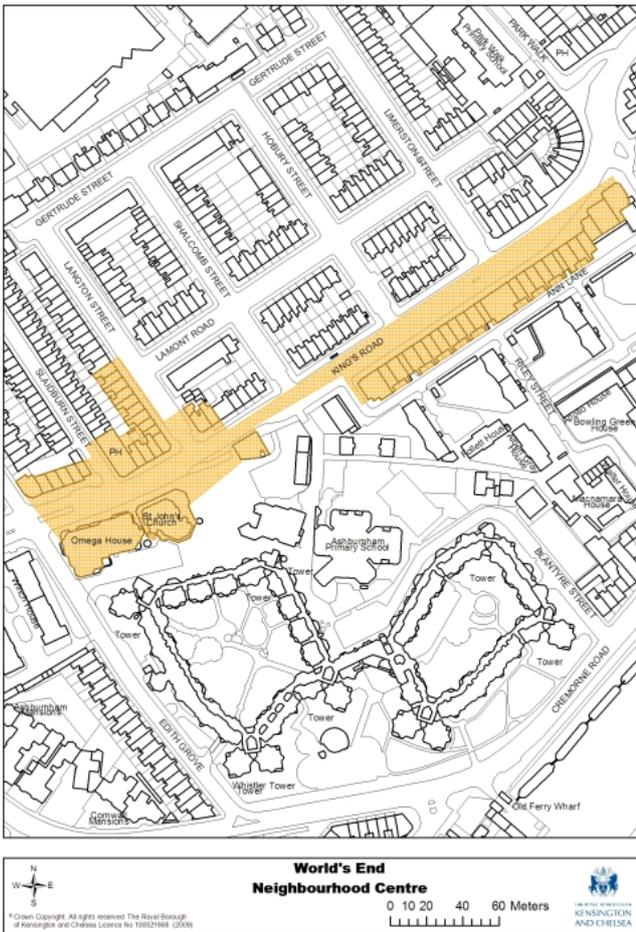
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Ifield Road Neighbourhood Centre

