

THE ROYAL
BOROUGH OF



KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA



SCOTT WILSON BUSINESS CONSULTANCY
Sustainability Appraisal of the Royal Borough of
Kensington and Chelsea Local Development Framework

Vol. III-Context Review



September 2005

**Sustainability Appraisal of the Royal Borough of Kensington
and Chelsea Local Development Framework**
Vol. III - Context Review
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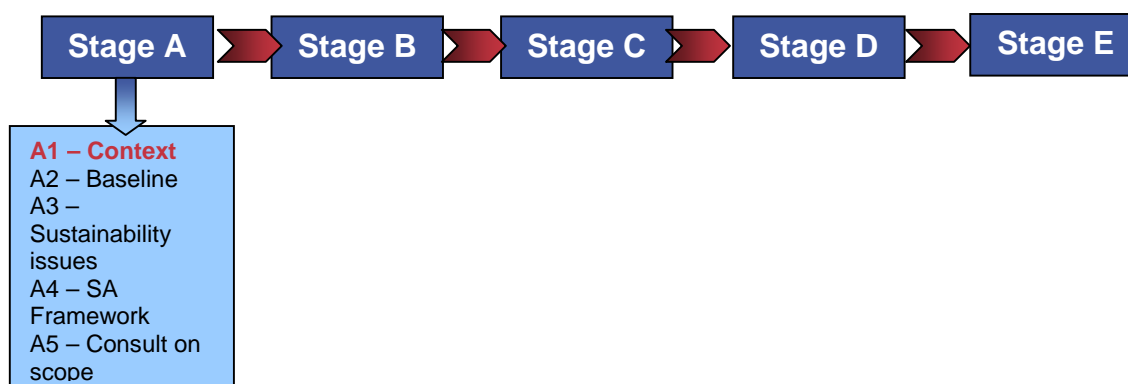
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SEA / SA

- 1.1.1 Scott Wilson were been commissioned to undertake the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea.
- 1.1.2 SEA involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action (e.g. a plan or programme). In 2001, the EU legislated for SEA with the adoption of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive'). The Directive entered into force in the UK on 21 July 2004 and applies to a range of English plans and programmes including Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).
- 1.1.3 SA extends the concept of SEA to fully encompass economic and social concerns. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA), Local Authorities must undertake SA for each of their Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) – the constituent parts of the LDF. SA is therefore a statutory requirement for LDFs along with SEA.
- 1.1.4 The Government's approach is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process which considers economic and social as well as environmental effects. To this end, in September 2004, the Government published draft guidance – which the Consultants are following - on undertaking SA of LDFs which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive¹. The combined SEA / SA process is referred to in this document as 'Sustainability Appraisal (SA)'.

¹ ODPM (2004). *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks* – Consultation Paper.

2 STAGE A – TASK A1: CONTEXT REVIEW



- 2.1.1 The new guidance sets out a five-stage approach to SA (see Figure 1). Stage A involves establishing, amongst other things, the context in which the LDF is being prepared, i.e. the other policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives that influence the content of the LDF (and vice-versa) and the opportunities and challenges they present.
- 2.1.2 The new guidance states:
- 2.1.3 “A DPD may be influenced in various ways by other plans and programmes and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies or legislation. These relationships should be identified to enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed”.
- 2.1.4 According to the guidance:
- 2.1.5 *“The review should consider guidance at the international, EU or national level on sustainable development, as well as other policy documents such as Planning Policy Statements. Note should be made of any targets or specific requirements included within them, and what these relate to”.*
- 2.1.6 The Requirement to undertake a context review arises from the SEA Directive:

The ‘Environmental Report’ required under the SEA Directive should include:

“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes”

(Annex 1(a))

- 2.1.7 Many policies, plans etc. also set out environmental and wider sustainability objectives. Under the SEA Directive, reference must be made to environmental objectives. The context review satisfies this requirement.

The ‘Environmental Report’ required under the SEA Directive should include:

“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...”

(Annex 1 (a))

- 2.1.8 Table 1 lists the policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPSIs) reviewed for the purposes of the SA.
- 2.1.9 In terms of method, the consultants prepared an initial list of those PPSIs considered relevant. This list was then discussed with the Council and amended. The list was then subject to discussion at the SA Scoping Workshop held with various stakeholders in March 2005². Following the workshop, several alterations were made to the list. It should be noted that several of the additions proposed at the workshop were not ultimately included in the list since they were not considered sufficiently relevant.

Table 1. List of relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives reviewed

International
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
European Spatial Development Perspective
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter Directives
Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
Convention on Biological Diversity
National
National sustainable development strategy
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development
PPS3: Housing
PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms
PPS6: Planning for town centres
PPG8: Telecommunications
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

² See *Scoping Workshop – Participant Feedback*

PPS10: Planning and waste management
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks
PPG13: Transport
PPG14: Development on unstable land
PPG15: Planning and the historic environment
PPG16: Archaeology and planning
PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation
PPG19: Outdoor advertisement control
PPG21: Tourism
PPS22: Renewable energy
PPG23: Planning and pollution control
PPG24: Planning and noise
PPG25: Development and flood risk
Air Quality Strategy for England Wales and Northern Ireland
Environment Act 1995
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
National Flood Encroachment Policy (Emerging)
London
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy
The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy
The Mayor's Transport Strategy
The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy
The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy
The Mayor's Energy Strategy
Thames Flood Encroachment Policy
Local
Air Quality Action Plan
Borough Spending Plan
Environmental Policy Statement
Contaminated Land Strategy – Remediation Strategy
Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy

Housing Strategy
Local Development Scheme 2005
Unitary Development Plan 2002
The Tree Strategy
The Community Strategy: progress Report
The Future of our Community
Cabinet Business Plan
Renewing our Neighbourhoods – Strategy Statement and Action Plan
Community Safety Action Plans
Community Safety Strategy
Homelessness Strategy
Building Communities – A housing strategy for West London
Arts Strategy for Kensington and Chelsea
Interim Local Implementation Plan
Local Biodiversity Action Plan
Municipal Waste Management and Action Plan
Park Strategy
Play Strategy
Sports Strategy
Streetscape Guide

2.1.10 Each PPPSI – with the exception of the international / European PPPSIs (see below) - was reviewed using a standard pro-forma (see Table 2). This records the following information:

- Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative
- Proponent body
- Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
- Why is it relevant to RBKC?
- Opportunities / synergies
- Constraints / challenges
- Implications for the SA
- Internet link
- Useful cross-references

2.1.11 Reviews of the various PPPSIs can be found in the following sections:

- Section 2.1: International and European PPPSIs
- Section 2.2: National PPPSIs
- Section 2.3: Regional PPPSIs
- Section 2.4: Local PPPSIs

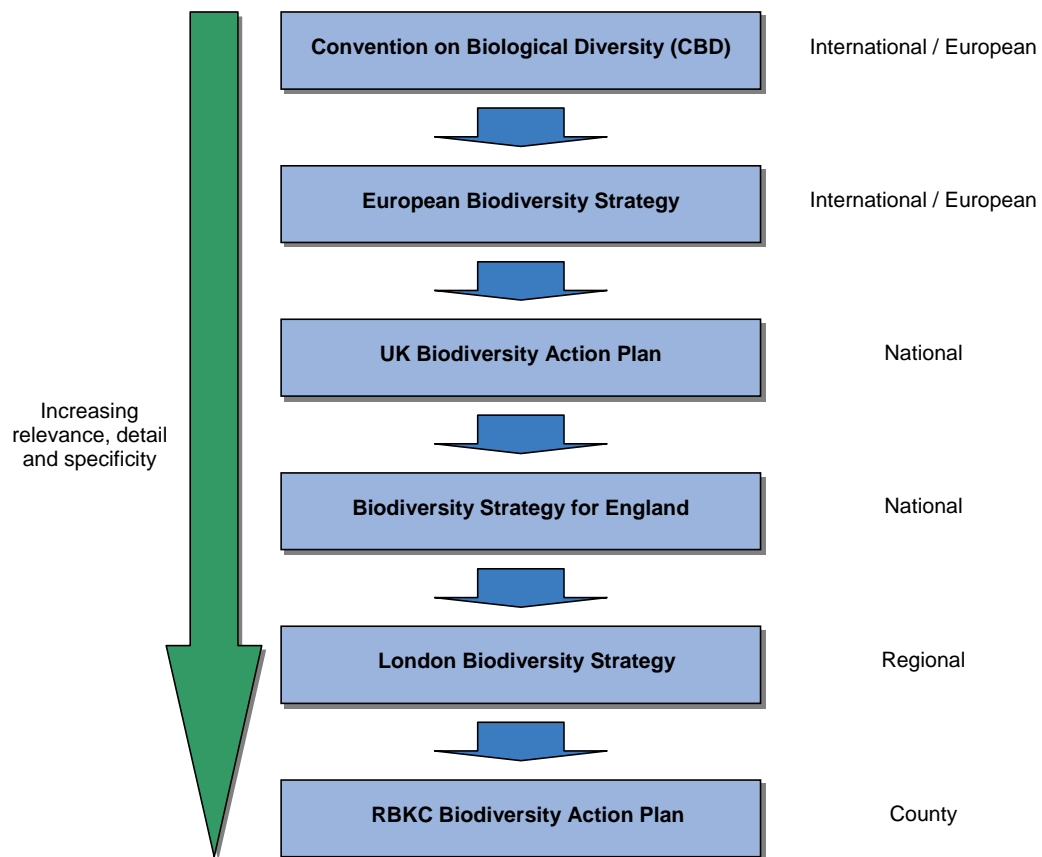
2.1.12 When considering the context, it is important to recognise three factors:

- **No list or review of relevant PPPSs can ever be exhaustive.** This report seeks to identify the key PPPSs and distil the key messages from these.
- **PPPSs often exist in a hierarchy** (see Figure 2 for an example). Generally speaking, as the hierarchy is descended from international and European PPPSs to local PPPSs, the implications for the LDF become more specific and precise.
- **The context is dynamic and new or revised relevant PPPSs emerge on a regular basis.** Of particular relevance is the gradual replacement of Policy Planning Guidance Notes (PPGs) with Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The Council and the consultants will keep abreast of any significant changes and the context review will be checked and revised at agreed points in the SA process.

Standard pro-forma

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	
Proponent body	
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
Implications for the SA	
Internet link:	
Useful cross-references	

Figure 2. Example of hierarchical relationship between PPPSIs



2.2 Key messages

2.2.1 During the initial PPPSI review, the consultants identified a number of key messages that should be taken into account in developing the RBKC LDF (and the SA objectives). As part of the SA Scoping Workshop, participants were asked to comment on these emerging messages and suggest any further relevant messages they considered important. Following the workshop, the participants' comments and additional messages were examined and a final list drawn up (see Table 3). This list of messages is not necessarily exhaustive.

Table 3. Key Messages from Stage A1

PPPSI	Key Message
International	
Convention on Biodiversity	Conserve and enhance biodiversity. In particular, the LDF should seek to protect all statutory nature conservation sites as well as focusing on biodiversity in the wider environment, connectivity and the provision of new habitats.
The WSSD on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – Plan of Implementation	The LDF and SA should include a robust and realistic monitoring framework, carrying out adequate consultation with consultation bodies and stakeholders
Framework Waste Directive,	Options will need to be identified for the disposal, minimisation and treatment of waste.
National	
Securing the Future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy	Where possible, promote 'win-win-win solutions' that advance economic, social and environmental concerns. In some instances trade-offs between competing objectives may be necessary
	Where appropriate, invoke the 'precautionary principle' in relation to potentially polluting development Include the 5 principles in policy assessment
PPS – 3: Housing	Create mixed communities
	Reuse urban land and buildings
	Avoid developments with <30 dwellings per hectare.
PPG – 4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms	Businesses should be located in appropriate areas to service their transport needs and away from areas sensitive to any types of pollution impact
PPS – 6: Planning for Town Centres	Concentrate major trip generators where there is a choice of means of transport other than the car.
	Enhance consumer choice
	Regenerate deprived areas
	Promote social inclusion

	Promote good design
PPS – 9: Biodiversity and Geology Conservation	Promote the conservation of biodiversity <i>and</i> the <i>enhancement</i> of biodiversity conservation.
	Conserve and enhance biodiversity. In particular, the protection of all statutory nature conservation sites as well as focusing on biodiversity in the wider environment, connectivity and the provision of new habitats.
PPG – 13: Transport	Reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling and improving public transport linkages
PPG – 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, PPG – 16: Archaeology and Planning	Preserving and enhancing the Royal Borough’s unique and rich cultural heritage including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and sites of Archaeological value.
PPG – 17: Planning for Open Space, sport and recreation	Protect open space and sports and recreational facilities of high quality / value to the local community
PPS – 21: Tourism	Upgrade tourism facilities, promote diversity and reduce seasonality, and ensure that tourist activity is not detrimental to residential amenity
	Use existing cultural and historical attributes to encourage sustainable forms of tourism.
PPS – 22: Renewable Energy	The Council may include policies which require a percentage of energy used in new developments to come from on-site, renewable energy developments.
	Endeavour to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate changes already underway
PPS – 23: Planning and Pollution Control	Reduce pollutant emissions and enhance air, land and water quality
PPG – 24: Planning and noise	Developments that are potentially noise generating should be permitted provided that they are in appropriate areas to limit impacts on sensitive receptors
PPG – 25: Development and flood risk	Promote more sustainable drainage systems where appropriate
	Development should not be provided in areas at high risk from flooding
London	
The Mayor’s Energy Strategy	Develop renewable energy sources and where possible, incorporate renewable energy projects in new developments.
The London Plan	Policy 6A.4 indicates that boroughs should reflect the policies of the (London) Plan and include appropriate strategic as well as local needs in their policies. “Affordable housing and public transport improvements should...be given the highest importance” with priority also given to other areas such as “learning and skills and health facilities and services and childcare provisions”.
The Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy	Include policies and objectives with the aim of improving air quality and allocating development according to its effect on air quality.