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Chapter 43

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Chapter 44

Relationship to the Community Strategy

44.0.1 The Local Plan delivers the spatial aspects of the Community Strategy. The table below shows the correlation between the aims of Community Strategy and how the policies of the Local Plan will help to deliver these aims.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
Environment and Transport	
<p>Aim 1: To protect and improve the borough's environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protecting and enhancing the borough's residential and historic character, services and amenities, trees, parks and open spaces; ii. Continuously seeking to improve the Borough's streetscape, undertaking major improvement projects, promoting good design, the use of high quality materials and workmanship and the removal of street clutter; iii. Maintain the borough's unique built environment and local heritage, preserving the borough's listed buildings and conservation areas; iv. Ensuring that new buildings enhance the townscape; v. Enhancing local biodiversity and preserving local habitats; vi. Identifying contaminated sites and ensuring that remediation plans are implemented to deal with any pollution risks; vii. Providing environmental awareness and workplace safety training. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Environment and Transport, with the exception of vii. as it is not a spatial issue.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 4: An Engaging Public Realm.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 5: Renewing the Legacy.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 7: Respecting Environmental Limits.</p> <p>Policy CR1: Street Network.</p> <p>Policy CR2: Three-Dimensional Street Form.</p> <p>Policy CR4: Streetscape.</p> <p>Policy CL1: Context and Character.</p> <p>Policy CL2: Design Quality.</p> <p>Policy CL3: Heritage Assets – Conservation Areas and Historic Spaces.</p> <p>Policy CL4: Heritage Assets – Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeology.</p> <p>Policy CE4: Biodiversity.</p>
<p>Aim 2: To deliver services and work with local people day-to-day to make the borough a pleasant place by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing an effective and speedy response to residents' complaints about noise and other nuisances; ii. Protecting residents from noise and disturbance; iii. Creating and maintaining well-designed, well-managed, clean and safe streets and public areas; iv. Encouraging people to be considerate towards their neighbours, to take pride in their area and to join in efforts to improve it; v. Being clear with people about behaviour that has unacceptable environmental impacts and how it will be dealt with. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover points ii. and iii Aim 2 of Environment and Transport. Points i, iv and v are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 5: Renewing the Legacy.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 7: Respecting Environmental Limits.</p> <p>Policy CL5: Living Conditions.</p> <p>Policy CE6: Noise and Vibration.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>Aim 3: To improve local transport management, service and networks, and encourage and provide for alternative travel opportunities to car-use by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Working with strategic and operational partners to enhance the public transport system for the whole community, expanding services where needed and improving the passenger experience; ii. Maintaining streets to a high standard so that walking is easy and safe and cyclists, buses and other vehicles can move safely; iii. Continuing to lobby Transport for London and the Mayor of London for increased influence over Red Route roads within the borough; iv. Improving road user and pedestrian safety through promoting safer behaviour by drivers, cyclists and pedestrians, tackling antisocial behaviour and promoting positive road safety messages in schools and with residents and the business community; v. Ensuring that recreational, educational, health facilities and shopping centres are easily accessible by public transport. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 3 of Environment and Transport, with the exception of point iv which is not a spatial issue.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 3: Better Travel Choices.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 4: An Engaging Public Realm.</p> <p>Policy CT1: Improving alternatives to car use.</p> <p>Policy CT2: New and enhanced rail infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy CR1: Street Network.</p> <p>Policy CR4: Streetscape.</p>
<p>Aim 4: To promote energy efficiency, recycling and the reduction of pollution by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encouraging and involving residents and businesses to take part in recycling and waste minimisation schemes in order to reduce waste sent to landfill; ii. Improving the borough's waste collection service, including thrice weekly collection for households with the least amount of storage space, and ensuring that high standards are maintained by SITA; iii. Seeking to develop a consensus among residents and businesses for radical changes in behaviour so that biodegradable waste is not mixed with other waste; iv. Promoting environmental education in schools; v. Refreshing the Council's Air Quality Action Plans with the help of residents, the PCT and the Health Protection Unit; vi. Encouraging and promoting the use of energy efficiency and anti-pollution measures across the Council, PCT, police, fire service, businesses and the voluntary and community sectors; vii. Working with Transport for London and London Councils to minimise the environmental effects of noise, congestion, and air pollution caused by transport; viii. Encouraging people to take measures to minimise the environmental impact of transport, including the use of shared journeys to school or work, walking and cycling; 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 4 of Environment and Transport, with the exception of points i, ii, iii, iv & xii which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 3: Better Travel Choices.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 7: Respecting Environmental Limits.</p> <p>Policy CT1: Improving alternatives to car use.</p> <p>Policy CT2: New and enhanced rail infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy CE5: Air Quality.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>ix. Protecting local shopping centres, particularly to minimise people’s need to use transport;</p> <p>x. Encouraging walking and cycling as attractive forms of travel for short journeys;</p> <p>xi. Promoting the use of public transport and powered two-wheelers as alternatives to the car;</p> <p>xii. Leading and supporting a number of enforcement and education initiatives to reduce emissions from vehicles and improve air quality.</p>	
<p>Aim 5: To tackle the causes of climate change that arise from the activities of those living and working in the borough and take action to adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change that are likely to occur by:</p> <p>i. reducing the Council’s carbon footprint;</p> <p>ii. seeking to achieve a significant reduction of greenhouse gases within the borough, promoting alternative solutions to energy sourcing and use, travel and transport options, and waste production and disposal;</p> <p>iii. promoting sustainable procurement practices across the Council, PCT, police, businesses and the voluntary and community sectors, and participating in the Mayor of London’s Green Procurement Code;</p> <p>iv. identifying the problems arising from climate change and working with local residents, businesses and organisations to mitigate their impact.</p>	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions covers all aspects of Aim 5 of Environment and Transport, with the exception of points iii which is not a spatial issue.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 3: Better Travel Choices.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 7: Respecting Environmental Limits.</p> <p>Policy CT1: Improving alternatives to car use.</p> <p>Policy CT2: New and enhanced rail infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy CE1: Climate Change.</p>
<p>Culture, Arts and Leisure</p>	
<p>Aim 1: To encourage active participation in, and build an informed and critical audience for arts and cultural activity by:</p> <p>i. increasing active participation in arts and cultural activity from its current level by two per cent per year;</p> <p>ii. fostering a climate where residents will be proud of and take an active part in a wide range of arts and culture;</p> <p>iii. enabling residents of all ages to be actively involved in their local communities, and to influence the programme of cultural activities on offer to them;</p> <p>iv. developing a stronger sense of civic pride and community, with greater understanding of the different cultures in the borough and the needs of vulnerable groups, fostering a stronger sense of health, wellbeing and happiness;</p> <p>v. providing opportunities for residents to take part in informed debates about art and culture;</p> <p>vi. supporting a climate where innovation is encouraged and where artists from all disciplines are supported.</p>	<p>Although Aim 1 of Culture, Arts and Leisure is spatial issue, the specific points included in Aim 1 are not spatially related to planning. However, the Local Plan includes a policy on Arts and Culture Uses.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 2: Fostering Vitality.</p> <p>Policy CF7: Arts and Culture Uses.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>Aim 2: To develop excellence in artistic practice by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. promoting the Royal Borough as home to a thriving artistic and cultural community; ii. ensuring art and design on offer to residents is of the best quality; iii. attracting new businesses to the Royal Borough, fuelling the economy and encouraging new residents to the borough, enriching the social mix; iv. developing a range of spaces suitable for use by artists and cultural organisations to create, develop, rehearse or sell their work; v. encouraging innovative approaches to temporary use of vacant premises or spaces which may suit a wide range of art forms such as visual arts theatre, dance or designer-makers; vi. developing an international reputation for architectural innovation and the care and preservation of heritage; vii. ensuring that public spaces in the Royal Borough will have high quality contemporary and traditional programmes of public art, activities and temporary interventions that will excite and delight. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions covers all aspects of Aim 2 of Culture, Arts and Leisure, with the exception of points v. which is not a spatial issue.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 2: Fostering Vitality.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 4: An Engaging Public Realm.</p> <p>Policy CF1: Location of New Shop Uses.</p> <p>Policy CF2: Retail Development within Town Centres.</p> <p>Policy CF3: Diversity of uses within Town Centres.</p> <p>Policy CF5: Location of Business Uses.</p> <p>Policy CF7: Arts and Culture Uses.</p> <p>Policy CF9: The South Kensington Strategic Cultural Area.</p> <p>Policy CR3: Street and Outdoor Life.</p>
<p>Aim 3: To encourage literacy, reading and life long learning for the community’s cultural and personal development and economic good by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. transforming the library service to give individuals more choice about how they access information through more personalised services; ii. creating an outstanding Central Library fit to be a flagship for the Royal Borough; iii. delivering a varied menu of activities and events to stimulate and develop a love of reading in children of all ages; iv. developing a range of support for parents and carers to be major contributors to the reading and literacy development of children; v. encouraging people to read more widely, providing first steps or ways back into reading, enabling people to share their reading experiences, and signposting to other reading opportunities; vi. widening the experience of adult readers and learners through access to library facilities and resources; vii. working in partnership with other services to extend the Home Library Service to all who might benefit from it; viii. expanding the use of libraries as community resources. 	<p>Although Aim 3 of Culture, Arts and Leisure is spatial issue, the specific points included in Aim 3 are not spatially related to planning. However, the Local Plan includes a policy on Arts and Culture Uses.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 2: Fostering Vitality.</p> <p>Policy CF7: Arts and Culture Uses.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>Aim 4: To improve the quality and accessibility of sports and leisure provision for all in the borough and encourage participation in physical activities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. increasing levels of physical activity in Kensington and Chelsea; ii. improving the provision of sports and play facilities; iii. promoting physical activity as a means of improving quality of life and wellbeing – especially for children, young people, the elderly and the disabled – through further developing the Kensington and Chelsea Sport & Physical Activity Network (CSPAN); iv. ensuring that a range of public and private venues are used for physical activity, including parks, leisure centres, youth clubs and schools; v. providing a good quality of service in safe and well run facilities; vi. providing encouragement, expertise, advice and support to service providers and deliverers of local sport; vii. ensuring that services are accessible to all; viii. examining how sport provision in the south of the borough can be improved; ix. using the London 2012 Games to better promote and engage residents in increased and continuing physical activity and wellbeing. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions covers all aspects of Aim 4 of Culture, Arts and Leisure, with the exception of points i,iii, v, vi and ix which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 1: Keeping Life Local.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 4: An Engaging Public Realm.</p> <p>Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses.</p> <p>Policy CK2: Local Shopping Facilities.</p> <p>Policy CK3:Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities.</p> <p>Policy CR1: Street Network.</p> <p>Policy CR3: Street and Outdoor Life.</p> <p>Policy CR5: Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways.</p>
<p>Aim 5: To improve the quality and accessibility of all public open spaces within the borough by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. providing high quality parks and open spaces that all people can use; ii. promoting the use of parks and open spaces by local communities, and involving people in decisions about what their local parks should be like and in looking after them; iii. providing spaces for relaxation, recreation and exercise and making parks feel safe for everyone to enjoy; iv. using good quality design and materials to improve and maintain the borough’s parks and open spaces; v. exploring opportunities to make better use of green spaces within or adjoining the borough that are currently managed by other organisations. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 5 of Culture, Arts and Leisure, with the exception of points ii and v which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 4: An Engaging Public Realm.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 7: Respecting Environmental Limits.</p> <p>Policy CR5: Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways.</p> <p>Policy CR6: Trees.</p> <p>Policy CE4: Biodiversity.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
Safer Communities	
<p>Aim 1: To ensure that residents are, and feel, secure in their homes and daily lives by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. reducing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. numbers of serious acquisitive crimes, including street crimes, domestic burglaries and motor-vehicle crimes; b. numbers of serious violent crimes, including domestic violence and offences that involve the use of knives or guns; c. incidents of disorder and antisocial behaviour; d. non-accidental fires and malicious hoax calls to the Fire and Rescue Service. ii. providing dedicated, ward based, local policing teams across the borough through the Safer Neighbourhoods initiative and increasing the engagement of local people in the process; iii. increasing the number of visible enforcement officers patrolling the streets of the borough to tackle street crime; iv. reducing the likelihood of residents and visitors becoming victims of crime and disorder through target-hardening measures, regular awareness campaigns and encouraging individual responsibility for personal community safety; v. coordinating enforcement, social care and housing responses to reduce antisocial behaviour associated with ‘Street Populations’ – rough sleeping, street drinking, begging and the posting of prostitute cards in telephone boxes; vi. improving processes for designing out crime when any changes to the built environment are being considered; vii. improving support for vulnerable adults and children at risk of becoming victims; viii. improving partnership work with private and social landlords to tackle domestic burglary and antisocial behaviour. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Safer Communities, with the exception of points i, iii, iv, v and vii which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 4: An Engaging Public Realm.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 5: Renewing the Legacy.</p> <p>Policy CR1: Street Network.</p> <p>Policy CR4: Streetscape.</p> <p>Policy CL1: Context and Character.</p> <p>Policy CL2: Design Quality.</p>
<p>Aim 2: To catch and convict more offenders, stop them from re offending and ensure that victims are properly supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. focusing attention on catching and convicting those responsible for disproportionate amounts of crime in the borough through the successful management of the Prolific and Priority Offenders Scheme; ii. adopting a tough stance on domestic violence by implementing a positive arrest policy for alleged perpetrators of such violence and protecting and supporting victims; iii. reducing opportunities for stolen and counterfeit goods to be sold in the borough; iv. increasing the proportion of offences where offenders are detected and caught; 	<p>Aim 2 of Safer Communities is not a spatial issue.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>v. improving the use of public and private CCTV systems to prevent crime and disorder, provide intelligence and assist enforcement;</p> <p>vi. making effective use of a range of interventions to tackle antisocial behaviour with the aim of reducing the number of incidents reported to the police and the level of residents perception of antisocial behaviour;</p> <p>vii. engaging more effectively with the business community to prevent crimes on their premises through the Business Crime Reduction Partnership;</p> <p>viii. developing the use of volunteers in schemes to prevent crime and disorder, provide intelligence and assist enforcement;</p> <p>ix. developing a better understanding of crime and disorder in Kensington and Chelsea and more effective joint working between local partners and with neighbouring boroughs;</p> <p>x. improving support for victims both at the time they report an offence and afterwards.</p>	
<p>Aim 3: To tackle the use of illegal drugs and the misuse of alcohol by:</p> <p>i. increasing the number of drug using offenders who sign up to and complete effective drug treatment programmes;</p> <p>ii. disrupting the sale of drugs in the borough and contributing to London-wide action to reduce wholesale drugs markets;</p> <p>iii. continuing to close down crack houses quickly;</p> <p>iv. developing effective education programmes for young people about avoiding the harm caused by cannabis and other illegal drugs and the misuse of alcohol;</p> <p>v. encouraging responsible behaviour by those who manage pubs and clubs to prevent drug and alcohol problems on and near their premises – through extension of the Best Bar None initiative to all areas across the borough – and taking action against licensees who do not;</p> <p>vi. taking effective action to tackle street drinking problems;</p> <p>vii. continuing to provide education and, where appropriate, enforcement to tackle the sale of alcohol to children.</p>	<p>Aim 3 of Safer Communities is not a spatial issue.</p>
<p>Aim 4: To reduce the number of young people involved in crime and disorder either as victims or perpetrators by:</p> <p>i. publicising the many examples of positive work undertaken by young people in the borough;</p> <p>ii. continuing to develop effective community safety education programmes for young people to prevent them becoming victims, offenders or substance misusers;</p>	<p>Aim 4 of Safer Communities is not a spatial issue.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>iii. parents to take responsibility for the behaviour of their children and where necessary, providing adequate and timely support to help them to do so through the Parenting Programme offered by the Youth Offending Team;</p> <p>iv. providing a youth service for all young people who live, study or work in the borough that also identifies those at risk of becoming offenders;</p> <p>v. identifying young people who show signs of developing antisocial or offending behaviour at an early age, working with them so that they stay out of trouble, and imposing penalties if they fail to do so;</p> <p>vi. promoting a consistent and effective approach to tackling offending behaviour in schools, through the Police Schools Involvement Team and dedicated Safer Neighbourhood Team Officers;</p> <p>vii. providing effective support and diversionary activities for those at risk of becoming offenders and/or getting involved in any type of gang activity and dealing effectively with those who are already offending;</p> <p>viii. reducing the number of children and young people in the care of the Council who become involved in crime and disorder;</p> <p>ix. seeking punishments for young offenders from the many different options available to the courts, (including restorative justice) that are most likely to stop or reduce their offending, and in particular their repeat offending behaviour;</p> <p>x. providing support for young victims of crime.</p>	
Health and Social Care	
<p>Aim 1: To improve and protect the overall health of the local population and reduce inequalities in health by:</p> <p>i. reducing the number of premature deaths caused by the main killers – cancer, heart disease and stroke;</p> <p>ii. addressing our public health priorities: smoking, physical activity, nutrition, drugs and alcohol, mental health, sexual health – and the wider determinants of health;</p> <p>iii. safeguarding the public’s health, ensuring that it is not put at risk by poor food retailing, dangerous working practices or the sale of dangerous or inappropriate goods; and joint planning to prepare for emergencies;</p> <p>iv. protecting vulnerable adults from harm or neglect;</p> <p>v. ensuring compliance with the smoke free legislation and through this, reducing the burden of tobacco related ill health.</p>	<p>Aim 1 of Health and Social Care is not a spatial issue.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>Aim 2: To improve the experience of patients, carers and users of local health and social care services and offer greater choice of services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. increasing the choices that local people have about where, when and how they access health care; ii. ensuring that people are able to make an informed choice about care and treatment options and that information on making healthier choices and making the best use of services is accessible to all; iii. making services more responsive to the needs of users, offering people greater choice and control by providing self directed support options such as Individual Budgets, and an opportunity to choose between different services and providers wherever possible, including support to access user led organisations; iv. working hard with local communities to improve our understanding of the service needs of the borough's residents; v. listening to users' experiences and expectations of our services and responding to these; vi. ensuring the safety of patients and service users through using processes and working practices that prevent or reduce the risk of harm. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 2 of Health and Social Care, with the exception of points ii, iii, iv and v which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 1: Keeping Life Local.</p> <p>Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses.</p>
<p>Aim 3: Work to increase residents' choice and control to improve their independence and quality of life by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. continuing to ensure information, advice and support is made available to all people and their families, to help them secure appropriate good quality services; ii. improving the support offered to people to secure appropriate gainful education, employment, or volunteering opportunities; iii. continuing to explore the benefits of new technologies in promoting the independence and managing the risks of vulnerable people living in the community; iv. providing information and support to carers, including young carers so that their quality of life, and their relationship with the person being cared for, are maintained; v. maximising people's independence and ability to manage their own lives. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 3 of Health and Social Care, with the exception of points i, ii, iii and iv which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 6: Diversity of Housing.</p> <p>Policy CH2: Housing Diversity.</p>
<p>Aim 4: To improve the quality and access offered by local health and social care services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. ensuring that services are equitably provided to the whole population, and reducing any inequalities in access to the quality of services: ii. ensuring that, when they need them, patients, users and carers receive services as promptly and conveniently as possible including effective "out-of-hours" services; 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 4 of Health and Social Care, with the exception of points ii, iii, v & vi which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 1: Keeping Life Local Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>iii. increasing the number of drug and alcohol misusers entering and completing drug and alcohol treatment programmes and then staying free from drug and alcohol misuse;</p> <p>iv. providing suitable outreach and early intervention services for people with mental health problems, appropriate mental health crisis services for all people who need them, and a comprehensive mental health service for families, children and adolescents;</p> <p>v. increasing the attention paid by health and social care to the physical health of people with learning disabilities and mental health problems;</p> <p>vi. working with community and voluntary sector organisations to engage with service users and potential users (especially those who are hardest to reach) to enable them to improve their own health and to influence the ways in which services are delivered to them;</p> <p>vii. successfully delivering major new health and care facilities in the borough.</p>	
<p>Aim 5: To support children and young people to stay safe and be healthy by:</p> <p>i. halting the year on year rise in childhood obesity;</p> <p>ii. improving food, nutrition and oral health in deprived communities;</p> <p>iii. improving access to sexual health services and enabling young people to make positive choices;</p> <p>iv. increasing the number of children immunised;</p> <p>v. encouraging and supporting children to have healthy lifestyles and not smoke, drink alcohol or take illegal drugs;</p> <p>vi. developing joint child and adolescent mental health services;</p> <p>vii. ensuring that all partners continue to work together effectively to protect children from harm;</p> <p>viii. continuing to provide excellent services to support and safeguard vulnerable children and those in greatest need;</p> <p>ix. developing a borough wider offer of parenting support accessible for all parents who live in the borough or use our services, and ensure the effective assessment and referral within schools of young people and families who have additional needs;</p> <p>x. improve outcomes for every looked after child.</p>	<p>Although Aim 5 of Health and Social Care is not a spatial issue, the specific points included in Aim 5 are not spatially related to planning. However, the Local Plan includes strategic objectives and policies in relation to Keeping Life Local, Better Travel Choices and An Engaging Public Realm which all encourage active travel.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
Homes and Housing	
<p>Aim 1: To improve the quality of housing across all tenures by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. achieving the Decent Homes standard for all Council properties; ii. reducing the number of non-decent private sector homes occupied by vulnerable households; iii. supporting owner occupiers on low incomes to access grants so that they can maintain and renovate their homes to be accessible and more energy efficient; iv. regulating the use of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) to improve standards in the poorest quality properties; v. negotiating larger internal space standards on new affordable housing schemes delivered through planning agreements. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Homes and Housing, with the exception of point iii which is not a spatial issue.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 6: Diversity of Housing.</p> <p>Policy CH1: Housing Targets.</p> <p>Policy CH2: Housing Diversity.</p> <p>Policy CH3: Protection of Residential Uses.</p>
<p>Aim 2: To increase the type and number of homes to build mixed, balanced and sustainable communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. encouraging developers to adopt the Lifetime Homes standard in all new developments; ii. increasing the percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living; iii. producing a housing strategy for older people that will meet the challenge of older people's accommodation; iv. implementing the Crowding and Space Enforcement Policy to tackle overcrowding; v. minimising the number of vacant properties in the borough and bringing empty homes back into use vi. increasing the net additional homes provided and increasing the gross number of affordable homes delivered; vii. supporting the provision of affordable ownership and intermediate rent schemes. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 2 of Homes and Housing, with the exception of point ii which is not a spatial issue.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 6: Diversity of Housing.</p> <p>Policy CH1: Housing Targets.</p> <p>Policy CH2: Housing Diversity.</p> <p>Policy CH3: Protection of Residential Uses.</p> <p>Policy CH4: Estate Renewal.</p>
<p>Aim 3: To provide a range of housing options to prevent homelessness and promote mobility by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. continuing progress towards the Government's target to halve the number of households in temporary accommodation by 2010; ii. preventing homelessness through high quality housing advice; iii. increasing the number of private sector placements through the rent deposit scheme; iv. continuing to develop innovative and creative housing and support options to meet a range of housing needs; v. increasing mobility through out of borough and out of London schemes. 	<p>Aim 3 of Homes and Housing is not a spatial issue.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>Aim 4: To ensure continuous improvement in the delivery and performance of housing and support services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. improving local authority tenants' satisfaction with landlord services; ii. delivering high quality and well planned housing and support services for vulnerable people, that complement existing care services; iii. improving the time taken to respond to requests for environmental health services; iv. working with private sector housing providers to improve their performance through landlord accreditation schemes and stricter quality checks controls. 	<p>Aim 4 of Homes and Housing is not a spatial issue.</p>
<p>Aim 5: To improve the energy efficiency of dwellings and encourage sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. improving the energy efficiency of local authority housing stock; ii. improving the energy efficiency of dwellings inhabited by residents claiming income based benefits; iii. tackling fuel poverty through implementing the Affordable Warmth Strategy; iv. utilising previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than five years; 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 5 of Homes and Housing, with the exception of point iii which is not a spatial issue.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 6: Diversity of Housing.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 7: Respecting Environmental Limits.</p> <p>Policy CH1: Housing Targets.</p> <p>Policy CH2: Housing Diversity.</p> <p>Policy CH3: Protection of Residential Uses.</p> <p>Policy CH4: Estate Renewal.</p> <p>Policy CE1: Climate Change.</p>
<p>Community, Equality and Inclusivity</p>	
<p>Aim 1: To improve the ways that partners inform, communicate with, consult and involve residents by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. improving and diversifying ways of communicating with residents and service users to take account of their different needs and language abilities, ensuring that good practice is shared; ii. consulting effectively with all parts of the local community; iii. providing effective information about how organisations work, the services they deliver, and the opportunities they offer for residents to get involved in and influence decision-making; iv. using a range of methods to gauge levels of satisfaction with services among different groups, and supporting communities to be able and confident to access and contribute to these opportunities. 	<p>Aim 1 of Community, Equality and Inclusivity is not a spatial issue.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>Aim 2: To improve the relevance and accessibility of local services to residents and other service users by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. being consistently polite, courteous and helpful when dealing directly with the public; ii. following best practice advice from the Equality and Human Rights Commission when procuring services from voluntary and private sector providers; iii. taking account of people’s diversity– in ethnicity, faith, age, gender, sexual orientation, physical, language and mental ability and so on – when delivering services and information to them; iv. employing a labour force that broadly reflects the diversity of the population being served; v. providing suitable training in diversity and equality issues for decision makers and staff at all levels; vi. operating robust and effective complaints procedures and dealing effectively with incidents of illegal discrimination and harassment; vii. working together to implement voluntary and community sector codes of good practice; viii. adopting a strategic approach to commissioning services from the voluntary sector, involving assessing and analysing needs, identifying organisations which meet these needs and ensuring support for small organisations and flexible services which meet fluctuating need; ix. working in partnership to remove barriers to inclusion for disabled people; x. complying with the spirit as well as the letter of equalities legislation; xi. improving provision of respite for parents and carers of children with disabilities, including school and holiday activities for disabled children with complex needs. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions covers point ix of Aim 2 of Community, Equality and Inclusivity, the other points are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 4: An Engaging Public Realm.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 5: Renewing the Legacy.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 6: Diversity of Housing.</p> <p>Policy CR1: Street Network.</p> <p>Policy CR4: Streetscape.</p> <p>Policy CL1: Context and Character.</p> <p>Policy CL2: Design Quality.</p> <p>Policy CH2: Housing Diversity.</p>
<p>Aim 3: To provide support to and empower communities and individuals to learn more about the borough and get involved in community life and leadership by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. supporting the provision of community facilities, organisations and events particularly those that promote interaction between different communities; ii. supporting the Forum of Faiths to increase opportunities for cross cultural and interfaith understanding and engagement in the borough. iii. helping people to get the advice and information they need, such as independent welfare advice, to tackle challenges, including dealing with harassment and discrimination; 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions covers point i. of Aim 3 of Community, Equality and Inclusivity, The other points are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 1: Keeping Life Local.</p> <p>Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses.</p> <p>Policy CK3: Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>iv. providing accurate local information to counter inaccurate and occasionally irresponsible reports in the national media;</p> <p>v. identifying and scrutinising issues of concern to residents and providing opportunities to discuss and debate service provision with those who deliver them;</p> <p>vi. supporting efforts to assist those who find it hardest to be heard, get involved or get organised;</p> <p>vii. inviting opportunities for greater collaboration with and empowerment of service users and residents;</p> <p>viii. promoting and supporting active citizenship and volunteering to widen participation in community decision making, especially among children and young people and others who are often under-represented on governing bodies;</p> <p>ix. seeking to exploit and support Government initiatives to build the capacity and infrastructure of the voluntary and community sector and resilience in communities;</p> <p>x. maximising the opportunity for the borough's residents to be part of the official London 2012 volunteering programme, as well as boosting opportunities and raising the profile of volunteering locally.</p>	
Achieving Potential	
<p>Aim 1: Ensure children and families have opportunities to enjoy and achieve by:</p> <p>i. providing opportunities to have fun, through easy access to a variety of high quality, enriching play opportunities that are also safe and inclusive;</p> <p>ii. improving educational outcomes in all Key Stages;</p> <p>iii. improving the education and training opportunities to 14-19 year olds;</p> <p>iv. increasing accessibility of and participation in learning and development, particularly for those at risk of under achievement and social exclusion;</p> <p>v. expanding the number of good local secondary school places.</p>	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Achieving Potential, with the exception of points i and ii, which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 1: Keeping Life Local.</p> <p>Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses.</p> <p>Policy CK3: Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities.</p>
<p>Aim 2: Support children and families to make a positive contribution and achieve economic well-being by:</p> <p>i. increasing the availability and variety of youth support services;</p> <p>ii. reducing the number of young people not in education, employment or training;</p> <p>iii. increasing the number of young people gaining accredited outcomes;</p> <p>iv. reducing child poverty and worklessness;</p> <p>v. developing innovative ways to identify children facing multiple disadvantages and increasing their aspirations and opportunities.</p>	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 2 of Achieving Potential, with the exception of points i and ii, which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 1: Keeping Life Local.</p> <p>Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses.</p> <p>Policy CK3: Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>Aim 1: To create and maintain an attractive business environment in the borough by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. seeking to offer a range of business, office and retail premises to suit different budgets and different needs; ii. working with business to tackle crime, antisocial behaviour and environmental problems; iii. promoting networking between businesses; iv. ensuring that procurement policies and practices provide opportunities for local businesses to compete to provide services; v. retaining existing business units and supporting the development of new affordable business units for business start-ups in the borough, and promoting their availability to local businesses; vi. recognising and seeking to meet the needs of small businesses that wish to expand within the Royal Borough; vii. influencing, contributing to and exploiting pan-London programmes to harness talent and creativity, drive economic growth and promote social inclusion; viii. continuing to protect land for employment use within the borough; ix. ensuring that the borough’s markets remain viable and continue to contribute effectively to the economic vibrancy of the area by retaining the sole trader retail identity and the current diverse pattern of street stall holdings; x. ensuring businesses are able to harness opportunities arising from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. 	<p>The following Local Plan objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Work and Business, with the exception of points ii, iii, vii and x which are not spatial issues.</p> <p>Strategic Objective CO 2: Fostering Vitality.</p> <p>Policy CF1: Location of New Shop Uses.</p> <p>Policy CF2: Retail Development within Town Centres.</p> <p>Policy CF3: Diversity of uses within Town Centres.</p> <p>Policy CF4: Street Markets.</p> <p>Policy CF5: Location of Business Uses.</p> <p>Policy CF7: Arts and Culture Uses.</p> <p>Policy CF8: Hotels.</p> <p>Policy CF9: The South Kensington Strategic Cultural Area.</p>
<p>Aim 2: To improve the employment prospects of residents, including young people, creating opportunities and tackling barriers which make it difficult for them to gain or retain employment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. enhancing skills and training projects for young people and other clients and strengthening networks of providers and employers to help access funding and identify clear routes into employment; ii. working with JobCentre Plus, the Learning and Skills Council, the Primary Care Trust and other public and voluntary sector organisations to address the needs of unemployed and under-employed residents and promote effective links with employers within Kensington and Chelsea and in neighbouring boroughs; iii. ensuring that refugees have the support they need to access appropriate training and employment to enable them to become economically active, and that there are opportunities for them to convert their existing qualifications; 	<p>Although Aim 2 of Community, Work and Business is a spatial issue, the specific points included in Aim 5 are not spatially related to planning. However, the Local Plan includes strategic objectives and policies in relation to Keeping Life Local and Fostering Vitality which encourage community, work and business facilities.</p>

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
<p>iv. establishing links between Connexions, the Education Business Partnership and other agencies dealing with school pupils and leavers and local and sub-regional employers' groups, including the Kensington and Chelsea Chamber of Commerce;</p> <p>v. ensuring that local people have opportunities to find out about and secure jobs with new and established local employers, including major employers such as the Council and the PCT;</p> <p>vi. developing geographically-targeted programmes in areas of the borough that have high levels of workless households involving not just clients on Job Seekers Allowance but also those on Income Support and Incapacity Benefit who wish to re-enter employment;</p> <p>vii. planning future childcare provision to help partners and carers to access training and work;</p> <p>viii. continuing to negotiate local construction training commitments as part of major new developments in the borough.</p>	

Chapter 45

Glossary

Access. This term refers to the methods by which people with a range of needs (such as disabled people, people with children, people whose first language is not English) find out about and use services and information. For disabled people, access in London means the freedom to participate in the economy, and in how London is planned, in the social and cultural life of the community.

Accessible/Accessibility. This refers to the extent to which employment, goods and services are made available to people, either through close proximity, or through providing the required physical links to enable people to be transported to locations where they are available. The latter can refer to the ease of access to the public transport network, often measured by a location's Public Transport Accessibility Level (see below).

Active frontage. The interaction between buildings and the public domain should be positive. Frontages should be 'active', adding interest, life and vitality to the public realm, as well as the sense of informal security. Dependent upon use and intensity, active frontages mean frequent doors and windows and few blank walls; main building entrances and foyers; ground floor shop fronts and transparent frontages that allow activities within the buildings to be visible from the street; and occasionally the opportunity for activities to spill out onto pavements through street cafés and shop displays. It often extends to the architecture, with narrow building frontages that give a vertical rhythm to the street scene; and articulated facades with bays, porches and other projections incorporated into the building line.

Adopted highway. Roads, pavements, footpaths etc. that are maintained by the Local Authority and over which the public have a right of way.

Affordable housing. Includes social rented and intermediate housing (see definitions below), provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should: "meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices; include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision".

The affordable housing definitions are from the NPPF: Annex 2 (Glossary). This includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. Where such homes meet the definition in the NPPF they may be considered, for planning purposes, as affordable housing. Whereas, those homes that do not meet the definition, for example, 'low cost market' housing, may not be considered, for planning purposes, as affordable housing.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). An area which a local authority had designated for action, based upon a prediction that Air Quality Objectives will be exceeded.

Ambient noise. This is ongoing sound in the environment such as from transport and industry, as distinct from individual events, such as a noisy all-night party. Unless stated otherwise, noise includes vibration.