	Endeavour to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate changes already underway
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy	Conserve and enhance biodiversity. In particular, protect all statutory nature conservation sites as well as focussing on biodiversity in the wider environment, connectivity and the provision of new habitats. Promote the conservation of biodiversity <i>and</i> the <i>enhancement</i> of biodiversity conservation.
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy	Preserve and enhance the unique and rich cultural heritage including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and sites of Archaeological value.
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy	Policies should reflect the economic characteristics of the borough.
Local	
Air Quality Action Plan	The LDF should acknowledge the targets that need to be met as part of the AQMP and the national targets. Policies should reflect the sources of Air Pollution of Air Pollution (motor vehicles, commercial and residential energy uses) and make attempts to address these in future developments and any existing areas within the borough
Environmental Policy Statement	A series of Objectives have been produced through consultation with stakeholders within the borough. The LDF should consider the EPS Objectives
Housing Strategy	The Housing Strategy lays out 8 key aims for housing in the borough and a series of key performance indicators. Should use the key principles in creating policy.
The Tree Strategy	LDF should reflect the 7 strategic objectives in the strategy
The Future of our Community	The LDF should aim to fulfil residents "wants" in each sector covered by the document and also, commitments within this document will need to be addressed.
Community Safety Strategy	The LDF should concentrate on crime sectors that are highlighted as priorities, and should aim to reduce anti-social behaviour as well as other forms of crime.
Homelessness Strategy	Despite the high house prices within the borough, the needs of the borough in terms of affordable housing will need to be accommodated
Building Communities – A housing strategy for West London	The LDF should ensure that the underlying causes of housing problems are address and suggest suitable mitigation where needed being mindful of the character of the area. Additionally, the bigger picture of housing in West London should be included.
Biodiversity Action Plan	The limited areas of nature conservation interest in the borough should be protected, enhanced, and where possible new habitat should be created.
Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan	Despite constraints, waste management and disposal is a key area where the borough can improve.

3 CONTEXT TABLES

3.1 International

Table 1. Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)

Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	
Proponent Body	European Community
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	1992 (Entered into UK Law 1994)
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Habitats Directive sets out the requirement to submit and subsequently adopt Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Natura 2000 network. Article 6 of the Directive sets out the requirements for protection, and compensation for loss of these sites.</p> <p>Annex I of the Directive sets out a list of habitat types, Annex II sets out species types, Annex IV sets out those animal and plant species in need of strict protection.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The Habitats Directive Article 6 outlines measures needed to be undertaken by Member States for the protection of European designated sites (Natura 2000). The RBKC does not contain within its borders, or is it adjacent to any cSACs or SPAs. Thus there are no obligations on RBKC or the LDF under the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>The Habitats Directive Article 6 outlines measures needed to be undertaken by Member States for the protection of European designated sites (Natura 2000). The RBKC does not contain within its borders, or is it adjacent to any cSACs or SPAs. Thus there are no obligations on RBKC or the LDF under the Habitats Directive.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The Habitats Directive Article 6 outlines measures needed to be undertaken by Member States for the protection of European designated sites (Natura 2000). The RBKC does not contain within its borders, or is it adjacent to any cSACs or SPAs. Thus there are no obligations on RBKC or the LDF under the Habitats Directive.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): European Union Habitats Directive Site</p>	
<p>Cross References: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy</p>	

Table 2. Convention on Biodiversity

Convention on Biodiversity	
Proponent Body	European Community
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	1992 (Entered into UK Law 1994)
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>In September 1992, the Convention on Biological Diversity was signed by 159 governments at the Earth Summit, which took place in Rio de Janeiro. It became operational on 29 December 1993 and was the first treaty to provide a legal framework for biodiversity conservation through the development of national action plans to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species.</p> <p>The objectives of the Convention are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Biological Diversity; • Sustainable use of its components; and • Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of its utilisation of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
The convention's objectives highlight not only the need to conserve biological diversity (biodiversity) but also the sustainable and other uses of biodiversity.	The RBKC, whilst having areas of biodiversity importance, does not have, in terms of area, the opportunities for eco-tourism, or bio-business. Therefore, the opportunities to enhance biodiversity rather than expand will be a priority.
Implications for the SEA / SA	
The SA should attempt to identify areas for biodiversity enhancement. This could be through development of habitat links, green / brown roofs and Green Grid.	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.biodiv.org/convention/articles.asp	
Cross References:	

Table 3. Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	
Proponent Body	European Community
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2000 (Adopted) 2003 (Transposed)
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The EU Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (mostly estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater to prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems. Specifically for preventing and eliminating pollution to the marine environment, this Directive aims to enhance protection and improvement, by putting into place specific measures to cease or phase out discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances, with the ultimate aim of achieving concentrations in the marine environment near background values for naturally occurring substances and close to zero for man-made synthetic substances. The WFD asks for classification of water types including estuaries and coastal waters, comprising the following five classes: High, Good, Moderate, Poor, Bad.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>With a southern border on the River Thames, and controlled water within the boundaries of RBKC consisting of Chelsea Creek, The Grand Union Canal and two tributaries that used to flow through the borough (but are now culverted underground) Counters Creek and Westbourne³, the RBKC has a responsibility under the Directive to protect and enhance these aquatic environments.</p>	<p>The River Thames and the Grand Union Canal is under the control of the Environment Agency and as such RBKC can only control the tributaries and other water bodies. As some of these are culverted, this makes it difficult to access and monitor.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The need for monitoring of the outflow of the culverted water bodies and the Chelsea Creek may need to be integrated into the SA Monitoring strategy.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
<p>http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/ecology/ecologicalsurvey2002.asp and http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</p>	
Cross References:	
<p></p>	

³ Will, S. (2003) The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea: Borough Ecological Survey. London Conservation Services: RBKC.

Table 4. Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – Plan of Implementation	
Proponent Body	United Nations
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	<p>The WSSD represented a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development coming 30 years after the Stockholm commitment to tackle environmental degradation and ten years after the Rio Summit and Declaration of 1992. The key outcomes of the summit were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – from our origins to the future, and a Key Outcomes statement mapping out commitments made by all parties (and in particular national governments).</p> <p>The Plan of Implementation highlights 8 objectives which should jointly lead to the strengthening of institutional arrangements on sustainable development, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening commitments to sustainable development; • Integration of the economic social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner; • Strengthening the implementation of Agenda 21, including through mobilisation of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, particularly for developing countries; • Strengthen coherence, coordination and monitoring; • Promoting the rule of law and strengthening of governmental institutions; • Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency through limiting overlap and duplication of activities of international organisations, within and outside the United Nations system, based on their mandates and comparative advantages; • Enhancing participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholder in the implementation of Agenda 21, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation; • Strengthening capacities for sustainable development at all levels, including the local level, in particular those of developing countries; and • Strengthening international cooperation aimed at reinforcing the implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit.
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
This PPPSI further strengthens the need to implement all aspects of sustainable development within member states, in particular, the objectives point out monitoring, coordination, integration of all aspects of sustainable development, promoting transparency, stakeholder engagement and public participation	Communication of information both across and through government organisations, provision of monitoring and stakeholder engagement all hold difficulties for the LDF and corresponding SA processes
Implications for the SEA / SA	
As for the LDF.	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POIToc.htm	

Cross References:

Table 5. European Spatial Development Perspective

European Spatial Development Perspective	
Proponent Body	European Union
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Non – Statutory
Date Produced	1999
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The aim of the spatial development declaration is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. In the Ministers' view, that is important is to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. <p>However, due to cultural variety, spatial development policies must not standardize local and regional identities in the EU, which help enrich the quality of life of its citizens.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
This PPPSI identifies territory as a new dimension of spatial planning. The RBKC has no influence on EU territory other than in London and as such there are no opportunities / synergies	Not applicable
Implications for the SEA / SA	
Not applicable	
Internet Link (data source):	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm	
Cross References: PPS 12 – Local Development Frameworks	

Table 6. Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC and Daughter Directives

Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC and Daughter Directives	
Proponent Body	European Commission
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	1996
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>EU Directives legally bind all member states to an overall objective to be achieved. They are defined following proposals by the European Commission and a process of consultation and agreement between members of the European parliament and EU Council of elected ministers.</p> <p>Air pollution has been one of Europe's main political concerns since the late 1970s. EU air quality policy takes the form of an Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and a number of 'daughter' directives which address individual or groups of specific pollutants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first Daughter Directive (1999/30/EC) relating to limit values for NO_x, SO₂, Pb and PM₁₀ in ambient air came into force in July 1999 with member states having two years to translate targets into national law. • The second Daughter Directive (2000/69/EC) relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air came into force on the 13th of December 2000. • The third Daughter Directive relating to ozone 2002/3/EC was adopted on 12 February 2002. <p>There is a proposal for a fourth Daughter Directive to cover the remaining pollutants, but this has yet to be agreed or adopted.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>This PPPSI identifies territory as a new dimension of spatial planning. The RBKC has no influence on EU territory other than in London and as such there are no opportunities / synergies</p>	<p>Stricter standards and a more extensive list of pollutants to be monitored may lead to restrictions and difficulties in sitting new development in an area.</p> <p>Cost to business may be an issue. Will businesses locate in an area that requires more stringent air quality standards to be adhered to?</p> <p>All of RBKC has been designated an AQMA by the Council for two pollutants.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The appraisal framework requires an objective relating to air quality, attainable targets, and recognised indicators that will allow for progress to be effectively monitored.</p> <p>The use of LEZ and other measures could be considered for both objectives and mitigation</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm</p>	
<p>Cross References: The Mayors Air Strategy</p>	

Table 7. Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)

Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)	
Proponent Body	European Commission
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	1975
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>EU Directives legally bind all Member States to an overall objective to be achieved. They are defined following proposals by the European Commission and a process of consultation and agreement between members of the European Parliament and EU Council of elected ministers.</p> <p>The EU is aiming for a significant cut in the amount of rubbish generated, through new waste prevention initiatives, better use of resources, and encouraging a shift to more sustainable consumption patterns. It wants to reduce the quantity of waste going to 'final disposal' by 20% from 2000 to 2010, and by 50% by 2050, with special emphasis on cutting hazardous waste.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
In conjunction with the Mayor's strategy on waste, there is a robust theme, driven by Policy to minimise waste in RBKC.	It is acknowledged that the current infrastructure is not adequate to facilitate the achievement of recycling targets.
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA will need to identify opportunities available for the disposal and treatment of waste. Additionally, the <i>minimisation</i> of waste produced can be tackled through mitigation of policy.</p> <p>An objective in the SA framework will need to be developed to address the issue of sustainable; waste disposal in the borough.</p>	
Internet Link (data source): http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/index.htm	
Cross References: The Mayors Waste Strategy	

Table 8. Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)

Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	
Proponent Body	European Commission
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	1979
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Birds Directive has created a far-reaching protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species (listed in Annex I) among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the 194 threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. The SPAs form part of Natura 2000, the EU's network of protected nature sites, which was established in 1992. The designation of an area as a SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments. • A second component bans activities that directly threaten birds, such as the deliberate killing or capture of birds, the destruction of their nests and taking of their eggs, and associated activities such as trading in live or dead birds (with a few exceptions). • A third component establishes rules that limit the number of bird species that can be hunted (to 82 species and sub-species listed in Annex II) and the periods during which they can be hunted in order to protect them during periods of their greatest vulnerability, such as the return migration to the nesting areas, reproduction and the raising of chicks. There are also rules defining which hunting methods are permitted (e.g. non-selective hunting is banned). • In addition, since 1993 the Birds Directive has provided the basis for the establishment of EU Species Action Plans aimed at helping the most threatened species recover. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>RBKC has a BAP, in conjunction with this and the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, there are synergies in policy, pushing Biodiversity concerns throughout London. However, there are no SPAs designated within the borough of adjacent to it, thus there are a few opportunities / synergies within the Directive in relation to RBKC.</p>	<p>There are no SPAs within the study area and as such little that can be done in the way of statutory protection for birds</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>An objective in the SA framework will need to be developed to address the issue of biodiversity in relation to fauna as well as flora and biodiversity.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
<p>http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm</p>	
Cross References: The Mayors Biodiversity Strategy	

Table 9. Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)

Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)	
Proponent Body	European Commission
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	1999
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.</p> <p>It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land. Landfills are divided into three classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landfills for hazardous waste; • landfills for non-hazardous waste; • landfills for inert waste. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
On conjunction with the Waste Directive and the Mayor's Waste Strategy, there are certainly synergies of policy. There is an opportunity for the borough to be stringent in its approach to the disposal of landfill waste, in particular that from contaminated sites.	Borough unable to dispose of all its waste within its own boundaries. Additionally, there are no landfills within the borough
Implications for the SEA / SA	
The SA Framework should include an objective on waste, and interrelate this to waste disposal, production of waste, types of waste and relate this to an Objective on Soil.	
Internet Link (data source): http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm	
Cross References: The Mayors Waste Strategy, Framework Waste Directive.	