Amenity. An amenity is an element of a location or neighbourhood that helps to make it attractive or enjoyable for residents and visitors.

Apart-hotel. Self-contained hotel accommodation (C1 use class) that provides for short-term occupancy purchased at a nightly rate with no deposit against damages (ODPM Circular 03/2005). They will usually include concierge and room service, and include formal procedures for checking in and out. Planning conditions may limit length of stay to occupiers.

AQMA. See Air Quality Management Area.

Area of Metropolitan Importance / Areas of Special Character. Are conservation areas of metropolitan importance first defined in the Greater London Development Plan and recognised in the UDP. The borough has five:

- Thames – now covered by London Plan Thames Policy Area, which includes Royal Hospital and Ranelagh Gardens
- South Kensington Museums – Albert Memorial – V&A/Natural History Museums;

- Kensington Gardens;
 - Holland Park; and
 - Grand Union Canal.

Areas for Regeneration. These areas are designated in the London Plan (2008), one of which covers parts of North Kensington and the north of Hammersmith. They are the wards in greatest socio-economic need, defined on the basis of the 20 per cent most deprived wards in the London Index.

Arts and cultural uses. Include museums, art galleries, exhibition spaces, theatre, cinemas and studios.

Bioclimatic design. These designs aim to create buildings that take account of local climatic conditions to ensure minimum reliance on non-renewable energy sources.

Biodiversity. This refers to the variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has value in its own right and has social and economic value for human society.

Biomass. Biomass is the total dry organic matter or stored energy of plant matter. As a fuel it includes energy crops and sewage as well as forestry and agricultural residues.

Blue Ribbon Network. A spatial policy covering London's waterways and water spaces and land alongside them.

BREEAM. See Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Methodology.

Brownfield land. Both land and premises are included in this term, which refers to a site that has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use, although it may be partially occupied or utilised. It may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated. This excludes open spaces and land where the remains of previous use have blended into the landscape, or have been overtaken by nature conservation value or amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring development.

Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM). Is the methodology for measuring the environmental performance of nearly every land use, including schools, healthcare or bespoke uses. BREEAM for new residential development (in the form of EcoHomes) has been replaced by the Code for Sustainable Homes. However, EcoHomes

are still used for works to existing residential buildings, as BREEAM for refurbishment is currently being developed.

Business Centre. A business premises which contains a number of smaller light industrial, workshop or office units.

Business Development:

Small office/business development. A B1(a)/ B Class development with a total floor area between 100 sq m and 300 sq m (GEA). This may be a development which will contain a single occupier or one which will contain a number of very small units.

Medium-sized office/business development. A B1(a)/ B Class development with a total floor area between 300 sq m and 1,000 sq m (GEA). This may be a development which will contain a single occupier or one which will contain a number of smaller units.

Large office/business development. A B1(a)/ B Class development with a total floor area of more than 1,000 sq m (GEA). This may be a development which will contain a single occupier or one which will contain a number of smaller units.

Business Improvement Districts (BIDs). This concept was originally developed in the USA for increasing investment within defined areas of a city such as town centres. This is achieved through changes to local taxation, based on a supplementary rate levied on businesses within that defined area.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas comprising 0.04 per cent of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide fixed by plants many millions of years ago, and this has increased its concentration in the atmosphere by some 12 per cent over the past century. It contributes about 60 per cent of the potential global warming effect of man-made emissions of greenhouse gases.

Carbon neutrality. Contributing net zero carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere.

Car Club. Car Club offers members 'pay as you go' driving. The car is booked either online or over the phone, and is picked up and returned to the same on- or off- street bay by the member. The car is booked for the period of time required by the member. Members can generally use vehicles for as little as 30 minutes to a week or more.

CCHP. See Combined Heat and Power.

Central Activities Zone (CAZ). The Central Activities Zone is a Mayoral designation set out within the London Plan. The boundary is set by individual boroughs. It is the area where planning policy promotes finance, specialist retail, tourist and cultural uses and activities.

Central London Partnership. This partnership brings together some of the key private and public sector organisations operating in, or responsible for, central London. Members include local authorities and public sector service providers with a range of responsibilities. It works together to identify common priorities and resolve them through partner organisations.

Centres of ACE excellence. These are concentrations of arts, culture and entertainment (ACE) activities of national or international importance, to be maintained and enhanced by integrating planning action.

Chelsea-Hackney Line (also known as Cross-rail 2). This line is to link Hackney and south-west London. The precise route, the character and the role of the link have not yet been finalised.

CHP. See Combined Heat and Power.

CIL. See Community Infrastructure Levy.

Code for Sustainable Homes. Is the Government's national standard for measuring the environmental performance of new residential development. Credits are awarded for energy, water, drainage, materials, waste, pollution, health and well-being, management and site ecology. The following is required to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes Levels:

	4	5	6
Energy (improvement on 2006)	44 per cent	100 per cent	Zero
Water (litres/person/day)	105	80	80
Other credits needed*	54	60	65

*In the case of pollution, the Council requires that the one credit available for 'GWP for insulants' and the 3 credits available for 'Nox emissions' are obtained.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP). The combined production of electricity and usable heat is known

as Combined Heat and Power (CHP). Steam or hot water, which would otherwise be rejected when electricity alone is produced, is used for space or process heating. The provision of Cooling can be added to create Combined Cooling, Heat and Power (CCHP).

Commercial waste. Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment as defined in Schedule 4 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992, is defined as commercial waste.

Community heating. Community heating is the distribution of steam or hot water through a network of pipes to heat a large area of commercial, industrial or domestic buildings or for industrial processes. The steam or hot water is supplied from a central source such as a heat-only boiler or a combined heat and power plant.

Community Infrastructure Levy. The discretionary charge on development which Local Planning Authorities will be empowered to make in order to fund local infrastructure requirements.

Community Strategies. These are practical tools for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area of jurisdiction of a local authority. Such strategies are prepared allowing for local communities (based upon geography and/or interest) to articulate their aspirations, needs and priorities.

Comparison shops. Comparison shops are those shops which provide retail goods not obtained on a frequent basis e.g. clothes, televisions and furniture.

Conservation. NPPF Annex 2 (Glossary) for definitions and Planning Acts

Conservation Area. The statutory definition of a conservation area is 'an area of special architectural interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'.

Conservation Area Proposals Statement (CAPS). A document prepared under Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, defining the character of the area, giving guidance in respect of any proposed developments, and including proposals for enhancement.

Construction and demolition waste. This is waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and struc-

tures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and occasionally special (hazardous) waste materials.

Convenience shops. Shops which meet the day-to-day retail needs of those living in and visiting the borough. These include supermarkets, butchers, bakers, chemists, grocers, news-agents, confectioners, tobacconists and off-licences.

Core Strategy. This was one of the suite of documents that comprised of the former Local Development Framework (LDF). This term is no longer used in the NPPF. An adopted Core Strategy is considered to be a development plan document and forms part of the Local Plan. A Core Strategy which is in conformity with the NPPF can be called a Local Plan.

Creative and cultural sector. Includes the following industries: designer fashion; print and publishing; music and the visual and performing arts; video, film and photography; software, computer games and electronic publishing; arts and antiques; architecture; advertising; radio and television; and museums and libraries.

Crossrail 1. The first line in the Crossrail project (see also Chelsea-Hackney Line). Crossrail 1 is an east–west, cross-central London rail link between Paddington and Whitechapel serving Heathrow Airport, Canary Wharf and Stratford. It will serve major development and regeneration corridors, and improve access to large areas of central and suburban London.

Cultural Quarters. Areas where a critical mass of cultural activities and related uses are emerging, usually in historic or interesting environments, are to be designated as Cultural Quarters. They can contribute to urban regeneration.

De-conversion / Amalgamation of residential units. This is where separate dwellings within a residential dwelling (often built as a single dwelling house) are amalgamated to form fewer dwellings or one home.

Density matrix. This is included in the London Plan. It sets out density ranges, based on habitable rooms per hectare and units per hectare, for different type of location. The locations are central, urban and suburban. Public transport accessibility levels are also used within the matrix.

Design and Access Statements. A statement that accompanies a planning application to explain

the design principles and concepts that have informed the development and how access issues have been dealt with. The access element of the statement should demonstrate how the principles of inclusive design, including the specific needs of disabled people, have been integrated into the proposed development and how inclusion will be maintained and managed.

Development brief. This brief sets out the vision for a development. It is grounded firmly in the economic, social, environmental and planning context. Apart from its aspirational qualities, the brief must include site constraints and opportunities, infrastructure and transport access and planning policies. It should also set out the proposed uses, densities and other design requirements.

Development plan documents (DPDs). Statutory planning documents, that together form the Local Development Framework.

Disabled people. A disabled person is someone who has an impairment, experiences externally imposed barriers and self-identifies as a disabled person.

District Centres. Centres, which form part of the London Plan's hierarchy of centres, which traditionally provided convenience goods and services as well as some comparison shopping for local communities.

District heat and power network. District heat and power is the distribution of steam or hot water (for hot water and space heating) and energy through a network of pipes to heat and provide energy to a large area of commercial, industrial or domestic buildings or for industrial processes. The steam or hot water and energy is supplied from a central source, usually decentralised from the national grid or gas network, such as a heat-only boiler or a combined heat and power plant.

Diversity. The differences in the values, attitudes, cultural perspective, beliefs, ethnic background, sexuality, skills, knowledge and life experiences of each individual in any group of people constitute the diversity of that group. This term refers to differences between people and is used to highlight individual need. Edwardian buildings/Period. Buildings constructed in the period 1901 to 1910, the reign of King Edward VII. It is sometimes extended to include the period to the end of World War I in 1918.

Ecological footprint. The ecological footprint of a city is an area, scattered throughout the world (and usually vastly greater than the physical boundary

of the city itself) on which a city depends, in terms of its resource demands and disposal of waste and pollution. This is also known as an indicator of how much land and sea is needed to provide the energy, food and materials we use in our everyday lives, and how much land is required to absorb our waste.

E-economy/e-commerce. A sector of business which comprises companies deriving at least some portion of their revenues from internet related products and services.

Embodied energy. The total life cycle energy used in the collection, manufacture, transportation, assembly, recycling and disposal of a given material or product.

Employment Zones. Designated areas where specific policies apply in order to protect employment uses, particularly light industrial and research and development uses, and encourage new activities.

Enabling development. Development used to cross subsidise/fund another type of development within a mixed use or mixed housing tenure scheme. Often this will involve using the revenue from the sale of market housing to fund new affordable housing or a social or community use.

Energy efficiency. This is about making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience. This does not necessitate the use of less energy, in which respect it differs from the concept of energy conservation.

Energy recovery. To recover energy is to gain useful energy, in the form of heat and/or electric power, from waste. It can include combined heat and power, combustion of landfill gas and gas produced during anaerobic digestion.

Entertainment Management Zones. These zones are being established as geographically defined areas where a forum of agencies work together to tackle issues associated with the evening and night-time economy. An EMZ can be designated in areas where there is a concentration of entertainment activities or in locations where growth of entertainment uses is planned.

Environmental Impact Assessment. In these assessments, information about the environmental effects of a project is collected, assessed and taken into account in reaching a decision on whether the project should go ahead or not (DETR Nov 2000). See also Environmental Statement.

Environmental Statement. This statement will set out a developer's assessment of a project's likely environmental effects, submitted with the application for consent for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999.

Equality. This is the vision or aim of creating a society free from discrimination where equality of opportunity is available to individuals and groups, enabling them to live their lives free from discrimination and oppression.

Equal opportunities. The development of practices that promote the possibility of fair and equal chances for all to develop their full potential in all aspects of life and the removal of barriers of discrimination and oppression experienced by certain groups.

Exception test. Provides a method of managing flood risk while still allowing necessary development to occur.

Extra Care Housing. 'Extra Care Housing' is an alternative to residential care, helping older people to live as independently as possible and offering self contained accommodation in a choice of tenures with access to a wide range of 24 hour care on site. Schemes may also provide communal areas, hairdressing and laundry services, hobby rooms and a shop.

Eyesore. A building that because of its scale, height or massing greatly disfigures the wider townscape, creating a very unpleasant sight.

Flip Valves. Flooding Local Improvement Projects which consist of a small self-contained pumping unit designed to pump sewage and rainwater from the private drains of a property to the main sewer in the road. It is able to do this even when the sewer is full. The device also contains a non-return valve, to prevent backflow from the sewer.

Flood Zone. A geographic area within which the flood risk is in a particular range, as defined within the PPS25.

Fuel cell. A cell that acts like a constantly recharging battery, electrochemically combining hydrogen and oxygen to generate power. For hydrogen fuel cells, water and heat are the only by-products and there is no direct air pollution or noise emissions. They are suitable for a range of applications, including vehicles and buildings.

Gated development. A development often surrounded by a barrier, to which entry is restricted to residents and their guests.

Geodiversity. The variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms, soils and natural processes, such as weathering, erosion and sedimentation, that underlie and determine the character of our natural landscape and environment.

Georgian buildings/period. Buildings constructed between 1714 and 1830.

Green chains. These are areas of linked but separate open spaces and the footpaths between them. They are accessible to the public and provide way-marked paths and other pedestrian and cycle routes.

Green corridors. This refers to relatively continuous areas of open space leading through the built environment, which may be linked and may not be publicly accessible. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join.

Green industries. The business sector that produces goods or services, which compared to other, generally more commonly used goods and services, are less harmful to the environment.

Greening. The improvement of the appearance, function and wildlife value of the urban environment through soft landscaping.

Gypsy and travellers' sites. These are sites either for settled occupation, temporary stopping places, or transit sites for people of nomadic habit of life, such as travellers and gypsies.

Habitable room. Habitable rooms are all rooms except hallways, bathrooms, toilets, laundry rooms and storage cupboards. For the purposes of density calculations solely only kitchens of above 13sqm. count as habitable rooms.

Habitable rooms per Hectare. This is a measurement of residential density. See habitable room and housing density definitions.

Heritage Asset. A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Higher order town centre. An International, Major, District or Special District Town Centre. The nature of a higher order town centre will vary with its position within the retail hierarchy. Each higher order town centre will however have a significant comparison shopping element.

Homes and Communities Agency. A statutory public body whose role is to fund and regulate Registered Social Landlords in England.

Home Zones. Residential streets designed and managed to allow people to share former carriageways and pavements. Vehicles should only be able to travel a little faster than walking pace (less than 10 mph). This means that the street can be modified to include children's play areas, larger gardens or planting such as street trees, cycle parking and facilities such as seats at which residents can meet. Home Zones should therefore make residential areas safer for pedestrians and cyclists, and improve the quality of the street environment.

Household waste. All waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities under Section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, plus all waste arising from Civic Amenity sites and waste collected by third parties for which collection or disposal credits are paid under Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Household waste includes waste from collection rounds of domestic properties (including separate rounds for the collection of recyclables), street cleansing and litter collection, beach cleansing, bulky household waste collections, hazardous household waste collections, household clinical waste collections, garden waste collections, Civic Amenity wastes, drop-off and bring systems, clearance of fly-tipped wastes, weekend skip services and any other household waste collected by the waste authorities. Household waste accounts for approximately four-fifths of London's municipal waste.

House in Multiple Occupation (HMO): RBKC Planning Definition. Permanent residential accommodation occupied by more than one household and characterised by the shared use of facilities, normally of a W.C or bathroom or both.

Housing density. The number of dwellings per 'Net Residential Area', measured in habitable rooms per hectare (hrha).

Housing Capacity Study. A study to ensure sufficient housing land is identified in order to meet

housing targets. This London-wide study was previously carried out in 2004. Housing capacity studies have now been superseded by Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments, required by the Government. The 2009 London study was coordinated by the GLA, and involved all London boroughs.

Housing Revenue Account. An account of expenditure and income that every local authority housing department must keep. The account is kept separate or ring-fenced from other Council activities.

Housing Stock Options Review. This is a review, carried out by the Council, of its housing stock to ascertain the options available to ensure an adequate supply of affordable housing to meet future needs. Options may include refurbishment, updating or demolition and rebuilding.

HR/HA. see habitable rooms per hectare.

Incidental open space. Maybe used as space to screen a development. It is incidental and therefore may serve a purpose in terms of landscaping rather than being of a sufficient size to be used for amenity purposes.

Incineration. The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents and polychlorinated biphenyls). Municipal solid waste incinerators recover power and/or heat. The main emissions are carbon dioxide (CO₂), water and ash residues.

Inclusive. An environment in which everyone can use equally, regardless of disability or age, where there are no barriers that may create unnecessary separation or special treatment. It is the environment, rather than the condition of the individual, that is seen as the 'disabling' element, following the social rather than the medical model of disability.

Industrial waste. Waste from any factory and any premises occupied by industry (excluding mines and quarries) as defined in Schedule 3 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.

Intermediate Housing. Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents, and which meet the criteria set out above (see the definition of affordable housing). These can include shared equity products (e.g. HomeBuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

International Centres. Centres, which form part of the London Plan's hierarchy of centres, which are major concentrations of a wide range of globally attractive, specialist or comparison shopping.

Large-scale office/business. See Business Development

Legibility. The ease in which people can understand the layout and qualities of a place, thus enabling them to form a clear image of an area. Roads, junctions, public spaces and local landmarks all contribute to this sense of recognising and understanding an area.

Lifetime Homes. Ordinary homes designed to provide accessible and convenient homes for a large segment of the population from young children to frail older people and those with temporary or permanent physical or sensory impairments. Lifetime Homes have 16 design features that ensure that the home will be flexible enough to meet the existing and changing needs of most households, as set out in the Joseph Rowntree Foundation report 'Meeting Part M and Designing Lifetime Homes'. British Standards Institution published in 2007 a Draft for Development (DD 266:2007) 'Design of accessible housing - Lifetime home - Code of practice' which introduces the concept of 'accessible housing' which builds upon and extends the Lifetime Homes 16 point specification to flats and town houses and to other accommodation without ground-level living space and updates the technical criteria.

Linear views. Views of specific landmarks currently enjoyed through narrow gaps between buildings or landscape, identified within the London Plan or the Council's Conservation Area Proposals Statements or other adopted documents.

Listed Building. Is a building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'. The definition of 'listed building' is fairly wide and the term 'building' may include a wide range of structures including bridges, milestones, post boxes and monuments within cemeteries.

Live-work space. The flexible use of buildings and spaces to allow both functions within them.

Local Centres. See also Neighbourhood Centres

Local Development Framework (LDF). A statutory plan produced by each local planning authority that comprises a portfolio of development plan documents (DPDs) including a Local Plan. This portfolio may include site allocations, development management policies and area action

plans. The Local Development Framework will replace the borough's Unitary Development Plan.

Local Implementation Plans (LIPs). Statutory transport plans produced by each London borough.

Local Plans. The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies saved under the 2004 Act.

Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs). Cross-sectoral, cross-agency umbrella partnerships, which are focused and committed to improving the quality of life and governance in a particular locality. They seek to enable services to be aligned in a way that effectively meets the needs and aspirations of those who use them.

London Bus Initiative (LBI). A package of measures to improve bus services, including bus priority and service improvements, which seeks to improve total journey quality. It is delivered by a partnership of agencies.

London Bus Priority Network (LBPN). A bus network covering the main bus routes in London, in which bus priority and other traffic management measures are introduced to improve reliability and reduce overall journey times.

London Cycle Network (LCN). A cycle network of designated cycle routes aimed at improving cycle access to key destinations and increasing cycle safety.

London Development Agency (LDA). One of the GLA group organisations, acting on behalf of the Mayor, whose aim is to further the economic development and regeneration of London.

London Development Database (LDD). This monitoring system, operated by the GLA, provides information about development across all London boroughs. It includes both current and historic data going back to 1987 from DMS.

London Development Monitoring System (LDMS). This provided information about development progress across all London boroughs, which was transferred into the LDD. This system

has been superseded by the LDD.

London Plan. See the Spatial Development Strategy.

London Town Centre Network. A network of town centres set out within the Mayor's London Plan.

Low Emission Zones (LEZ). A low emission zone is a defined area from which polluting vehicles that do not comply with set emissions standards are barred from entering.

Major Centres. Centres, which form part of the London Plan's hierarchy of centres, which are important shopping and service centres, often with a borough-wide catchment.

Major development. Is defined in accordance with The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006 as the provision of 10 or more new dwelling units (or a site area greater than 0.5 hectares) or for all other uses where the floor space is a 1,000m² or more.

Mayor's Housing Strategy. The Mayor's statutory strategy, which sets out the Mayor's objectives and policies for housing in London.

Medium office/ Business. See Business Development

Metropolitan Open Land. Strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London.

Microclimate. It is a local atmospheric zone where the climate differs from the surrounding area. The term can refer to small areas which may be felt over a wider area depending on the scale of development. In the Royal Borough, the term is related to the local effects on climate of the surrounding townscape, particularly the effect of high or large buildings.

Mixed-use development. Development containing a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas.

Multiple retailer. A shop which is part of a chain of at least nine.

Municipal solid waste (MSW). This includes all waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. It includes all household waste, streetlitter, waste delivered to Council recycling points, municipal parks and

gardens wastes, Council office waste, Civic Amenity waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authorities have waste collection agreements in place. It can also include industrial waste collected by a waste collection authority with authorisation of the waste disposal authority.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

This sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a planning framework within which local people and the Council can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, to reflect the needs and priorities of their local communities.

National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal.

An action plan setting out a range of governmental initiatives aiming to narrow the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the country.

Nature conservation. Protection, management and promotion for the benefit of wild species and habitats, as well as the human communities that use and enjoy them. This also covers the creation and re-creation of wildlife habitats and the techniques that protect genetic diversity and can be used to include geological conservation.

Neighbourhood Centre. Centres which play a particular role in meeting the day-to-day needs of those living and working in the borough.

Neighbourhood Shopping Policy. The policy used by the Council's Department of Property Services when managing the Council's retail properties. The Policy sets out those issues which the Council will use when deciding on what lessee to select. This includes financial matters, tenant mix of the area and type of use.

New and emerging technologies. Technologies that are either still at a developmental stage or have only recently started operating at a commercial scale. They may be new applications of existing technologies. In relation to waste, they include such technologies as anaerobic digestion, Mechanical Biological Treatment (BMT), pyrolysis and gasification.

Nitric oxide (NO). A colourless toxic gas arising from the combination of atmospheric nitrogen with oxygen in high temperature combustion.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). A stable brown gas

largely produced by the oxidation of NO. NO₂ is more toxic than NO.

Nitrogen oxides (NOx). A generic term for mono-nitrogen oxides (usually NO and NO₂).

Open space. All land in London that is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers the broad range of types of open space within London, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.

Opportunity Areas. A Mayoral designation set out within the London Plan. These are the areas which are London's principal opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, each typically more than 5,000 jobs and/or 2,500 homes, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility.

Parking for essential needs. Essential parking includes: servicing vehicles essential for a site to function in its designated role, including both goods and non-goods vehicles depending on the land use; and car parking facilities for those who cannot realistically use alternative (public) forms of transport, generally those with special mobility needs.

Particulates (or fine particles). Are microscopic particles of varying composition. PM10 is particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter. PM2.5 is particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter.

Permeability. The degree to which one can connect to, or pass through an area.

Permit-free. A restriction that removes the eligibility of residents within permit-free developments to have on-street residents' parking permits.

Photovoltaics. The direct conversion of solar radiation into electricity by the interaction of light with electrons in a semiconductor device or cell.

PLA: Port of London Authority. The Port of London Authority is a self-financing statutory authority. Their responsibilities include ensuring navigational safety along the Tidal Thames, promoting use of the River and safeguarding the environment.

Planning frameworks. These frameworks provide a sustainable development programme for Opportunity Areas. The frameworks may be prepared by the GLA Group, boroughs, developers or partners while planning frameworks will have a non- statutory status, it will be up to boroughs to decide how to reflect the proposals in planning frameworks within their development plans.

Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) and their replacements, Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), were prepared by the Government after public consultation to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system. In March 2012, all PPSs were superseded and government planning policy was incorporated into a single document, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Precautionary Principle. This principle states that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

PPSs. See Planning Policy Statements.