3.2 National PPPSI

One Future – Different Paths: The UK’s Shared Framework for sustainable development	
Proponent Body	HM Government
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2005
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The shared framework sets the overarching requirements for achieving sustainable development in the UK and devolved democratic bodies. The framework covers the period 2005 – 2020 and comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shared understanding of sustainable development; • A common purpose outlining what we are trying to achieve and the guiding principles we all need to follow to achieve it; • Our sustainable development priorities for UK action, at home and internationally; and • Indicators to monitor the key issues on a UK basis. <p>The Framework defines a new ‘framework goal’ for sustainable development to address the issue of the 1999 aims relating to focusing on one or two aims. The goal integrates these aims into a purpose and evolves sustainable development policy.</p> <p>There are 5 principles that a policy must adhere to in order to be sustainable, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within Environmental Limits • Ensuring a strong healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; and • Using sound science responsibly. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
The Framework stresses the integration of the 1999 Sustainable Development objectives and the addressing of sustainable development as an integrated process, in line with current SA / SEA processes and PPS 12.	The Framework highlights the importance of ‘Sound Science Responsibility’ and in particular the acknowledgement of the element of uncertainty though the ‘precautionary principle’ The framework highlights the need for integrate SD policy, this could constrain or alter the development of the SA Framework and LDF Objectives.
Implications for the SEA / SA	
The SA should ensure that the SA Framework addresses the priority areas highlighted in the framework and that the indicators derived from the baseline should reflect any changes in the new range due for implementation in September 2005	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/documents/publications/SD%20Framework.pdf	
Cross References: Securing the Future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy: the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy	

Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy: the UK Government sustainable development strategy	
Proponent Body	HM Government
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2005
How is this relevant to RBKC?	<p>The strategy reiterates the purpose and framework goal of the framework but further defines the strategy for sustainable development in the UK including shared priorities for UK action including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities. <p>The strategy further develops the indicators discussed in ‘A better quality of life’ (1999), adding new indicators and refining existing ones. Baseline information for these indicators is due to be released summer 2005</p>
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
As a result of the Sustainable Development Commission’s review of progress since 1999 entitled ‘Shows promise but must try harder’, the strategy has created more focus on key areas which will help to achieve sustainable development. This includes the new integrated framework goal and a renewed push on delivering rather than talking about it	A challenge for authorities will be to take on board the framework goal, talking the four objectives of Sustainable Development simultaneously. Additionally, ensuring that policies meet the 5 guiding principles.
Implications for the SEA / SA	
New indicators for monitoring sustainable development may place further strain on the information gathering process, and Stage E. However, they may also fill information gaps where the existed previously. Furthermore, SA Framework will need to integrate the Framework Goal and address the 5 guiding principles in A4, Stage B and C	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/uk-strategy-2005.htm and http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy99/index.htm	
Cross References: One Future – Different Paths: The UK’s Shared Framework for sustainable development and A better quality of life – A strategy for sustainable development for the UK	

PPS – 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Stated Government Policy
Date Produced	2005
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>Planning in RBKC should facilitate and promote sustainable patterns of urban and rural development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people’s quality of life; • Contributing to sustainable economic growth; • Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; • Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and • Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. <p>Key principles i – vi should be used to inform the spatial planning process. PPS – 1 reinforces the requirement of an SA / SEA for spatial plans.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Planning undertaken in sustainable ways can meet the needs of future generations.</p> <p>Objectives of sustainable development to be at the heart of planning policy.</p> <p>Encourage spatial planning to integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function.</p>	<p>Para 27 outlines the general approach to delivering sustainable development. Spatial Plans will need to adhere to the areas prompted from (i – x).</p> <p>A spatial approach should be adopted whereby land use is tied in to other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>Under the PCPA, every local planning authority now has a responsibility for reporting, on an annual basis, the extent to which policies set out in Local Development Plans are being achieved. Planning policies aimed at sustainability should meet all of the SEA / SA objectives. The SA / SEA will need to be integrated into the process of community involvement as described in para 40.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_027494.pdf</p>	
Cross References:	

PPG – 3: Housing	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2000
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>PPG3 sets out the Government's objectives for housing which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home; • There should be greater choice of housing and housing should not reinforce social distinctions; • The housing needs of all in the community should be recognised, including those in need of affordable or special housing in both urban and rural areas; • Additional housing should be focused in towns and cities; and • New housing and residential environments should be well designed. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>PPG3 is fundamental to developing the RBKC LDF. Among other things, local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to create mixed communities; • Give priority to re-using previously developed land within urban areas, bringing empty homes back into use and converting existing buildings; • Seek to reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving public transport linkages and planning for mixed use; • Promoting good design in new housing developments; • Where appropriate, include a policy for seeking affordable housing in suitable housing developments; • by 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously-developed land and through conversions of existing buildings. 	<p>The majority of projected growth will be in one-person households (NB and therefore higher per capita resource use).</p> <p>LDF policies for affordable housing should define what the authority considers to be affordable in the Borough.</p> <p>New housing development of whatever scale should not be viewed in isolation.</p> <p>Policies which place unduly restrictive ceilings on the amount of housing that can be accommodated on a site should be avoided. Local authorities should avoid developments with less than 30 dwellings per hectare net.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The fundamental objective to provide everyone with the opportunity of a decent home could be reflected in the SEA / SA objectives. Housing policies and land allocations for housing will be a key focus of the SEA / SA. The requirement to achieve the headline indicator of 60% of new development to be built on previously developed land should be included</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606933_hcsp</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

PPG – 4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2001
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The aim of this PPG is to encourage continued economic development in a way which is compatible with its stated environmental objectives. Economic growth and a high quality environment have to be pursued together. The Environment White Paper "This Common Inheritance" (Cm 1200) emphasised this relationship. The plan should take into consideration;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locational factors; • Development control; • Mixed use; • Conservation and Heritage; • Re-use of Urban Land 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>New development can be encouraged in locations that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the length and number of trips by motor vehicle; • Can be served by energy efficient modes of transport; • Will not add unacceptably to congestion; and access appropriate roads so as to not add to congestion on roads designed for longer distance travel. <p>Preference for users that will benefit from increased rail freight in localities close to rail nodes.</p> <p>Opportunity to locate business's requiring lorry access away from residential areas.</p> <p>Establish simplified Planning Zones (SPZs) to promote regeneration and economic activity.</p>	<p>Up-to-date and relevant plans are essential if the development needs of commerce and industry are to be met, and reconciled with demands for other forms of development and for the protection of the environment.</p> <p>RBKC should be realistic to the needs of business in allocating land. Developments that are detrimental to amenity or a potential source of pollution should be separated from sensitive land uses.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>SEA/ SA objectives generally include measures to encourage a diverse economy, to promote the vitality of urban centres, to reduce health inequalities and reduce the need to travel by motor vehicle.</p> <p>By sensitive planning of new industrial and commercial premises these objectives can be reached.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606913_hcsp	
Cross References:	

PPS – 6: Planning for Town Centres	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Government's key objective for town centres is to promote vital and viable city, town and other centers by planning for the growth and development of existing centres, and promoting and enhancing existing centers, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Enhance consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially excluded groups.</p> <p>Support an efficient, competitive and innovative retail and leisure sector, with improving productivity.</p> <p>Improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, highly accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport.</p> <p>Promote social inclusion, ensuring that local communities have access to a range of shopping, leisure and local services, and that gaps in provision in areas with poor access to facilities are remedied.</p> <p>Regenerate deprived areas, creating new and additional employment opportunities and an improved physical environment.</p> <p>Deliver more sustainable patterns of development, ensuring that locations are fully exploited through high-density, mixed-use development and promoting sustainable transport choices, including reducing the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use.</p> <p>Promote good design, improving the quality of public open spaces, protecting and enhancing the architectural and historic heritage of centres, and ensuring that town centres provide an attractive and safe environment for businesses, shoppers and residents.</p>	<p>It is not the role of the planning system to restrict competition, preserve existing commercial interests or to prevent innovation.</p> <p>Aim to increase the density of development with the highest density development, such as offices, being in the most accessible locations.</p> <p>Work in conjunction with business and other interested parties to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the need for new floor space; Identify deficiencies or gaps in provision; Identify the city, town, district and local centres within their area where development will be focused; Identify and allocate sites; review all existing allocations; Develop local strategies for ensuring equality of access to local facilities; and Set out criteria for assessing and locating other new development proposals for sites not allocated in the plan. <p>Markets should be retained and enhanced.</p> <p>The scale of new facilities should be directly related to the role and function of the centre and the catchment that they seek to serve. Sequential approach requires that locations are considered in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations in existing centres; and then • Edge-of-centre locations; and • then • Out-of-centre sites.
Implications for the SEA / SA	

In particular, the SEA / SA should take account the sequential approach when assessing site-specific allocations.

Internet Link (data source):

http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/pdf/odpm_plan_pdf_026232.pdf

Cross References:

PPG – 8: Telecommunications	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2001
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The aim of the policy is to give guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires. It gives guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>To facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum.</p> <p>To ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available.</p>	<p>Continuing protection of the countryside and urban areas (particularly designated sites) whilst promoting telecommunication developments.</p> <p>Telecommunication systems have technical constraints that need to be considered when locating.</p> <p>The ability of local-authorities and operators to work together to find optimum solutions.</p> <p>Limiting visual intrusion whilst allowing networks to expand.</p> <p>How much weighting should be applied to public health concerns during the application process?</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>SEA / SA objectives generally include measures to encourage a diverse economy and improve access to services. Encouraging telecommunications can meet these objectives.</p> <p>However, health related objectives and maintaining biodiversity and open countryside may be in conflict with unless clear restrictions are included.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/pdf/odpm_plan_pdf_606918.pdf</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

PPS – 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (Consultation Paper)	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>PPS9 sets out the Government’s broad policy objectives in relation to biodiversity and geological conservation in England and its proposed planning policies for helping to deliver those objectives. These policies are based on the principles set out in ‘Working with the grain of nature – a biodiversity strategy for England’. PPS9 emphasises that the planning system has a significant part to play in meeting the Government’s international commitments and domestic policies for biodiversity.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>According to PPS9, LPAs should adhere to seven principles including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan policies and planning decisions should seek to maintain, or enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; 2. Subject to other planning considerations, developments seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and / or the immediate locality should be permitted; 3. Where a proposed development may give rise to significant harmful effects, LPAs will need to be satisfied that any reasonable alternative sites would that would result in less or no harm have been fully considered; Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place; 4. Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. 5. Local planning authorities should consider whether proposed developments could be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Where there may be significant harmful effects, local planning authorities will need to be satisfied that any reasonable alternative sites that would result in less or no harm have been fully considered. 6. Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts 	<p>Biodiversity objectives that reflect both national and local priorities, including those which have been agreed by local biodiversity partnerships, should be reflected in policies in LDDs and proposals. LPAs should ensure that all policies in LDDs and proposals are consistent with those biodiversity objectives.</p> <p>Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource. Once lost it cannot be recreated. Tree Protection Orders (TPO) offer protection to trees over a designated girth.</p> <p>LPAs should avoid increasing, and where possible seek to reduce, the fragmentation and isolation of natural habitats. They can do this by identifying networks of natural habitats. Policies should be included in LDDs to protect such networks from development, or integrate them within it.</p> <p>Where previously developed sites have substantial biodiversity or geological interest of recognised local importance, LPAs should take this into account and look for ways to retain this interest or incorporate it into any development of the site.</p>