Predominantly commercial mews. A predominantly commercial mews is a mews where at least 50 per cent of the units on the ground floor are in a commercial use.

Primary retail frontages. Primary retail frontages are those frontages which are likely to experience the greatest pedestrian flows and the highest concentrations of shop use.

Proximity Principle. This advises dealing with waste as near as practicable to its place of production.

PTAL. See Public Transport Accessibility Level.

Public realm. This is the space between and within buildings that are publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.

Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL). Provide a methodology for assessing the relative ease of access of a location to the public transport network. PTAL 1 is 'very poor' with PTAL 6 being 'excellent'.

Rainwater harvesting. Collecting water from roofs via traditional guttering and through down pipes to a storage tank. It can then be used for a variety of

uses such as watering gardens.

Recycling. Involves the reprocessing of waste, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and metals can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.

Regeneration Areas. See Areas for Regeneration.

Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. A national register of parks and gardens in England, compiled by English Heritage, that are held to be of special historic interest, and which local authorities are expected to make provision for their safeguarding when preparing planning policies or considering planning proposals.

Registered social landlord (RSL). The formal collective name given to Housing Associations and similar organisations.

Renewable energy. Energy derived from a source that is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.

Residential density. See Housing density

Residential hostel. Accommodation intended primarily for medium to long term permanent residential occupancy catering for a wide range of socio-economic groups, sometimes providing an element of care, and should not be confused with tourist hostels which are primarily for visitors.

Retail. For the sake of this document the Council considers a retail use to equate to a shop use (Class A1 of the Use Classes Order (as revised 2005)).

Retrofitting. The addition of new technology or features to existing buildings in order to make them more efficient and to reduce their environmental impacts.

Road hierarchy. A categorisation of the road network into different categories determined by the functions they perform.

Safeguarded wharves. These are sites that have been safeguarded for cargo handling uses such as intra-port or trans-shipment movements and freight-related purposes. Cremorne wharf is the only safeguarded wharf which lies in the borough.

Secondary retail frontages. The secondary retail frontages are those frontages which contain a higher proportion of non-retail town centre uses, and those frontages which tend to be characterised by lower pedestrian flows.

Section 106 Agreements (also often denoted s106). These agreements confer planning obligations on persons with an interest in land in order to achieve the implementation of relevant planning policies as authorised by Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. These may be used to help mitigate the specific impact of a development where it would generate additional needs e.g. on community infrastructure. Standard charges are calculations and measurements of the level of contribution likely to be sought by a local planning authority towards infrastructure necessitated by new development. The Government has encouraged the use of formulae and standard charges, and pooling of contributions, where appropriate.

Self-sufficiency. In relation to waste, this means dealing with wastes within the administrative region where they are produced.

Sequential approach. The sequential approach to new town centre uses is set out within the NPPF. It applies to all town centre-related activities and it states that, if possible, facilities should be accommodated in the centre, failing that on the edge of the centre.

Sequential Test. In relation to flooding, the sequential test is a decision-making tool designed to ensure that sites at little or no risk of flooding are developed in preference to areas at higher risk. Within each Flood Zone, new development should be directed first to sites at the lowest probability of flooding.

SFRA. See Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

SHLAA. See Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

SHMA. See Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Shopfronts. Shopfronts refer to ground floor entrances of class A uses and other commercial and non-commercial uses typically found within town centres and shopping parades.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). A classification notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended). All the

London sites of biodiversity interest are included within sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation.

Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation. Those sites which contain the best examples of London's habitats, sites which contain particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or sites which are of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London. They are of the highest priority for protection.

Small office/ business. See Business Development

Social and community uses. For the purpose of the Local Plan, Social and Community uses are defined as including: care homes/care facilities and elderly people's homes; community/meeting halls; doctors, dentists, hospitals and other health facilities; hostels; laundrettes; libraries; Metropolitan Police and other emergency service facilities; petrol filling stations; places of worship; bespoke premises for the voluntary sector; schools and other educational establishments sports facilities; and youth facilities.

Social exclusion. A term for what can happen when people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems, such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.

Social inclusion. The position from where someone can access and benefit from the full range of opportunities available to members of society. It aims to remove barriers for people or for areas that experience a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.

Social rented housing. Is rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.

Spatial Development Strategy. This strategy is prepared by the Mayor. The Mayor has chosen to call the Spatial Development Strategy for London the 'London Plan'.

Spatial Masterplan. This plan establishes a three-dimensional framework of buildings and public spaces. It is a visual 'model' which can show the following: the relationship between buildings and spaces; the connections between streets, squares and open spaces; the movement patterns; the height, massing and bulk of buildings; the distribution of uses; the location of street furniture and landscaping; and how well the new urban neighbourhood is integrated with the surrounding urban context.

Special District Centres. A Council designation which highlights the unique role that some of the borough's District Centres have within the borough.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. A study to assess the risk to an area or site from flooding, now and in the future, and to assess the impact that any changes or development on the site or area will have on flood risk to the site and elsewhere. It may also identify, particularly at more local levels, how to manage those changes to ensure that flood risk is not increased.

Special Neighbourhood Centre. Has a wider function than a neighbourhood centre, because it serves tourists and visitors as well as local people. However, it is relatively small in size. Golborne Road is the only one in the borough, and its designation reflects the importance of its street market.

Strategic Cultural Areas. These are areas with internationally important cultural institutions, which are also major tourist attractions, and include Greenwich Riverside, Wembley, the South Kensington museum complex, the Barbican, the South Bank and the West End/Soho/Covent Garden.

Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs). These comprise Preferred Industrial Locations and Industrial Business Parks and exist to ensure that London provides sufficient quality sites, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of the general business, industrial, warehousing, waste management and some utilities and transport sectors.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). This is a key component of the evidence base to support the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the community's need for more homes. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to significantly boost the supply of housing, using the evidence to ensure

the full needs for market and affordable housing in the market area is met. Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). . The aims of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment are to provide clear evidence as to what is going on in the housing market and what the future prospects for the market may be. Objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing are required by the NPPF. This states that local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community. It also requires local planning authorities to identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local need.

Strategic Road Network. These are roads where the local authority is the highway authority but for which Transport for London have powers to take a greater strategic overview of works and to step in where there is a wider interest to protect.

Streets for People. This refers to areas where a comprehensive package of measures are aimed at improving the street environment to enhance the sense of community, increase priority for public transport, walking and cycling, and improve social inclusion and safety.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). An SPD does not form a part of the statutory plan. It can take the form of design guides or area development briefs, or supplement other specific policies in the plan. However it must be consistent with national and regional planning guidance, as well as the policies set out in the adopted plan. It should be clearly cross-referenced to the relevant plan policy or proposal that it supplements. Public consultation should be undertaken and SPDs should be regularly reviewed. An SPD is a material planning consideration.

Supported housing. This is housing specially designed, managed or adapted to meet the needs of people for whom standard housing is unsuitable or inappropriate.

Sustainable development. This covers development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs). An alternative approach from the traditional ways of managing runoff from buildings and hardstanding. They can reduce the total amount,

flow and rate of surface water that runs directly to rivers through stormwater systems. According to the Mayor's drainage hierarchy, SUDs could include the storage of rainwater for later use, the use of infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces in non-clay areas, the attenuation of rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release and the attenuation of rainwater by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release.

Sustainable communities. Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future; that meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.

Sustainable Residential Quality. The design-led approach and urban design principles by which dwellings can be built at higher density, while maintaining urban quality and fostering sustainable development.

Tenure blind. Ensuring that different tenures of housing (social rented, private market and so forth) cannot be distinguished because they have different external appearance.

Tests of soundness. Local Plans are subject to an independent examination. The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the local authority has submitted what it considers to be a sound plan. To be 'sound' a Local Plan should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy. 'Positively prepared' means that the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assess development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development. 'Justified' means that the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence. 'Effective' means the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities. 'Consistent with national policy' means the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.

Thames Policy Area. A special policy area to be defined by boroughs in which detailed appraisals of the riverside will be required.

Town Centres. The borough contains four levels of town centres. Three of these, the borough's higher order centres, form part of the 'London town centre network' designated in the London Plan. These are International Centres, Major Centres, and District Centres. The Council has also adopted a 'Special District Centres' definition to reflect the unique function of a couple of town centres. The fourth level of centre includes both a local centre and special neighbourhood centre.

Town centre uses. The main town centre uses are retail; banks, building societies and other professional services, leisure and entertainment (including restaurants, pubs, take-aways and cinemas); offices; arts, culture and tourism (theatres, museums, galleries, concert halls, hotels and conference facilities); and social and community uses. Housing can also be a possible town centre use when on upper floors.

Traffic calming. These are self-enforcing measures that are designed to encourage drivers to make their speeds appropriate to local conditions. Traffic calming schemes can improve the environment and reduce accidents.

Traffic restraint. The discouragement of traffic, especially the car, by traffic management, fiscal measures and the co-ordinated application of transport and planning policy.

Transport Assessment. This is prepared and submitted alongside planning applications for developments likely to have significant transport implications. For major proposals, assessments should illustrate the following: accessibility to the site by all modes; the likely modal split of journeys to and from the site; and proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling.

Transport Development Areas (TDA). These are well-designed, higher density, mixed-use areas, situated around good public transport access points, in urban areas. Within a TDA, boroughs grant permission for higher density development, compared with existing development plan policy.

Transport for London (TfL). One of the GLA group organisations, accountable to the Mayor, with responsibility for delivering an integrated and sustainable transport strategy for London.

Transport for London Road Network (TLRN). This is described in the Greater London Authority Act 1999 as the Greater London Authority Road Network. The Mayor has decided to call this the

Transport for London Road Network and for which Transport for London are responsible. It comprises 550km of London's red routes and other important streets.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO). An Order made by the Council to protect a tree or group of trees. An application must be made to the Council to fell or undertake work to a tree which is subject to a TPO.

'Usefully Affordable' Point. This is a term created by Fordham Research, in relation to intermediate housing, and defined in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009. It is the mid-point between the cost of social rented housing and the cost of entry-level market housing. It represents a cost that it is feasible to produce intermediate housing that will be affordable to a reasonable proportion of households unable to access the market, therefore providing a genuine step on the housing ladder.

Very small office. A B1(a) use with a floor area of less than 100 sq m (1,075 sq ft)

Victorian buildings/period. Buildings constructed during the reign of Queen Victoria, between 1830 and 1901.

Waste Transfer Station. This is a site to which waste is delivered for separation or bulking up before being removed for recycling, treatment or disposal.

Waymark. A symbol or signpost marking the route of a footpath.

Wheelchair accessible housing. This refers to homes built to meet the standards set out in the second edition of the Wheelchair Housing Design Guide by Stephen Thorpe, Habinteg Housing Association 2006.

Windfall sites. These are sites that come forward for development that couldn't be identified previously as they were then in active use.

Worklessness. This is a less familiar term than unemployment to describe those without work. It is used to describe all those who are out of work but who would like a job. Definitions of worklessness include: unemployed claimants; those who are actively out of work and looking for a job; and those who are economically inactive.

World Heritage Site. Is a site, such as a monument or building, that is on the list maintained by the International World Heritage Programme,

administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The program catalogues, names, and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity. Under certain conditions, listed sites can obtain funds from the World Heritage Fund.

References

Chapter 1

- 1 The Local Strategic Partnership brings together the public, private and community sectors to coordinate the contribution that each can make to a locality
- 2 The Royal Borough 2028, A report for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

Chapter 2

- 1 2001 Census
- 2 Study of the Visitor Economy, 2009
- 3 Travel in London: key trends and developments 2009
- 4 2001 Census
- 5 Strategic Housing Market Assessment, prepared by Fordhams for RBKC, 2009
- 6 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, 2009
- 7 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2008
- 8 See also map 17 of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- 9 Department for Food and Rural Affairs, Environmental Statistics / AEA September 2007/8
- 10 DEFRA (2007/2008.)
- 11 Intermediate housing includes tenures such as shared ownership, where the occupier buys part of the property and rents the remainder

Chapter 4

- 1 GLA (2004), Housing Capacity Study, GLA
- 2 The need for affordable housing is set out in Fordham Research (2009) Strategic Housing Market Assessment, and SHMA update 2012 by HDH Planning
- 3 The Regeneration Areas in the London Plan are based on indices of deprivation, and identify the 20% most deprived wards in London
- 4 10 year Primary Care Strategy July 2009 - July 2018

Chapter 5

- 1 As referred to in the Strategic Sites Allocations Chapter 19.
- 2 See Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36, Corporate and Partnership Actions 4 and 5.
- 3 See Policy CE1: Climate Change and Policy CE3: Waste, in the Respecting Environmental Limits Chapter 36.
- 4 See An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33, Corporate and Partnership Action 12 and Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36, Corporate and Partnership Action 12.
- 5 Subject to feasibility testing.
- 6 See Policy CE4: Biodiversity, in the Respecting Environmental Limits Chapter 36.
- 7 See Policy CT2: New and Enhanced Rail Infrastructure and Corporate and Partnership Actions 1, 2 and 8, in the Better Travel Choices Chapter 32.
- 8 See Better Travel Choices Chapter 32, Corporate and Partnership Actions 3, 5 and 7.
- 9 See Policy CT1: Improving alternatives to Car Use, in the Better Travel Choices Chapter 32.
- 10 See Better Travel Choices Chapter 32, Corporate and Partnership Actions 3, 5 and 9.
- 11 High Speed Rail White Paper – Department for Transport, March 2010.
- 12 See Policy CH2: Housing Diversity, in the Diversity of Housing Chapter 35.

- 13 See Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local Chapter 30.
- 14 See Policy CK2: Local Shopping Facilities in the Keeping Life Local Chapter 30 and Policy CF1: Location of New Shop Uses, in the, Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 15 See Keeping Life Local, Corporate or Partnership Actions 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 14. See also Policy CK3: Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local Chapter 30.
- 16 See Policy CR1: Street Network, in the An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33.
- 17 See Chapter 33 An Engaging Public Realm, Corporate and Partnership Actions 3, 4, 5, and 8.
- 18 See Policy CR5: Park, Gardens, Open Space and Waterways and Policy CR6: Trees and Landscape, in the An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33.
- 19 See Policy CR2: Three-Dimensional Street Form, in the An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33 and Policy CL2: Design Quality in the Renewing the Legacy Chapter 34.
- 20 See Policy CL1: Context and Character, Policy CL3: Heritage Assets - Conservation Areas and Historic Spaces, Policy CL4: Heritage Assets - Listed Buildings Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archeology and Corporate and Partnership Actions 3 and 6, in the Renewing the Legacy Chapter 34.
- 21 See Policy CF1: Location of New Shop Uses, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 22 See Fostering Vitality Chapter 31, Corporate or Partnership Action 3.
- 23 See Policy CF6: Creative and Cultural Businesses, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 24 See Policy CF5: Location of Business Uses, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.

Chapter 6

- 1 See Policy CL1, Context and Character; Policy CL2: Design Quality; and Policy CL4: Heritage Assets - Listed Buildings Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archeology in the Renewing the Legacy Chapter 34.
- 2 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses; Policy CK2, Local Shopping Facilities; and Policy CK3, Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities in the Keeping Life Local Chapter 30.
- 3 See Policy CF1, Location of New Shop Uses; Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres; Policy CF4, Street Markets; Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses; Policy CF6, Creative and Cultural Businesses; Policy CF7, Arts and Culture Uses in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 4 See Policy CF4, Street Markets in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 5 See Policy CH2, Housing Diversity in the Diversity of Housing Chapter 35.
- 6 See Policy CR1, Street Network; Policy CR2, Three-Dimensional Street Form; Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life; and policy CR4, Streetscape in the An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33.
- 7 See Policy CR1, Street Network; and Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life in the An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33.
- 8 See Policy CT1, Improving Alternatives to car use in the Better Travel Choices Chapter 32.

• References

- 9 See Policy CE1, Climate Change; Policy CE5, Air Quality; and Policy CE6, Noise and Vibration in the Respecting Environmental limits Chapter 36.
- 10 The Council's infrastructure requirements are set out in the Infrastructure Schedule in Chapter 37 of this Local Plan.

Chapter 7

- 1 RBKC, The study of the visitor economy, 2009
- 2 GLA, London-wide Town Centre Health Checks, January 2007
- 3 RBKC, Response to Call for Evidence on Traditional Retail Markets, 2009
- 4 See Policy CK3, Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local Chapter 30.
- 5 See Policy CF3, Street Markets, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31. See also Fostering Vitality Chapter 31, Corporate and Partnership Action No.10.
- 6 See Fostering Vitality Chapter 31, Corporate and Partnership Action No.1.
- 7 See Policy CR1, Street Network, in An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33.
- 8 See Fostering Vitality Chapter 31, Corporate and Partnership Actions No. 8 and 10.
- 9 See Policy CF4, Street Markets, in Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 10 See Policy CR1, Street Network, in An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33. See also Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life, in An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33 and CR4, Streetscape in An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33
- 11 See Fostering Vitality Chapter 31, Corporate and Partnership Action No.1.
- 12 See Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 13 See Fostering Vitality Chapter 31, Corporate and Partnership Action No.3
- 14 See Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 15 See Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 16 See Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 17 See Policy CL2: Design Quality in the Renewing the Legacy Chapter 34.
- 18 See Policy CR4, Streetscape, in An Engaging Public Realm Chapter 33.
- 19 See Policy CT1, Improving alternatives to car use, in the Better Travel Choices Chapter 32.
- 20 See Better Travel Choices Chapter 32, Corporate and Partnership Action No.5.
- 21 See Diversity of Housing Chapter 35, Corporate and Partnership Option Action No. 3.
- 22 See Policy CH1, Housing Targets, in the Diversity of Housing Chapter 35.
- 23 See infrastructure schedule in Section 2C.

Chapter 8

- 1 s106 Planning Obligations may be used to help mitigate the specific impact of a development where it would generate additional needs e.g. on community infrastructure. Standard charges are calculations and measurements of

the level of contribution likely to be sought by a local planning authority towards infrastructure necessitated by new development. The Government has encouraged the use of formulae and standard charges, and pooling of contributions, where appropriate.

- 2 See Policy CR1, Street Network; Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life; and Policy CR4, Streetscape, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 3 See Policy CL1, Context and Character, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34; Policy CR1, Street Network; Policy CR2, Three-Dimensional Street Form; Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life; and Policy CR4, Streetscape, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 4 See Policy CT1, Improving Alternatives to Car Use, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 5 See Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses; Policy CF6, Creative and Cultural Businesses; and Policy CF7, Arts and Culture Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 6 See Policy CK3, Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 7 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses; and Policy CK2, Local Shopping Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 8 See Policy CE1, Climate Change; Policy CE5, Air Quality; and Policy CE6, Noise and Vibration, in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.
- 9 See Policy CH2, Housing Diversity, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35.

Chapter 9

- 1 See Policy CR1, Street Network, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33. See also An Engaging Public Realm, Corporate and Partnership Action 1.
- 2 See Policy CR1, Street Network, and CR2, I Three-Dimensional Street Form, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 3 See Policy CR5, Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 4 This will take the form of either an Area Action Plan or as a Supplementary Planning Document.
- 5 The new housing for the existing tenants will be of a type which would meet their housing needs. See Policy CH2, Housing Diversity, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35. See also Diversity of Housing, Corporate and Partnership Action 2.
- 6 See Policy CF1, Location of New Shop Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31. See also Fostering Vitality, Corporate and Partnership Action 3.
- 7 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local Chapter 30, and Policy CR5, Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 8 See Keeping Life Local, Corporate and Partnership Actions 4, 8 and 9.
- 9 See the Kensington Leisure Centre Strategic Site Allocation.
- 10 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30. See also An Engaging Public Realm, Corporate and Partnership Action 8.
- 11 See Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 12 See Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses, in the Foster-

ing Vitality, Chapter 31.

- 13 See Better Travel Choices, Corporate and Partnership Actions 1 and 2.
- 14 See Better Travel Choices, Corporate and Partnership Action 3.
- 15 See Policy CR2, Three-Dimensional Street Form, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 16 See Respecting Environmental Limits, Corporate and Partnership Action 4.
- 17 See infrastructure schedule in Section 2C, Chapter 37.

Chapter 10

- 1 See Corporate or Partnership Action 4, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 2 See Policy CK3, Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local Chapter 30. See also Corporate and Partnership Actions 1 and 2, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 3 See Policy CT1, Improving alternatives for car use, and Policy CT2: New and Enhanced Rail Infrastructure, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 4 See Policy CL1, Context and Character, and Policy CL4, Heritage Assets, in the Renewing the Legacy Chapter, 34.
- 5 See Policy CL1, Context and Character and Policy CL4, Heritage Assets in Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34, and Policy CR1, Street Network, and Policy CR2, Three-Dimensional Street Form, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 6 See Policy: CF7: Arts and Cultural Uses, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31 and Policy CK1, Social and Community uses, in the Keeping Life Local Chapter 30. See also the Earl's Court Exhibition Centre Strategic Site Allocation, Chapter 26.
- 7 See Policy CF8, Hotels, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 8 See Corporate or Partnership Action 1, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 9 See Policy CK1, Social and Community uses, and Corporate and Partnership Action 6, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30. See also Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres and Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 10 See Policy CF1, Location of New Shops, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 11 See Policy CH1, Housing Targets, Policy CH2, Housing Diversity, and Policy CH3, Protection of Residential Uses, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35.
- 12 See Policy C1, Infrastructure Delivery, and Planning Obligations in the Policies and Actions Chapter 29, and Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30. See also Policy CR1, Street Network, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 13 See Corporate and Partnership Action 3, in the Better Travel Choices Chapter 32, and Corporate or Partnership Action 1 in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 14 See Policy C1, Infrastructure Delivery and Planning Obligations in the Policies and Actions Chapter 29, Policy CL4, Heritage Assets, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34, and Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 15 See Policy CE1, Climate Change, and the Corporate and Partnership Actions 1 and 4 in the Respecting Environ-

mental Limits, Chapter 36.

- 16 The Council's infrastructure requirements are set out in the Infrastructure Schedule Chapter 37 of this Local Plan.

Chapter 11

- 1 See Corporate and Partner Action 1, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 2 See Policy CF 5, Location of Business Uses in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 3 See Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres and Policy CF3, Diversity of Uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality Chapter 31.
- 4 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30, the former Commonwealth Institute Strategic Site Allocation within Section 2A Allocations and Designations and the Tent in the Park Adopted SPD.
- 5 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 6 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses and Policy CK2, Local Shopping Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 7 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30, the former Commonwealth Institute Strategic Site Allocation within Section 2A Allocations, and Designations and The Tent in the Park Adopted SPD.
- 8 This paragraph will be updated in line with events.
- 9 See Policy CL3, Heritage Assets and Policy CL4, Heritage Assets, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
- 10 See Policy CL1, Context and Character and Policy CL2: Design Quality in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34, Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres, Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres, and Policy CF8, Hotels in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 11 See Policy CT1, Improving Alternatives to Car Use and Corporate and Partner Actions 1, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 12 See Policy CR4, Streetscape and Corporate and Partner Actions 1, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 13 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30, the former Commonwealth Institute Strategic Site Allocation within Section 2A Allocations and Designations and the Tent in the Park Adopted SPD.
- 14 See Policy CT1, Improving Alternatives to Car Use and Corporate and Partner Action 1, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 15 See Corporate and Partner Action 1, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 16 See Policy CH1, Housing Targets, Policy CH2, Housing Diversity, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35 and Policy CF3, Diversity of Uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 17 See Policy CE5, Air Quality, in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.
- 18 See Infrastructure Schedule in Section 2C.
- 19 See Corporate and Partner Action 1, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.

Chapter 12

- 1 See Corporate and Partnership Action 13, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.