<p>on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are out I place. Local planning authorities should normally seek appropriate measures to compensate for any harm which cannot be prevented or mitigated.</p> <p>7. Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</p>	
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SEA / SA objectives should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity and the baseline review should include indicators for biodiversity where these are available.</p>	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/pdf/odpm_plan_pdf_030964.pdf	
Cross References:	

PPS – 10: Planning for sustainable waste management	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The policies in this PPS should be taken into account by waste planning authorities in discharging their responsibilities; by regional planning bodies in the preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies; by the Mayor of London in relation to the Spatial Development Strategy in London, and, in general, by local planning authorities in the preparation of local development documents. They may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications. These policies complement other national planning policies and should be read in conjunction with Government policies for sustainable waste management, in particular those set out in the national waste strategy.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Opportunity to encourage better waste management strategies and to incorporate waste strategies into new development proposals. Encourage further re-use / recycling and recovery of waste.</p>	<p>Policy will rely on information projected waste arisings, recycling and recovery levels and extent of existing facilities. Sources of this can be conflicting and information on waste arisings and quantitative data on disposal or treatment routes is often poor (annex D), Many waste disposal methods can cause pollution, effective liaison between the WPA and the appropriate pollution control regulator is needed.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SEA / SA objectives could include an objective devoted to waste minimisation and appropriate waste management. IN the case of contaminated land and its disposal, and landfill, this could have applicability to 'soil' in the SEA Directive.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/pdf/odpm_plan_pdf_606925.pdf</p>	
<p>Cross References: Mayor's Waste Strategy</p>	

PPS – 12: Local Development Frameworks	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>PPS – 12 sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework¹ The local development framework is not a statutory term, however it sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio', the local development documents which collectively delivers the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>LDFs “need not be restricted to matters that may be implemented through the planning system. Spatial expression [could be given to] regeneration, economic development, education, housing, health, waste, energy, biodiversity, recycling, protection of the environment, transport, culture and social issues”</p> <p>AAPs should among other things stimulate regeneration and protect areas sensitive to change</p> <p>Proposals maps should identify areas of protection and define sites for particular land uses or to which particular policies apply</p>	<p>Authorities are required to keep the following under review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area • Principal land uses in the area • Size, composition and distribution of population • Communications, transport system and traffic • Any other consideration that might affect these matters
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>Sustainability appraisal is as a systematic and iterative appraisal process, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.</p> <p>The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies in a local development document from the outset of the preparation process. This will ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=5382&l=3</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

PPG – 13: Transport	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>By shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses, planning can help to reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The LDF provides an opportunity to integrate different types of transport to benefit the environment, health and wealth creation.</p> <p>Policies to manage the pattern of urban growth can make the fullest use of urban transport and focus major generators of travel demand in cities, towns and district centres.</p> <p>Policies to locate day-to-day facilities in local centres may encourage walking and cycling.</p> <p>Social inclusion can be managed by ensuring that jobs, shopping, leisure, facilities and services are accessible by public transport.</p>	<p>Private car use continues to rise. A comprehensive transport strategy with integrated land use planning needs to be implemented in order to encourage use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>Good partnerships between local authorities transport providers and operators, developers, businesses and local residents are essential to reaching sustainable transport objectives.</p> <p>In the case of London Boroughs, there are separate Local Implementation Plans (LIP) which will deal with other transport issues such as the provision of alternative transport modes. Therefore the LDF is restricted to proposing spatial policies rather than transport policies.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>Reducing the need to travel and especially the use of the private car, while promoting social inclusion will help achieve sustainable objectives.</p> <p>These objectives generally include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the need to travel by private car; Improving accessibility of key services to local communities; Reducing air pollution; Improving health; and Reducing emissions that cause climate change. 	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/pdf/odpm_plan_pdf_606896.pdf</p>	
<p>Cross References: Mayor's Transport Strategy</p>	

PPG – 14: Development on Unstable Land	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	1990
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The purpose of these guidelines is principally to advise local authorities, landowners and developers on the exercise of planning controls over development on land which is unstable or is potentially unstable. The aim is not to prevent the development of such land, though in some cases that may be the appropriate response. Rather it is to ensure that development is suitable and that the physical constraints on the land are taken into account at all stages of planning. Any scope for remedial, preventive or precautionary measures must also be fully explored so that land is not sterilised unnecessarily. It is equally important that where instability problems do arise, they should be adequately recorded so that the experience gained can be of benefit to the wider community.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Identification of areas of unstable ground will allow the LPA to consider land uses that will not be adversely affected by any sinking (such as housing and business). Also this will help to ensure that various types of development should not be placed in unstable locations without appropriate precautions to reduce the risk to property and the public.</p> <p>This provides the opportunity to bring back unstable land into productive use where possible.</p>	<p>Unstable land can cause ground movements, may cause damage to buildings and structures.</p> <p>It is the developer's responsibility and liability to determine if land is potentially unstable. Therefore the developer should ensure that he has available the appropriate expertise to design and interpret the necessary site investigations and to design and execute any necessary remedial, preventive or precautionary measures.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
Not Applicable	
Internet Link (data source):	
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606899.pdf	
Cross References: Mayor's Transport Strategy	

PPG – 15: Planning and the Historic Environment	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in <i>PPG 16</i>.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Enables the protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities planning policies and in development control.</p> <p>Conservation and sustainable economic growth are complementary objectives. For example most historic buildings can still be put to good economic use in commercial or residential occupation. Economic prosperity can secure the use and maintenance of historic buildings.</p> <p>This is especially pertinent considering the historic nature of RBKC, the amount of conservation areas and listed buildings present in addition to the Archaeological Priority Area (Thames).</p>	<p>The historic environment of England is all pervasive, and it cannot in practice be preserved unchanged. What is special in the historic environment needs to be defined in enable full consideration when new development proposals arise.</p> <p>The designation of conservation areas should involve extensive local consultation.</p> <p>RBKC is made up of over 70% conservation areas, this is a significant constraint on development and care must be taken to ensure that these designations do not make the borough economically unsustainable.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>In general one of the SEA/ SA objectives should aim to protect or enhance the historic environment. This should include aspects of cultural heritage, landscape and material assets as defined by the SEA Directive (Annex I (f)).</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606900.hcsp</p>	
<p>Cross References: PPG – 16: Archaeology and Planning</p>	

PPG – 16: Archaeology and Planning	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in <i>PPG 16</i>.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Archaeology forms part of our sense of national identity and remains are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.</p> <p>The presence of the Archaeological Priority Area (Thames) and Sites of Archaeological Importance in Kensington and Chelsea highlights the need to ensure protection and enhancement of the archaeology and cultural heritage of the borough</p>	<p>Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction, appropriate management is therefore essential.</p> <p>Planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development, for remains not of national importance.</p> <p>The APA to the south of the borough is on the indicative floodplain, this may raise issues over preservation in addition to development</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>In general one of the SEA/ SA objectives should aim to protect or enhance the historic environment. This should include aspects of cultural heritage, landscape and material assets as defined by the SEA Directive (Annex I (f)).</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606900.hcsp</p>	
Cross References: PPG – 16: Archaeology and Planning	

PPG – 17: Planning for Open Space, sport and recreation	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The policies set out in this guidance will need to be taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of Regional Planning Guidance (or any successor) and by local planning authorities in the preparation of development plans (or their successors); they may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications.</p> <p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Opportunity to provide new facilities and open space.</p> <p>Where recreational land and facilities are of poor quality or under-used, RBKC should seek opportunities to improve the value of existing facilities. Also an opportunity to promote accessibility to these facilities for sustainable transport modes.</p>	<p>RBKC are currently undertaking assessment of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space. Further robust assessments should be undertaken by the Council to examine the provision of sports and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Given the high density of dwellings in the borough, there are significant constraints on <i>creating</i> open space, priority should therefore be in enhancement or creative ways of creating open space</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>SEA / SA objectives could incorporate the following: encourage health and well being; support urban renewal; support rural renewal; community cohesion and social inclusion; promote more sustainable development; and encourage biodiversity (in open spaces).</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/pdf/odpm_plan_pdf_606902.pdf</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

PPG – 19: Outdoor Advertisement control	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	1992
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The main purpose of the advertisement control system is to help everyone involved in the display of outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared-for environment in cities, towns and the countryside.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Advertisements are important to the national economy, guidance can help to ensure that signs and advertisements are in harmony with the built environment</p> <p>Policy can be derived that is efficient, effective and simple in concept and operation.</p>	<p>Signs and advertisements must suit scenic, historic, architectural or cultural features, which contribute to the distinctive character of the locality. This is relevant to RBKC, which has 35 conservation areas covering about 70% of its area and over 3700 buildings which are included in the Statutory list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and 120 listed buildings.</p> <p>The advertisement control system must function quickly so that new business can open up quickly with appropriate signage.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>SEA / SA objectives should encompass the relevant issues (e.g. conserving cultural heritage, maintaining economic growth etc.)</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606904.pdf</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

PPG – 21: Tourism	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	1992
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Tourism makes a major contribution to the national economy and to the prosperity of many cities, towns and rural areas. Its continuing growth generates a range of economic activity and new job opportunities.</p> <p>Tourism associated with conservation areas and areas of cultural heritage can act as a positive for environmental protection and enhancement.</p>	<p>Tourism can threaten the environmental quality of areas, especially those of important natural conservation value.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>Encouraging growth in tourism could meet the following areas generally SEA / SA objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing recreational opportunities To enhance biodiversity Maintain historic and conservation areas; and To encourage a diverse economy 	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606908.pdf</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

PPG – 22: Renewable Energy	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>PPS22 provides a statement of government policy concerning planning and development control of renewable energy developments. Increased development of renewable energy sources is vital to facilitating the delivery of the Government's commitments to both climate change and renewable energy. Policies in PPS22 cover technologies such as onshore wind generation, hydro, photovoltaics, passive solar, biomass and energy crops, energy from waste (but not energy from mass incineration of domestic waste), and landfill and sewage gas.</p> <p>PPS22 does not cover combined heat and power (CHP) although since some CHP projects are fuelled by a renewable resource, some policies may be relevant.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Planning policies that rule out or place constraints on the development of all, or specific types of, renewable energy technologies should not be included in plans.</p> <p>Small-scale projects can provide a limited but valuable contribution to overall outputs of renewable energy and to meeting energy needs both locally and nationally.</p> <p>Local planning authorities may include policies requiring a percentage of the energy to be used in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments. Such policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> should only be applied to developments where the installation of renewable energy generation equipment is viable; and should not be framed in such a way as to place an undue burden on developers. <p>Local planning authorities and developers should consider the opportunity for incorporating renewable energy projects in all new developments.</p>	<p>RBKC should only allocate specific sites for renewable energy in plans where a developer has already indicated an interest in the site, has confirmed that the site is viable, and that it will be brought forward during the plan period.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SEA / SA objectives should reflect the need to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy derived from renewable resources.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_030334.hcsp</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

PPS – 23: Planning and Pollution Control	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>PPS23 includes two separate annexes (Annex 1: <i>Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality</i> and Annex 2: <i>Development on Land Affected by Contamination</i>). A third Annex on <i>Planning and Light Pollution</i> will be published for consultation in due course.</p> <p>A fundamental principle of sustainable development is that the condition of land, its use and its development should be protected from potential hazards. Without appropriate action, the presence of substances with potential to cause harm to human health, property and the wider environment may severely limit or altogether preclude development and the beneficial use of land. The real or perceived costs of action to address the risks arising could act as significant barriers to successful development but a considered and informed approach can minimise such barriers. Mitigation problems are compounded if the presence of harmful substances is not identified until development is already under way.</p> <p>The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11, n developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination should be used in the context of dealing with any contaminated land in the borough</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration.</p> <p>Where pollution issues are likely to arise, intending developers should hold informal pre-application discussions with the LPA.</p> <p>The 'precautionary principle' should be invoked when there is good reason to believe that harmful effects may occur to human, animal or plant health or the environment and the level of scientific uncertainty is such that risk cannot be assessed with sufficient confidence.</p> <p>The generation of additional pollution from road traffic, the demand on natural resources and the discharges to the environment associated with any proposed development should be considered.</p>	<p>The presence of contamination in land can present risk to human health and the environment; development presents an opportunity to deal with these risks successfully.</p> <p>The planning system should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, and the impacts of those uses, rather than the control of processes or emissions themselves. Planning authorities should work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced.</p> <p>Where there are substantial concentrations of land affected by contamination, more detailed attention should be given to this in LDDs.</p> <p>The need to separate necessary but potentially polluting land uses from other land uses may conflict with the need to promote mix used developments.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SEA / SA objectives should reflect the need to reduce pollutant emissions and enhance land, air and water quality.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/pdf/odpm_plan_pdf_032636.pdf</p>	

Cross References:

PPG – 24: Planning and noise	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2001
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>PPG - 24 gives guidance on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It: outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Opportunity to separate noise generating and noise sensitive land-uses.</p> <p>Ability to grant planning permission to noise generating developments if situated in appropriate location.</p> <p>Opportunity to promote high quality design that will mitigate against noisy land uses.</p>	<p>Much development in RBKC will generate noise. However they must ensure that development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance.</p> <p>Special consideration is required where noisy development is proposed in or near existing or proposed residential areas and nature conservation areas.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>SEA / SA objectives generally include an objective to promote high quality design / sustainable development.</p> <p>Depending on successful implementation objectives to improve the well being of the population and to maintain biodiversity can be met.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606912.hcsp</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

PPG – 25: Development and flood risk	
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Government Policy
Date Produced	2001
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>PPG - 24 gives guidance on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It: outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Reducing the vulnerability of RBKC to the dangers and damage caused by unmanaged floods contributes to the achievement of a better quality of life and the objectives of sustainable development..</p> <p>Soft engineering techniques such as creating, preserving and enhancing natural flood meadows and washlands can be of great value in attenuating flooding as well as contributing to biodiversity.</p> <p>Opportunity to create sustainable defence measures that are environmentally and economically sound. Also may encourage the provision of adequate and cost-effective flood warning systems.</p>	<p>Much development in RBKC will generate noise. However they must ensure that development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance.</p> <p>Special consideration is required where noisy development is proposed in or near existing or proposed residential areas and nature conservation areas.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>SEA / SA objectives may include reducing flood risk and increasing biodiversity (if natural flood management practices are used) which can be met by implementing the guidance in the LDF.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
<p>http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606931.hcsp</p>	
Cross References:	

PPPSI: Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales and Northern Ireland	
Proponent Body:	DETR (now DEFRA)
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary):	Statutory
Date Produced:	2000
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>This Strategy aims to map out, as far as possible, the future of ambient air quality policy in the United Kingdom in the medium term. It aims to provide the best practicable protection to human health by setting health based objectives for eight main air pollutants. It contributes to the protection of the natural environment by setting objectives for two pollutants for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems. It describes the current and likely future levels of air pollution in the UK. It provides a framework to help everyone identify what they can do to improve air quality.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>RBKC is well served by transport infrastructure, namely tube and bus routes, despite a North / South constraint in terms of roads. Additionally, there are no industrial or other heavy polluter type industries in the borough, it is largely service industry led. Therefore there are opportunities to encourage people away from their vehicles and onto public transport.</p>	<p>The Borough is densely populated (highest density in England) as such there is a great deal of energy consumption, and associated emissions from power station's. In addition, whilst the area of the borough is relatively small, the cars in proportion to the area are at a level where there is currently not enough parking for them in the Borough, many cars equate to more vehicle emissions.</p> <p>The whole borough has been designated as an Air Quality Management Area.</p>
How can the LDF respond	Implications for the SEA / SA
<p>The LDF should seek to encourage development that has low emissions in terms of HVAC and possible address embodied energy in materials by specifying low EE materials for conversions and new developments. Additionally, the issue of vehicular traffic should be tackled, reducing the amount of cars that use the borough roads. The proposed extension to the congestion charge should go some way to alleviating this.</p>	<p>The SA should clearly contain an objective that aims to encourage the borough to achieving the air quality objectives.</p>
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/</p>	
<p>Cross References: Mayor's Air Strategy RBKC Air Quality Management Plan</p>	

PPPSI: Environment Act 1995	
Proponent Body:	Government
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary):	Statutory
Date Produced:	1995
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Environment Act outlines duties for the care of environmental assets in England Wales and Northern Ireland. In particular, and pertinent to RBKC are the obligations for:</p> <p>Contaminated Land; Air Quality; Waste; Hedgerows; and Drainage.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The borough has little in the way of industrial heritage, a common source of existing pollution.</p>	<p>The Environment Act will place certain obligations on Air Quality, contaminated land et al which will need to be adhered to. This may place some constraints on sites and type of new development, dependant on the pollutants present such as contaminated land and on possible emissions such as those to air.</p>
How can the LDF respond	Implications for the SEA / SA
<p>The LDF should ensure that it contains adequate polices to protect and mitigate for the sectors relevant to the borough in the Environment Act.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include polices on protecting and enhancing the environment which cover the areas in the Environment Act relevant to the borough.</p>
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm</p>	
<p>Cross References: RBKC Contaminated Land Strategy RBKC Air Quality Strategy RBKC BAP</p>	

Thames Encroachment Strategy	
Proponent Body:	Environment Agency
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary):	Non-statutory
Date Produced:	2001
How is this relevant to RBKC?	<p>The Strategy outlines the Agency's position on development on the Thames tideway between Teddington and Bexley (so inclusive of the RBKC Tideway). The strategy outlines the development impacts, that if identified, will be challenged by the Agency, these include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced storage volume of the river; • Change to the flow of the river causing damage to the flood defences, foreshore, banks and fisheries; • Reduced access to the river and its flood defences; • Loss of or damage to river habitats; • Reduced river corridor open space and damage to local landscape character; • Pollution entering the wider environment; • Loss of or damage to the Thames' archaeological heritage; and • Reduced opportunities for river-based recreational pursuits;
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The river Thames, providing the southern border of RBKC provides an important source of amenity and biodiversity amongst others. This asset should be taken advantage of by those boroughs in the position to by encouraging tourism, amenity areas and biodiversity and enjoyment and utilisation of the Thames in general.</p>	<p>Development on the banks of the Thames is not only constrained by the risk of flood but also by the items covered above so care will need to be taken not to propose developments or sites that may cause the afore mentioned damage.</p>
How can the LDF respond	Implications for the SEA / SA
<p>The LDF should bear in mind the constraints on development of proximity to the Thames foreshore, particularly when assessing sites in the Site Allocations DPD.</p>	<p>The SA should take into account not only the risk of flooding from the Thames but also other impacts that may arise from development in its vicinity.</p>
Internet Link (data source): Environment Agency	
Cross References: National Encroachment Policy for Tidal Rivers and Estuaries.	

PPPSI: National Encroachment Strategy	
Proponent Body:	Environment Agency
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary):	Emerging Strategy
Date Produced:	TBA
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Environment Agency has a presumption against works on tidal rivers and estuaries that cause encroachment where these, individually or cumulatively, may lead to one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inability to renew and maintain sustainable flood defences and to take into account and adapt to climate change and increased flood risk; • A reduction in the quality of life for people and the environment and in particular any reduction in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opportunities for regeneration; • Reduced storage volume of the tidal river or estuary; • Change to the flow regime of tidal rivers and estuaries causing damage to the flood defences, flue carrying capacity, foreshore, banks and fisheries; • Reduced or altered access to and along tidal rivers and estuaries; • Loss of, or damage to, the ecological integrity of tidal rivers and estuaries and inter-tidal habitats; • Reduced or altered river corridor open space on tidal river and estuaries and damage to local landscape character: • Potential for pollution entering the wider environment; • Potential for loss of, or damage to, archaeological heritage; • Reduced opportunities for river-based recreational pursuits; • Non-river dependent uses on river 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
The river Thames, providing the southern border of RBKC provides an important source of amenity and biodiversity amongst others. This asset should be taken advantage of by those boroughs in the position to by encouraging tourism, amenity areas and biodiversity and enjoyment and utilisation of the Thames in general.	Development on the banks of the Thames is not only constrained by the risk of flood but also by the items covered above so care will need to be taken not to propose developments or sites that may cause the afore mentioned damage.
How can the LDF respond	Implications for the SEA / SA
The LDF should bear in mind the constraints on development of proximity to the Thames foreshore, particularly when assessing sites in the Site Allocations DPD.	The SA should take into account not only the risk of flooding from the Thames but also other impacts that may arise from development in its vicinity.
Internet Link (data source): Environment Agency	

**Cross References:
Thames Flood Encroachment Strategy**

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act	
Proponent Body	Government
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	1979
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>RKBC's ancient monument and archaeological areas are subject to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. RKBC are required to encourage the conservation and protection of archaeological resources and provide interpretation and presentation to the public. what does this mean? What duties are RBKC required to carry out in light of their resources in this area?. The Borough has two Scheduled Ancient Monuments; the brick kiln in Walmer Road, and Kensington Palace. It also has three sites of archaeological importance and one Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Opportunities provided by the archaeological remains of the borough can include tourism options based on the Ancient Monuments of the area, and the chance for further study of the nature of the area in the past and its wider role in the development of London. Recent archaeological work in the borough has revealed a number of important prehistoric sites indicating a level of settlement in the area which was previously unknown.</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected by law and require Scheduled Monument Consent from the Government prior to any impact works taking place. It is likely that there will be a presumption against development work taking place on a SAM. Where Archaeological Priority Areas and sites of archaeological interest are defined, mitigation works will be required prior to development. Where remains found are deemed to be of national importance, there may be a requirement to preserve them <i>in situ</i>.</p>
How can the LDF respond	Implications for the SEA / SA
<p>The LDF should support the policies outlined in PPG 16 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It should require appropriate mitigation for any works which may affect archaeological sites, in conjunction with GLAAS. There should be a presumption against development on the SAM's and a general presumption in favour of preservation <i>in situ</i> over preservation by record.</p>	<p>The SA should contain within the framework and objective that will cover the protection of cultural heritage, inclusive of SAMs and Archaeological areas</p>
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act	
Proponent Body	Government
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	1990
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The RBKC has a large number of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the RBKC has a duty of care to protect and enhance Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. This duty of care is reiterated in PPG 15</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas of RBKC play a distinctive role in the general appearance and identity of the area. Indeed, their contribution to the nature of the Borough is a major factor in the desirability of living and working here. Opportunities associated with this mean that the adherence to the duty of care outlined in PPG 15 positively contributes to encouraging residents and businesses to the area.</p>	<p>The main constraints imposed by the Planning Act are that it is difficult to make changes to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas such as the provision of renewable energy sources attached to Listed Buildings, or to encourage modern design for buildings within Conservation Areas as these could be interpreted as detrimental to the character and setting of the area. Changes or demolition to Listed Buildings will require Listed Building consent. Detrimental changes to the setting and content of Conservation Areas is presumed against by the Planning Act</p>
How can the LDF respond	Implications for the SEA / SA
<p>The LDF should aim to compose policy that whilst preserving the nature and conditions of those listed buildings that are not on the BAR register, encourage high quality and energy efficient design. Furthermore, the LDF should aim to create policy that will preserve those assets that are in good condition and improve those that are not.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objective(s) that include the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage. There should also be indicators included to monitor the performance of the LDF in this regard.</p>
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

3.3 London Strategies

The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London	
Proponent Body	Greater London Authority (GLA)
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	<p>The London Plan outlines the Mayor's responsibilities for strategic planning in London. He has a wide range of duties and powers defined. The government has set out guidance and advice on the Mayor's planning duties and powers. His duties include producing a Spatial Development Strategy for London called the "London Plan" and keeping it under review.</p> <p>The London Plan deals only with matters that are of strategic importance to Greater London. The required content of the London Plan is set out in a government guidance note (reference needed here). The GLA Act also requires that the London Plan take account of three crosscutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health of Londoners; Include here reference to the specific article in the GLA Act • Equality of opportunity (Article 33 in the GLA Act 1999); and • Its contribution to sustainable development in the UK (reference).
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The London Plan outlines policies on Sustainable Development for the London area, these tie in with the aims of Securing our Future and other sustainable development strategies.</p> <p>RBKC has the opportunity to create robust, defensible policies that will implement Sus Dev policy</p>	<p>The London Plan imposes standards that London Boroughs should be in general conformity with, such as housing density, open space and biodiversity.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA will need to inform the SA Framework with the objectives of the London Plan. Additionally, the SA will need to take into account constraints placed on the LDF process through the London Plan such as maximum housing densities in the initial option assessments and refining of options.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/strategy.jsp</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

Cleaning London's Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy	
Proponent Body	Greater London Authority
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	<p>This strategy is focused on improving London's air quality towards the challenging objectives in the government's National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS). The strategy explains London's current air quality and gives predictions of future levels of pollution. The sources of this pollution are outlined and a comprehensive set of policies and proposals are set out that will improve London's air quality.</p> <p>The Mayor's aim is to minimise the adverse effects of air pollution on human health and to improve air quality to a level that everyone can enjoy, making London a more pleasant place in which to live, work and to visit.</p> <p>In general, there are two broad policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Mayor will work towards the achievement of the national air quality objectives, as prescribed by the government. 2. The Mayor and Transport for London will work in partnership with London boroughs and government towards achieving the national air quality objectives and co-operate in ongoing action to improve air quality.
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Allows for the promotion of clean industries to be developed that may promote economic immigration into the Borough.</p> <p>Promotes the adoption of ISO 14001 by business as part of their continual growth.</p> <p>Allows for the robust development of integrated public transport developments.</p>	<p>All of RBKC is designated a AQMA under the Environment Act 1995 (Part 4). Air Quality levels have been broadly deteriorating in the borough and subsequently AQMA objectives will not be met.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA will need to integrate air quality, and its improvements into the SA Framework. Additionally, it will need to be raised in A3 as a particular issue</p>	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/air_quality/index.jsp	
Cross References:	

Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy	
Proponent Body	Greater London Authority
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy was the first regional biodiversity strategy with a statutory basis. The document details the Mayor's vision for protecting and conserving London's natural open spaces. It seeks to ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London, and that more open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space. The strategy is an important first step in establishing a Londonwide framework for maintaining London's diversity of wildlife. The policies include those to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect London's biodiversity • Conserve species through the planning system; • Green new developments; • Encourage brownfield biodiversity; and • Connect people with nature. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The strategy provides an opportunity to review the ecological features (whether species or habitats) within RBKC, and formulate policies that allow for the protection of these.</p> <p>Other policies related to physical development may allow for elements of biodiversity to be incorporated within them to enhance the existing biodiversity quality of the borough.</p>	<p>Having the highest population density in the UK, and the second lowest proportion of open space in London, RBKC is limited in its sources of conservation interest. Therefore, this limits how much habitat could be created.</p> <p>The challenge for RBKC is to create innovative ways of creating and enhancing biodiversity given the constraints outlined above</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
The SA will need to integrate biodiversity into the SA Framework.	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/air_quality/index.jsp	
Cross References: RBKC LBAP 2004, RBKC Habitat Survey 2003	

London Cultural Capital: Realising the potential of a world-class city	
Proponent Body	Greater London Authority
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Mayor's Culture Strategy has four key objectives focused on: excellence, creativity, access and value. Underpinning each of these objectives is the principle of diversity. The recognition that the excellence and quality of culture in London will only be achieved by ensuring that London's diverse communities are reflected, and active, in the cultural life of the city.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>RBKC has a wealth of cultural and historic assets. There is an opportunity to use the over 4000 listed buildings and 70% coverage of conservation areas to attract and catalyse cultural recognition and activities.</p>	<p>Ownership and access to areas of cultural significance will need to be addressed.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>SA Framework will need to include an objective covering Cultural Heritage, Access to Culture and social inclusion.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/culture/index.jsp</p>	
Cross References:	

Success though diversity: London's Economic Development Strategy	
Proponent Body	Greater London Authority
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2001
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Strategy is a plan for action for all those involved in London's economy and concerned with its success. It sets out the directions in which the LDA and the GLA Group as a whole will seek to work with others in the public, private and voluntary sectors over the period covered by this Strategy. Its underlying principle is that progress in improving social equity and inclusiveness for all Londoners, in tackling problems of social exclusion, improving the environment and making the city a good place in which to live, work, play, study and visit are vital to the city's continued economic success. While economic growth will not deliver these benefits by itself, they will simply be impossible without it. And sustained growth, in turn will be impossible without addressing them. Making these linkages is where the need for economic development, and for this Strategy, comes in.</p> <p>This Strategy therefore seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on London's strengths – including • its social diversity, the range and scale of • its markets, its high income and high • productivity focus • identify opportunities – such as the scope • for marketing, building on success and ways • of making best use of existing assets • address existing weaknesses – of high costs, • social exclusion, poor environments and • pressure on infrastructure • address looming threats – loss of • competitiveness, poor livability, • declining overall welfare and increasing social polarisation 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>There will be opportunities for RBKC to progress local needs for economic development, whilst ensuring that these steps fit into the strategic picture for economic development across London.</p> <p>The issue of economic activity is often cross-cutting with other themes such as social inclusion and environmental protection, therefore there is also an opportunity to promote economic policies within the LDF that have secondary beneficial impacts to other themes.</p>	<p>There are potentially constraints relating to the existing economic breakdown, and the ambitions for the borough as a result of LDF policies.</p> <p>Policies must address the fundamental causes of economic deprivation and should focus in sustainable industries and the correlating sustainable economic growth.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA Framework will require specific objectives related to economic development to be incorporated. This will also result in targets and indicators being included in the appraisal that are related economic activity including employment, economic growth, and economic sector split.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/economic_development/sustaining_success.jsp</p>	

Cross References: Borough Spending Plan

Souder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy	
Proponent Body	Greater London Authority
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Mayor's Strategy complements existing borough work on neighbour noise, construction sites and other local nuisances. This Strategy's required focus on 'environmental noise' does not mean that nuisance noise is considered less important. This Strategy thus focuses on identifying practical actions and specific areas where it is believed that useful progress can be made. Boroughs are responsible for local planning, licensing and 'statutory nuisance' functions related to noise.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The strategy allows RBKC to develop policies specifically focused on noise pollution, whatever its cause may be. This will provide an opportunity to ensure high design standards within developments.</p>	<p>Implementing more restrictive policies for effective noise control may result in development control policies that are presumptuous against economic development activity.</p> <p>More detailed noise policies will also require more effort on behalf of RBKC to monitor noise levels, and act on complaints.</p> <p>There are limitations in regard to responsibilities, the Highways Agency and TfL will need to be engaged when determining noise policies for roads not maintained by the borough</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>Specific SA Framework objective will need to be devised that integrates the requirements of this strategy in addition to PPG 24.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/noise/docs/noise_strategy_all.pdf</p>	
<p>Cross References: PPG – 24.</p>	

The Mayor's Transport Strategy	
Proponent Body	Greater London Authority
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2001
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Mayor's Transport Strategy sets the policy framework for transport in London. Its integrated policies and proposals have a broad horizon of the next ten years, and more for some major projects, covering all means of transport and the management of the Capital's road system. It provides the context for the more detailed plans of the various implementation agencies particularly Transport for London (TfL), the London boroughs and the Strategic Rail Authority (SRA) and sets the priorities which these plans need to address. A key goal is to focus far more on the needs of the user.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The strategy is focused on the needs of the user, as such there is an opportunity to address infrastructure imbalances by reducing the need of the user through policy.</p> <p>The many shopping centres may yield opportunities for pedestrianisation and low emissions alternatives.</p>	<p>As a densely inhabited borough RBKC, has a large strain on its transport infrastructure. Additionally, the density of the built environment places constraints on what transport development may be feasible.</p> <p>The LDF is a spatial plan and as such is limited in its capacity to affect change in the transport area. The Local Implementation plan will be the vehicle through which further Transport policy will be developed and implemented.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA Framework should include an objective highlighting the need to use alternative and low emission transport. Additionally, to increase levels of fitness and in crease levels of wellbeing</p>	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/transport/trans_strat.jsp	
Cross References: The London Plan	

Rethinking Rubbish in London: The Mayor's Municipal waste Management Strategy	
Proponent Body	Greater London Authority
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2003
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The strategy aims to promote waste minimisation, increase the proportion of waste that is recycled and ensure that all waste is handled in the most sustainable manner, with minimum impact on the environment. The proposals provide a clear lead to London's waste authorities on the actions it is expected they will need to undertake to meet and exceed their targets. They also encourage action by other waste stakeholders. The Strategy sets out 44 policies, which are accompanied by 101 detailed proposals for consultation.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>There is an opportunity for RBKC to formulate waste disposal and recycling policies that will have pan-London benefits.</p> <p>There is a key opportunity (and requirement) for RBKC to implement policies that promote the reduction in use of materials, the reuse of materials where appropriate, and the recycling of materials that have become redundant in their existing state.</p>	<p>There are likely to be economic constraints associated with the implementation of any strategic waste policies contained within the emerging LDF. Implementation of policies may well require initial local authority funding, with waste related schemes also possibly requiring funding for operational costs.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The Mayor's waste management strategy will require specific objectives for waste to be incorporated in the SA Framework. This will also result in targets and indicators being included in the appraisal that are related to waste management issues</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/waste/doc_download.jsp	
Cross References: Wider Waste Strategy	

Proponent Body	
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
Implications for the SEA / SA	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

The Mayor's Energy Strategy	
Proponent Body	
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Energy Strategy sets out the Mayor's proposals for changes in the way that energy is supplied and used within London during the next ten years and beyond. The strategy aims to improve London's environment, reduce London's contribution to climate change, tackle fuel poverty, and promote economic development in the capital. This will be done by promoting energy efficiency and introducing new and renewable energy technologies across London.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>There is an opportunity to require new development to abide by policy set out in the strategy on the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>Additionally, where any alterations occur to existing buildings there is an opportunity to impose requirements of the supply of energy to those dwellings</p>	<p>The housing stock in the RBKC presents a constraint for the implementation of the Energy Strategy, the age of the buildings, the lack of cavity walls an insulation plus their statutory protection means that implementation of energy saving methods may be problematic.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SEAD requires that climatic factors are addressed, this will encompass energy efficiency and associated emissions.</p> <p>The SA Framework should include objectives covering both energy efficiency of dwellings but also in the broader sense of energy sources.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/energy/download.jsp</p>	
<p>Cross References: The London Plan</p>	

TfL Environmental Action Plan	
Proponent Body	Transport for London
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>Transport for London's (TfL's) environmental action plan coordinates and manages all our actions that impact on London's environment. It is part of a wide-ranging programme for the development and implementation of environmental policy, involving all TfL's corporate units (Finance and Planning, Corporate Services, Communications and Public Affairs, Media Relations) and business units (Street Management, Surface Transport, Rail Services).</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The Action Plan ties in with the other PPPSI objectives in that it seeks improvements in Air quality, Energy, Ambient noise, open space and biodiversity, waste and health.</p> <p>It focuses in sustainable and healthy means of travel.</p>	<p>As a densely inhabited borough RBKC, has a large strain on its transport infrastructure. Additionally, the density of the built environment places constraints on what transport development may be feasible.</p> <p>The LDF is a spatial plan and as such is limited in its capacity to affect change in the transport area. The Local Implementation plan will be the vehicle through which further Transport policy will be developed and implemented.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA Framework should include an objective highlighting the need to use alternative and low emission transport. Additionally, to increase levels of fitness and increase levels of wellbeing</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.tfl.gov.uk/tfl/pdfdocs/EAPsummary.pdf</p>	
<p>Cross References: Mayor's Transport Strategy, the London Plan, PPG – 13.</p>	

Mayor's Play Strategy (Draft)	
Proponent Body	
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>This strategy is designed to assist the London Boroughs in preparing strategies for children's play. It seeks to establish common principles and sets out the need for providing free, open-access play spaces and opportunities. This is a companion guide to 'Preparing Open Space Strategies'. The strategy provides a framework and proposed structure rather than being proscriptive.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The current open space, particularly the parks provide an opportunity for creating areas for play within the borough. Additionally, the opportunity should be taken when enhancing new developments with open space to integrate play space within this provision.</p>	<p>RBKC has the second lowest ration of Open Space to total land in London and the UK. As such there are considerable constraints in relation to the creating of additional open space.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The link between play space and open space is highlighted in this strategy, open space has a distinct objective within the SA Framework. It may be suitable to add the provision of play space as a sub objective, however, the Objective for open space should encompass this.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.londonplay.org.uk/downloads/draft-play-strategy.pdf</p>	
Cross References:	

Mayor's Tree and Woodland Framework for London	
Proponent Body	
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2005
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>Through the England Forestry Forum the Government endorsed the concept that every region in England should prepare regional expressions of the England Forestry Strategy, officially known as 'Regional Forestry Frameworks'. Within London this will be known as the London Tree and Woodland Framework. The Framework addresses the protection, management and enhancement of London's trees and woodlands over the next 20 years, and should be reviewed after five years.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The RBKC has a extensive network of street trees within the borough. Addiotannly it has its own Tree strategy and many trees under tree protection orders. Furthermore, the 70% coverage of the borough as conservation areas effectively provides a blanket TPO over that area of the borough.</p>	<p>As with open space, there is not a large quantity of land available for new tree planting. Furthermore, many of the trees will be in private ownership. Therefore the aim may be to preserve what trees are present.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA Framework includes an objective that considers biodiversity and be default, trees. It may be appropriatie to create a sub-objective which addresses this point specifically.</p>	
Internet Link (data source): RBKC	
Cross References: RBKC Tree Strategy	