• References

- 2 See Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life, Policy CR5, Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways and Corporate and Partnership Action 14, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 3 See Policy CF9, South Kensington Strategic Cultural Area, in the Fostering Vitality , Chapter 31 and Corporate and Partner Action 10, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 4 See Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 5 See Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres and Corporate and Partnership Action 4, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 6 See Policy CT1, Improving Alternatives to Car Use and Corporate and Partner Action 1, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 7 See Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 8 See Corporate and Partnership Action 10, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 9 See Policy CK2, Local Shopping Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30, Policy CF3, Diversity of Uses within Town Centres and Policy CF4, Street Markets, and Corporate and Partnership Action 10 in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31, and Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 10 See Policy CL5, Amenity, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
- 11 See Policy CH1, Housing Targets, Policy CH2, Housing Diversity in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35 and Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 12 See Policy CE5, Air Quality, in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.
- 13 See Infrastructure Schedule in Section 2C, Chapter 37

Chapter 13

- 1 See Policy CF1, Location of New Shop Uses, Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres, Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centre, Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses, CF9, South Kensington Strategic Cultural Area, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 2 See Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 3 See Corporate and Partnership Action 3, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34. See also Policy CL1, Context and Character, Policy CL2: Design Quality, Policy CL4, Heritage Assets, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
- 4 See Corporate and Partnership Action 1, in the Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33. See also Policy CR2, Three-dimensional Street Form, Policy CR4, Streetscape, in the Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 5 See Corporate and Partnership Action 1, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 6 See Policy CT1, Improving alternatives to car use, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 7 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, Policy CK2, Local Shopping Facilities, Policy CK3, Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 8 See Policy CH2, Housing Diversity in Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35.
- 9 See Corporate and Partnership Action 16, in the Respecting

ing Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.

- 10 See Policy CE1, Climate Change, Policy CE5, Air Quality, in the Respecting Environmental Limits Chapter 36.
- 11 The Council's infrastructure requirements are set out in the Infrastructure Schedule in Chapter 37 of this Local Plan.

Chapter 14

- 1 See Policy CF3, Diversity of Uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 2 See Corporate or Partner Actions 1, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 3 See Policy CF8, Hotels, and Corporate or Partner Actions 1, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 4 See Policy Policy CF8, Hotels, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 5 See Policy CK2, Local Shopping Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 6 See Policy CK2, Local Shopping Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30 and Policy CH3' Protection of Residential uses, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35.
- 7 See Policy CR 4, Streetscape and Corporate or Partner Action 1, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 8 See Policy CR 4, Streetscape and Corporate or Partner Action 1, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 9 See Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 10 See Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life and Corporate and Partner Actions 15, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 11 See Policy CL2: Design Quality and Policy CL3: Heritage Assets, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
- 12 See Policy CL2: Design Quality and Policy CL3: Heritage Assets in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34 and CH3, Protection of Residential uses, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35.
- 13 See Policy CT1, Improving Alternatives to Car Use and Corporate and Partnership Action 3, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 14 See Policy CH1, Housing Targets and Policy CH2, Housing Diversity, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35 and Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 15 See Policy CE5, Air Quality, in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.
- 16 See Infrastructure Schedule, Chapter 37.
- 17 See Corporate or Partner Action 1, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.

Chapter 15

- 1 See Corporate and Partnership Action 1, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 2 See Corporate and Partnership Action 2, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 3 s106 Planning Obligations may be used to help mitigate the specific impact of a development where it would generate additional needs e.g. on community infrastructure. Standard charges are calculations and measurements of the level of contribution likely to be sought by a local planning authority towards infrastructure necessitated by new development. The Government has encouraged the use of formulae and standard charges, and pooling of contributions, where appropriate.
- 4 See Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres,

- in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31
- 5 RBKC, Retail and Leisure Needs Study Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners, 2008.
 - 6 See Policy CF1, Location of New Shop Uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31
 - 7 See Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31
 - 8 See Corporate and Partnership Action 2, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
 - 9 See Policy CT2, New and Enhanced Rail Infrastructure, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
 - 10 See Policy CF3, Diversity of Uses within Town Centres in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 11 See Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life, Policy CR4, Streetscape, and Policy CR5 Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33
 - 12 See Policy CL2: Design Quality in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34
 - 13 See Corporate and Partnership Action 3, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35.
 - 14 See Infrastructure Schedule in Section 2C, Chapter 37.
- ### Chapter 16
- 1 See Policy CL2: Design Quality, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
 - 2 See Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 3 See Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 4 See Policy CF3, Diversity of uses within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31 and See Corporate and Partnership Action No.11, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 5 See Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 6 See Policy CF7, Arts and Cultural Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 7 See Policy CF8, Hotels, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 8 See Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 9 See Policy CL1, Context and Character, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
 - 10 See Policy CL1, Context and Character and Policy CL2, Design Quality, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34 and the draft Building Heights Supplementary Planning Document and the Notting Hill Gate District Centre Framework, 2009.
 - 11 See Corporate and Partnership Actions No.1 and 9, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
 - 12 See Policy CL2, Design Quality, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
 - 13 See Policy CL2, Design Quality and Policy CL4, Heritage Assets, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
 - 14 See Policy CL4, Heritage Assets, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
 - 15 See Policy CL4, Heritage Assets, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
 - 16 See Policy CT1, Improving Alternatives to Car Use, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
 - 17 See Policy CT1, Improving Alternatives to Car Use, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32; Policy CR2, Three-Dimensional Street Form and CR4, Streetscape, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
 - 18 See Policy CR4, Streetscape, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
 - 19 See Policy C1, Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Obligations, in the Policies and Actions, Chapter 29.
 - 20 See Corporate and Partnership Action No.1, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
 - 21 See Policy CK2, Local Shopping Facilities, in Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
 - 22 See Policy CF1, Location of New Shop Uses, in Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
 - 23 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
 - 24 See Policy CH3, Protection of Residential Uses, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35.
 - 25 See Policy CL2, Design Quality, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
 - 26 See Policy CE5, Air Quality and CE6, Noise and Vibration, in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.
 - 27 See Policy CE1, Climate Change and Corporate and Partnership Actions 4 and 5, in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36
 - 28 The Council's infrastructure requirements are set out in the Infrastructure Schedule in Chapter 37 of this Local Plan
- ### Chapter 17
- 1 The London Plan sets out a hierarchy/classification of centres across London, there are 160 district centres within London
 - 2 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30 and Policy CF7, Arts and Cultural Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 3 See Corporate and Partnership Action 1, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
 - 4 See Policy CR2, Three-dimensional Street Form; Policy CR3, Street and Outdoor Life; Policy CR4, Streetscape, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
 - 5 See Corporate and Partnership Action 1, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
 - 6 See Policy CT1, Improving alternatives to car use, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
 - 7 See Policy CF1, Location of New Shop Uses; Policy CF2, Retail Development within Town Centres; Policy CF3, Diversity of Uses within Town Centres; Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
 - 8 See Policy CL1, Context and Character; Policy CL2, Design Quality to existing buildings; Policy CL4, Heritage Assets in Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
 - 9 See Policy CH2, Housing Diversity, in the Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35.
 - 10 See Corporate and Partnership Action 16, in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.
 - 11 See Policy CE1, Climate Change; Policy CE5, Air Quality; Policy CE6, Noise and Vibration, in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.
 - 12 The Council's infrastructure requirements are set out in the Infrastructure Schedule in Chapter 37 of this Local Plan

• References

Chapter 18

- 1 See Policy CT1, Improving alternatives to car use, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 2 See Corporate and Partnership Action 3, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
- 3 See Policy CL1, Context and Character, in the Renewing the Legacy, Chapter 34.
- 4 See Policy C1, Infrastructure Delivery and Planning Obligations, in Policies and Actions Chapter 29, and Policy CR1, Street Network, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 5 See Corporate or Partnership Action 9 in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 6 See Policy CR5, Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 7 See Corporate or Partnership Actions 1 and 6, in Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 8 See Policy CK3, Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 9 See Policy CK1, Social and Community Uses, in the Keeping Life Local, Chapter 30.
- 10 See Policy CH1, Housing Targets, and Policy CH3, Protection of Residential Uses, in Diversity of Housing, Chapter 35.
- 11 See Policy CT1, Improving alternatives to car use, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 12 See Policy CT2, New and enhanced rail infrastructure, and Corporate or Partnership Action 2, in Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 13 See Corporate and Partnership Action 3, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 14 See Corporate and Partnership Action 10, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 15 See Policy CT1, Improving alternatives to car use, in the Better Travel Choices, Chapter 32.
- 16 See Policy CR5, Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways, in the An Engaging Public Realm, Chapter 33.
- 17 See Policy CE2, Flooding, and Corporate and Partnership Action 6 in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.
- 18 See Policy CE3, Waste, in the Respecting Environmental Limits, Chapter 36.
- 19 See Policy CF5, Location of Business Uses, in the Fostering Vitality, Chapter 31.
- 20 The Council's infrastructure requirements are set out in the Infrastructure Schedule Chapter 37 of this Local Plan.

Chapter 20

- 1 The revised London Plan was published for consultation on 12th October 2009
- 2 Kensal Canalside Pre-feasibility Study, 2009
- 3 London Plan Map 2A.3
- 4 Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation
- 5 Kevin Murray Associates, 2009
- 6 See chapter 39, where contingencies are set out
- 7 See 20.3.4 for milestones

Chapter 21

- 1 See chapter 39, where contingencies are set out

Chapter 22

- 1 See chapter 39, where contingencies are set out.

Chapter 23

- 1 See chapter 39, where contingencies are set out.

Chapter 24

- 1 The London Plan classifies London's town centres into five levels. Kensington High Street is one of thirty five major centres, classed as an "important shopping and service centre"
- 2 See chapter 39, where contingencies are set out
- 3 This section will be kept under review, and updated accordingly

Chapter 25

- 1 See chapter 39, where contingencies are set out.

Chapter 26

- 1 See chapter 39, where contingencies are set out.

Chapter 29

- 1 The boundaries of the CAZ are shown on the Proposals Map

Chapter 30

- 1 As defined by Class C2 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987.
- 2 See Corporate and Partner Action No 2 at the end of this chapter
- 3 Manual For Streets, Department for Transport (2007).
- 4 The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).
- 5 Manual For Streets, Department for Transport (2007).
- 6 Kensington and Chelsea PCT 10 Year Primary Care Strategy (2008)

Chapter 31

- 1 RBKC, Retail and Leisure Needs Study, Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners, July 2008
- 2 ibid
- 3 London Town Centre Network, Review for the London Plan, Provisional findings. GLA April 2009.
- 4 A Balance of Trade: Everyone can help, Report of the Commission on Retail Conservation to RBKC, May 2007
- 5 GLA, London-wide Town Centres Health Check, 2006 Analysis, January 2007, http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/towncentrehealthchecks2006_annexes.pdf
- 6 ibid
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- ### Chapter 34
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- 7 Trees and Basements, RBKC, February 2014 and Basements Visual Evidence, RBKC, February 2014
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- 11 Policy 3.5 of the London Plan, GLA, July 2011
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- 16 Works to trees should be carried out in accordance with BS 5837 2012 and the Council's Trees and Development SPD.
- 17 The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (as defined in the NPPF).
- 18 A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest (as defined in the NPPF). These include listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas, sites of archaeological interest and non-designated heritage assets (explained in footnote 22).
- 19 London Terrace Houses 1660 – 1860, English Heritage 1996
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- 22 In addition to the national and statutory designations, a local planning authority may formally identify heritage assets that are important to the area. Such a designation will be material when assessing an application. A non-designated heritage asset may also be of value, and make an important positive contribution to the environment. Guidance is available in English Heritage's practice guide to PPS5.
- 23 There are a number of relevant acts and regulations including Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974, Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001. The guidance includes British Standard 5228 – 1 2: 2009: Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites.
- 24 Sewers often surcharge to just below manhole cover level and so connecting a basement via a gravity connection provides a new low point for the surcharging sewer to discharge to. To reduce the risk of flooding, waste water from basements should be pumped.
- 25 Shopfronts refer to ground floor entrances of class A uses and other commercial and non-commercial uses typically found within town centres and shopping parades
- 26 An Article 4 Direction is made by the Council and confirmed by the Government. It serves to restrict Permitted development rights. 2004/5 to 2008/9
- ### Chapter 35
- 1 Affordable Housing is defined in the Glossary.
- 2 The percentage figure is based on individual site figures which are used to provide ward totals. A lapse rate has not been applied to individual sites. However, a lapse rate has been applied to the borough-wide housing figures because it is considered to be appropriate at this level.
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