3.4 Local

Air Quality Action Plan	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2003
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>RBKC predictions showed that the borough was unlikely to meet national standards for two pollutants (NO₂, PM₁₀) by 2004 /2005. The whole of the borough was declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, this Air Quality Action Plan was prepared.</p> <p>The AQAP sets out the Council's proposals for improving air quality in RBKC, there are 25 separate action points in the Action Plan, and whilst it is acknowledged that the majority of the air pollution is sourced from motor vehicles, the AQAP also includes policies for addressing other source of air pollution such as construction sites, garden bonfires and industrial policies.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The proposed extension of the congestion charge zone offers an opportunity for the borough to propose additional measures in central areas due to the possible decrease in the number of motor vehicles that may use the roads. Additionally, the proposed implementation of an LEZ should go a step further in achieving the air quality targets.</p> <p>RBKC is well served by both overland and underground rail services, bus and taxis</p>	<p>It is acknowledged that RBKC has a parking problem with more permits being issued than parking spaces available, this in conjunction with the high traffic flows creates an unsustainable transport environment.</p> <p>The high proportion of traffic pollution that makes up the level of pollution as a whole in the borough is not an area that the LDF can influence / effect directly so there is only a limited amount that can be addressed (i.e. all non-traffic sources air pollution).</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SEA Directive makes explicit requirements to consider the effects on Air of the plan. There should therefore be an objective that aims to reduce the emissions of pollutants to air in addition to increasing air quality overall.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/AirQuality/default.asp</p>	
<p>Cross References: Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, Updating and screening Assessment, Air Quality Action Plan progress Report.</p>	

Cabinet Business Plan 2005/2006 – 2007/2008	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2005
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The purpose of the Cabinet Business Plan is to outline the key imperatives, challenges and opportunities that the Cabinet believes the Council faces between the 2005/2006 – 2007/2008 financial years, together with the proposed strategic priorities for these years. The plan sets the context for the Cabinet's proposals for the 2005/2006 budget and for its plans to deliver and improve services and value for money during the three year period.</p> <p>The Business Plan outlines 7 long-term borough aims that the council will work to achieve: Community Leadership; Quality and value for money; A highly valued environment in which to live and do business; Protecting the public; Improving local skills and education standards; Supporting the most vulnerable people; and Building better communities.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The LDF is a spatial plan and as such it can address other issues than land use. Areas such as education, crime, and the environment can now be addressed through DPDs and relevant SPDs</p>	<p>RBKC has the highest property prices and private sector rents in the country and the highest residential density in London, the highest proportion of people renting privately in the UK and a lower than average proportion of owner occupiers.</p> <p>The aims of the plan will have to bear in mind these restrictions.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA should bear in mind the borough aims when formulating the SA Framework.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/HowWeGovern/CabinetBusinessPlan/</p>	
Cross References:	

Environmental Policy Statement	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2003
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Environmental Policy Statement (EPS) sets out to improve joint working by bringing together environmental policies and proposals for action, ranging across town planning, economic development, waste management and transportation.</p> <p>The aims of the EPS are to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A highly valued environment in which to live and do business – to protect and enhance the Royal Borough so that it remains an attractive place in which to live and work, and to visit. • Better environmental performance by the Council – to show leadership by adopting sound environmental policies and practices. <p>A series of Objectives have been produced which cover Air Pollution, Contaminated Land, noise, Waste Management, Protecting and Enhancing Local Environmental Quality, Mitigating the Impacts of Licensing Reform, Saving Energy and the Council's Environmental Performance</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The EPS offers opportunities for integrating the borough's environmental objectives with those from other government levels such as those from the relevant mayor's Strategy.</p> <p>The Objectives are formed through consultation with stakeholders within the borough. These include the Environment Round table and participants at the Borough Conference. These objectives can be used to inform the SA framework</p>	<p>There will be a challenge to adhere to the objectives set out within the EPS whilst still addressing the issues of development etc within the borough.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>These objectives should be used to inform the creation of the SA framework, Task A4.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The RBKC is required under the Environment Act 1995 Part IIA to inspect the borough to identify contaminated land. In order to do this, the Council must produce a detailed <i>methodology</i> setting out how it intends to carry out the inspections, which is the above document.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The existing UDP already has policies relating to contaminated land (PU3, PU4) in addition to objectives from the EPS. The identification of contaminated sites will help in the assessment of sites <i>visa vis</i> their appropriateness for development against sustainability criteria.</p>	<p>The information on the location of the sites of contamination are currently not available.</p> <p>When the data is available, there will be constraints relating to that land in regard to remediation and fit for use status that land may need to achieve in order to have development permitted</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SEA Directive explicitly required the consideration of the effects of the plan on Soil. The SA Framework needs therefore to address this.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References: Contaminated Land Remediation Strategy	

Contaminated Land Remediation Strategy	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Remediation Strategy was created as a 'sequel' to the Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy. The Remediation Strategy was produced to make it easier for residents and businesses to understand the process of remediation. It sets out the steps that will need to be taken to reduce and minimize the risks posed once a site has been designated as contaminated.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The remediation of contaminated land to use for development is a key requirement of PPG 3 and a Government headline indicator for sustainability.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to use development as a tool to remediate existing contaminated sites.</p>	<p>Lack of data prohibits an accurate assessment of availability and location of contaminated land in the borough</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>Remediation should be covered under the SA Framework in other objectives. However, possibly could be included as a sub objective to the soil aspect, i.e. Stipulating the use of bioremediation or other more sustainable solution</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References: Contaminated Land Inspection strategy	

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Housing Strategy 2003 - 2008	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Strategy aims to improve the lives of residents and customers in the borough and has two key principles for service delivery: Views, needs and aspirations of residents will remain central to the development and delivery of services; and All resources at the council's disposal will be used in the most effective, efficient manner, to ensure that customers receive the best possible value from the money spent on their behalf.</p> <p>The Housing Strategy lays out 8 key aims for housing in the borough and a series of key performance indicators to monitor housing performance. The Action plan for the Period 2003 – 2008 is subsequently set out.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The strategy covers areas such as housing need, affordable housing and housing demand. These all need to be reflected in the LDF.</p> <p>The strategy provides co-ordination of relevant issues, plans and programmes prepared and implemented by the Council. This provides the opportunity to address housing demand and tenure requirements and specific regeneration objectives for housing through the LDF.</p> <p>There are opportunities to enhance the boroughs cultural heritage through agreements with developers (s106).</p>	<p>RBKC has the highest property prices and private sector rents in the country and the highest residential density in London, the highest proportion of people renting privately in the UK and a lower than average proportion of owner occupiers.</p> <p>The London Plan places specific requirements for density and % affordable housing amongst others, these need to be adhered to in creating policy</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The monitoring strategy for housing could be integrated into that for the SA.</p> <p>The provision of affordable housing should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References: The London Plan, PPG 3.	

Local Development Scheme	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2005
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to replace its Unitary Development Plan with a new style 'Local Development Framework'. The 'Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Local Development Framework' will be in place by the end of September 2007 and will comprise a portfolio of Local Development Documents which will deliver the spatial planning strategy for the Borough.</p> <p>This 'Local Development Scheme' sets out the Council's work programme for the next three years and it informs which planning documents the Council is going to produce, in which order and when.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>IN the light of the adoption of the SEA Directive, the opportunity to update the existing UDP using the SA to guide policy makers provides an opportunity for more sustainable policies and policy making.</p>	<p>The timescale for the adoption of the LDF is relatively short and it is therefore important that findings of the SA are suitably taken on board.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA should set its timetable with that of the LDF in order to encourage integration and suitable consultations.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/local_dev_scheme_jan05.pdf</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2002 (Adopted)
How is this relevant to RBKC?	<p>Until the adoption of the LDF, the UDP is the principle material consideration (along with the London Plan) in deciding on Land Use in the Borough. The is a 'land use' plan and is the policy statement to which all planning applications must have regard. The Plan covers the whole of the borough and contains general 'strategic' policies in addition to detailed policies for the use of the land in the area</p>
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The LDF is a 'spatial plan'. This presents planners with the opportunity to go beyond land use and have greater influence on other areas of the borough under one plan.</p>	<p>The LDF is a portfolio of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents. (SPDs) that will address specific issues or sectors. Care will need to be taken that there is appropriate overlap between plans and that the plans proposed are suitable to the borough</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The UDP provides a characterisation of the borough in addition to an outline of objectives and strategies for the borough.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/UnitaryDevelopmentPlan/default.asp</p>	
<p>Cross References: Local Development Scheme</p>	

RBKC Tree Strategy	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Tree Strategy aims to ensure that trees are preserved, planted and managed in accordance with sound arboricultural practice, with regard to their contribution to amenity and the urban landscape for both the current and future generations.</p> <p>The Strategy then describes 7 strategic objectives that have been adopted to achieve the strategic aim.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The limited scope for habitat creation in RBKC highlights the need for creative or alternative methods to encourage biodiversity. An innovative approach to tree planting and management can help to provide habitats for birds and other flora and fauna and will provide a synergy with the LBAP and other biodiversity plans.</p> <p>Blanket TPOs in conservation areas in addition to over need info on existing TPOs.</p>	<p>Having the highest population density in the UK, and the second lowest proportion of open space in London, RBKC is limited in its sources of conservation interest. This therefore limits how much habitat could be created.</p> <p>The challenge for RBKC is to create innovative ways of creating and enhancing biodiversity given the constraints outlined above</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA Framework should include an objective on biodiversity. Allied to this could be an indicator on the health / number / protection of trees to ensure that this is addressed.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References: Tree and Woodland Framework for London	

The Future of Our Community	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Future of Our Community presents the vision and the broad themes for the community in RBKC. The main purpose of the strategy is to reflect local priorities and challenges and set out a programme of action to improve quality of life of local people in the future.</p> <p>The Strategy points to 6 areas in which issues will be addressed, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and Transport • Health and Wellbeing; • Homes and housing; • Learning and leisure; • Safe communities; and • Work and business. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The aims of the Future of Our Community have been arrived at through consultation with current residents of the borough. The list therefore are the issues as set forth by the borough. Where the sustainability issues rising out of the SA assessment tie in with those of the Future of Our Community there may be opportunities for synergies such as with the Environment and transport aim and the safe community aim, tying in with Air Quality and crime rates.</p>	<p>The Future of Our Community sets a particular direction in the aim of achieving the communities wants in each sector. The LDF will need to be mindful of existing commitments outlined in the Future of Our Community that may need to be altered or adhered to as part of the LDF process..</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>In the creation of the SA Framework, the Future of Our Community's objectives should be used to inform those of the SA. This input will integrate some of the current residents concerns into the SA process.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/KCPCCommunityStrategy/general/default.asp</p>	
<p>Cross References: The Future of Our Community: progress report.</p>	

The Future of Our Community: progress report	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	<p>This document updates the progress being made on the Future of Our Community. It highlights, for each sector in the Future of Our Community, areas of improvement and areas where RBKC could do better.</p>
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
See The Future of Our Community	See The Future of Our Community
Implications for the SEA / SA	
See The Future of Our Community	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/KCPCCommunityStrategy/general/default.asp	
Cross References: The Future of Our Community	

Cabinet Business Plan	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The purpose of the Cabinet Business Plan is to outline the key imperatives, challenges and opportunities that the Cabinet believes the Council faces between the 2005/06 and 2007/08 financial years, together with the proposed strategic priorities for these three years. The Plan sets the context for the Cabinet's proposals for the 2005/06 budget and for its plans to deliver and improve services and value for money during the three year period. It is not a comprehensive statement of the policies that the Council will follow or the activities that it will undertake over the next three years.</p> <p>The Business Plan outlines a series of long-term 'borough aims', the Council wants to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Leadership; • Quality and Value for Money; • A highly valued environment in which to live and do business • Protecting the public; • Improving local skills and education standards; • Supporting the most vulnerable people; and • Building better communities. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>As with the community strategies, some of the 'borough aims' will tie into those for the SA and the LDF.</p> <p>The Budget Plan enables the writers of the LDF to assess the budgets for a given period and as such, the LDF can be planned with those resources in mind. The ability to predict the resources available and plan for those is an opportunity.</p>	<p>Where budgets are lower than required, there will be constraints on what can be done in the borough and as such, priorities for the LDF will need to be assessed.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA'	
<p>The SA will need to use the 'borough aims' to inform the SA Framework</p>	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/HowWeGovern/CabinetBusinessPlan/	
Cross References:	

Renewing our Neighbourhoods – Strategy Statement and Action Plan	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	<p>This document sets out the essentials of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. The Strategic Framework for the borough over the next 10-20 years is targeted by a series of objectives: A borough where: Best practice is adopted as standard practice by all authorities, departments and agencies and organizations operating within its boundaries; Services are tailored to the specific needs of potential users in different neighbourhoods and are accessible by all; Local people of all ages are involved in developing neighbourhood initiatives; Residents, workers and visitors, throughout the area feel safe and secure; Major new developments bring tangible benefits to the neighbourhoods in which they are located; and Knowledge and skills are shared between different service providers, partners in regeneration, and resident's organizations.</p> <p>The Strategy shares the same 6 themes as the Future of Our Community.</p>
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
There are synergies between the aims of this strategy and those of the Future of Our Community, additionally, the issues raised in this publication mirror some of those mentioned in anecdotal conversations with RBKC and outlined in Task A3.	The Action Plan sets specific targets for specific areas. This will act as a constraint in regard to the influence the LDF can exert.
Implications for the SEA / SA	
The SA Framework will need to cover the Shared Themes of this and the Future of Our Community and additionally will need to cover the scope of the Action Plan Objectives.	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/KCPNrfStrategy/general/default.asp	
Cross References: Summary of Progress, Area Profiles, Action Plan	

Community Safety Action Plans 2002 - 2005	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Action Plans were issued as a supplement to the Community Safety Strategy 2002 – 2005. The Action Plans outline a number of individual actions for each objective, illustrating exactly how crime and disorder in the Royal borough are to be reduced.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>There is a relationship between crime levels and other factors such as unemployment, poverty and population differences. Social and Economic regeneration may help to decrease crime and disorder in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>The LPA should look at reducing crime by design and may consider the inclusion of policies that impose conditions with the objective of reducing crime in and around new developments.</p>	<p>The key challenges represented in the 8 areas for priority above, it is in these areas that the LPA need to concentrate resources and address the underlying causes.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>Consideration should be given to establishing an objective to reducing crime and the fear of crime.</p>	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/CommunitySafety/default.asp	
Cross References:	
<p>Community Safety Strategy 2002 - 2005</p>	

Community Safety Strategy 2002 - 2005	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2002
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Community Safety Strategy 2002- 2005 details a programme of action to reduce crime and disorder in the Royal Borough over a three-year period. The Strategy identified 8 crime and disorder themes to be prioritised, although it does cover all crime.</p> <p>The eight areas of priority are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social behaviour and Disorder; • Children and young people; • Crime committed against older people; • Domestic violence; • Drugs and Drug related crime; • Homophobic crime; • Racial Harassment; and • Street crime, burglary and motor vehicle crime. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>There is a relationship between crime levels and other factors such as unemployment, poverty and population differences. Social and Economic regeneration may help to decrease crime and disorder in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>The LPA should look at reducing crime by design and may consider the inclusion of policies that impose conditions with the objective of reducing crime in and around new developments.</p>	<p>The key challenges represented in the 8 areas for priority above, it is in these areas that the LPA need to concentrate resources and address the underlying causes.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>Consideration should be given to establishing an objective to reducing crime and the fear of crime.</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/CommunitySafety/default.asp</p>	
<p>Cross References: Community safety Action Plans 2002 - 2005</p>	

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Homelessness Strategy	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Housing Strategy aims to improve the lives of residents and customers. This should be done through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service provision, • Commissioning and performance management; and • indirectly through working with Central Government, the police, health services, voluntary sector and others to support local communities. <p>The strategy sets out a series of Key targets (13 in total) which should inform the overarching aims which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent homelessness; • Develop further options to meet housing need; and • Support independent living. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Opportunities to enhance strategic links between partner agencies.</p> <p>Deliverable Action Plan.</p> <p>To ensure there is sufficient support and accommodation to meet the needs of homeless people in RBKC.</p>	<p>RBKC has the highest property prices and private sector rents in the country and the highest residential density in London, the highest proportion of people renting privately in the UK and a lower than average proportion of owner occupiers.</p> <p>This high cost of living creates a barrier to entry for those looking to buy or to rent. Additionally, the coverage of the borough in conservation areas (>70% of the borough) creates planning restrictions on the provision of affordable housing on site in the borough.</p> <p>K&C has the most expensive residential property in the country and affordability has worsened since the adoption of the 1995 UDP. The housing market in general cannot provide residential accommodation for those on low or middle incomes.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA should include an objective/sub objective aimed at the provision of affordable, decent housing for all.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

Building Communities – A housing strategy for West London	
Proponent Body	
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The west London Housing Strategy is a jointly agreed document of the seven boroughs that form the West London sub-region – Brent, Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Kensington and Chelsea. It sets the strategic framework for the delivery of housing across the West London sub – region.</p> <p>The key functions of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the West London boroughs in bidding for and allocating resources at a sub-regional level and to provide a basis for lobbying on housing issues; • To provide a sub-regional strategic context for existing and new housing strategies; including HIP housing strategies, homelessness, Supporting people, private sector strategies, the intermediate housing market and Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) strategies and to feed into the development of the London Housing Strategy; • To provide a framework to promote cross-borough working by codifying existing <p>The Action Plan outlines 4 areas in which the Strategy will be taken forward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing Housing Provision; • Delivering more affordable housing; • Improving housing standards; and • Promoting Sustainable Communities. 	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>Opportunities to address the availability of affordable housing in the Royal Borough.</p> <p>Additional opportunities to improve housing standards.</p>	<p>RBKC has the highest property prices and private sector rents in the country and the highest residential density in London, the highest proportion of people renting privately in the UK and a lower than average proportion of owner occupiers.</p> <p>This high cost of living creates a barrier to entry for those looking to buy or to rent. Additionally, the coverage of the borough in conservation areas (>70% of the borough) creates planning restrictions on the provision of affordable housing on site in the borough.</p> <p>K&C has the most expensive residential property in the country and affordability has worsened since the adoption of the 1995 UDP. The housing market in general cannot provide residential accommodation for those on low or middle incomes.</p> <p>Over 70% of the borough is in a conservation area and there are over 4500 listed buildings, combining to create a significant barrier to development in those areas.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	

The LDF should ensure that the underlying causes of housing problems are address and suggest suitable mitigation where needed being mindful of the character of the area. Additionally, the bigger picture of housing in West London should be included in assessments

Internet Link (data source):

Cross References: Building Communities: A Housing Strategy for West London – Appendices 2003

Arts Strategy for Kensington and Chelsea 2004 - 2008	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Arts Strategy forms part of the local cultural element in the Royal Borough's Community Plan. It is intended as a framework for use by those with interest in the arts. The strategy highlights the commitment to encourage and develop inclusive opportunities for nurturing, creating, making, participating in, promoting, learning and enjoying the arts as a collective and individual lifelong experience.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The Royal Borough has an abundance of museums, galleries and areas of culture, there is an opportunity to use this as a catalyst for art and cultural events / structures in the borough. This can be further reflected in new developments / major refurbishments.</p>	<p>The density of the housing in the borough and the lack of available open space means that there is fairly limited scope for large installations, or productions.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the cultural heritage of the borough and include the artistic aspect within the larger sector.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

Interim Local Implementation Plan	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2001
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) sets out the borough's vision of how the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy will be implemented locally, and to set out a programme covering the appropriate period.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The LIP offers the opportunity to fuse the emerging LDF Transport policies into clearly identified groupings for lobbying activities or for developing work programmes.</p>	<p>The LIP only outlines how the borough intends to implement the Mayors' Transport Strategy, it is therefore limited in its scope as to what it can affect.</p> <p>The housing density of the borough will influence the flexibility there is in devising programmes for transport policies.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SA framework should include a objective encouraging the use of alternative modes of transport and reducing the use of the private car.</p>	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

Biodiversity Action Plan	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	Statutory
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Local Biodiversity Action plan (LBAP) aims to make 3 contributions to the local environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and Practical management: Improvement of the quality of the local environment through practical management, habitat creation and protection of important wildlife sites. This will be undertaken in conjunction with local residents, landowners and community groups; • Education & Community: Create opportunities for local residents to enjoy the natural environment and to understand and study the biodiversity of the borough. Education and interpretation initiative are examples: and • Research and Monitoring: Monitor the biodiversity resource of the borough through the development of key indicators for species and habitats <p>The RBKC LBAP identified three habitat groups and six species that merit action plans.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>There are opportunities to use innovative technologies and methods to create and enhance biodiversity within the borough. The presence of parks, open space and SNCI provide a base from which to develop biodiversity in the borough.</p>	<p>RBKC has the highest property prices and private sector rents in the country and the highest residential density in London, the highest proportion of people renting privately in the UK and a lower than average proportion of owner occupiers.</p> <p>This means that any available areas in RBKC that are undeveloped will be under heavy development pressure. Additionally, the density of the housing offers little scope for creating new habitats.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>Biodiversity, flora and fauna are all specifically covered in the SEA Directive (Annex I (f)). Therefore the SA Framework should specifically address these issues with objectives.</p>	
Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/Ecology/default.asp	
Cross References: Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy,	

Municipal Waste Management and Action Plan	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>This Strategy describes how the Council will sustain and improve its performance on waste reduction, recycling, waste collection, and street cleansing. The Strategy sets out the Council's aims, and specifies four priority objectives for these services, each backed by targets to measure success.</p> <p>3. The Action Plan supporting the Strategy describes in some detail the exceptional measures the Council is taking to achieve success. These include ambitious plans to increase recycling rates, to improve already very high standards of street cleansing, and to communicate with local people in a new and fresh way about civic pride and responsibility for the local environment.</p> <p>The Council has adopted two high-level aims that will determine the objectives of this Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The promotion of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for Managing all types of waste. 2. The creation and maintenance of the highest quality street scene. <p>The Council has prioritised four main objectives for its waste management and cleansing services to ensure that it delivers these aims:</p> <p>Objective 1: The Council will promote the reduction and reuse of waste; the Council will aim to decrease the average amount of waste produced by each household and to slow the overall growth in waste produced within the Royal Borough.</p> <p>Objective 2: The Council will maximise the amount of municipal waste that is recycled. Objective 3: The Council will collect waste efficiently, reliably, and with the least nuisance to residents and harm to the street scene and environment.</p> <p>Objective 4: The Council will keep the Royal Borough's streets exceptionally clean and uncluttered.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>The Council has an existing system of regular performance reporting which will provide a synergy with the monitoring requirements of the SEA Directive.</p> <p>Furthermore, the plan includes the requirements and compliance with the Landfill Directive and the Mayor's waste strategy.</p> <p>The density of the borough may provide opportunities for accessing a large amount of waste traveling from relatively small distances. This can create efficiencies if the hurdle of removal from residences can be overcome.</p>	<p>Within Kensington and Chelsea there is relatively little public space available for new waste management facilities, including mini recycling centres. There is limited space within residents' often overcrowded homes for the storage of waste. The great preponderance of flats means that home composting is only viable in a small minority of homes, and there is little space for waste storage or separation in front gardens or cellars. Very high population turnover makes it unusually difficult to ensure the whole population knows how to manage waste responsibly. The low level of car ownership means that many residents cannot use their own private transport to recycle materials or dispose of bulky waste at a Civic Amenity site. Finally, recent studies have shown that a key factor in increasing participation in recycling is the establishment of a settled pattern of family life – but half the Royal Borough's households comprise single people not living in a conventional family structure.</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	

The issue of waste is clearly a problem UK wide. As such, there should be an SA Objective that addresses the issue of waste so that the SA Framework can assess polices for their waste potential.

Internet Link (data source):

<http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/RubbishRecyclingLitter/strategyactionplan0409.pdf>

Cross References: Mayor's Waste Strategy, Landfill Directive

Park Strategy	
Proponent Body	
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
Awaiting publication	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
Implications for the SEA / SA	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

Play Strategy	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	Awaiting publication
Awaiting publication	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
Implications for the SEA / SA	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

Sports Strategy	
Proponent Body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	2004
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
Awaiting publication	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
Implications for the SEA / SA	
Internet Link (data source):	
Cross References:	

Streetscape Guide	
Proponent Body: RBKC	
Status (e.g. statutory, voluntary)	
Date Produced	
How is this relevant to RBKC?	
<p>The Streetscape Guide outlines the Council's main principles for good Streetscape and forms a reference manual of good practice for all concerned with the design and implementation of traffic schemes and the maintenance of the highway.</p>	
Opportunities / Synergies	Constraints / Challenges
<p>RBKC's cultural heritage and conservation value should be enhanced through the correct design of the streetscape. Good design can compliment existing structures and increase the feeling of ownership of the Borough by residents.</p>	<p>The conservation value can also act a constraint to the development of well design streetscape (namely transport routes and design) rather than just aesthetics of the street furniture</p>
Implications for the SEA / SA	
<p>The SEA / SA will need to consider the implications of the conservation areas on infrastructure, in particular regard to encouraging the use of alternatives to the motorcar</p>	
<p>Internet Link (data source): http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/general/streetscape_principles.asp</p>	
<p>Cross References:</p>	

GLOSSARY

Area Action Plan (AAP)	A type of Development Plan Document focusing on implementation, providing an important mechanism for ensuring development of an appropriate scale, mix and quality for key areas of opportunity, change or conservation.
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.
Consultation Body	An authority which because of its environmental responsibilities is likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing plans and programmes and must be consulted under the SEA Directive. The Consultation Bodies in England are the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency.
Core Strategy	Should set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It should comprise: a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery.
Development Plan Documents (DPD)	A type of Local Development Document. DPDs include the Core Strategy, site specific allocations of land and Area Action Plans (where needed).
Local Development Document (LDD)	There are two types of Local Development Document: Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	Sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio', the Local Development Documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the area in question. The LDF also includes the Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Report.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	Sets out the local authority's programme for preparing the Local Development Documents.
SEA Directive	European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Document explaining to stakeholders and the community how and when they will be involved in the preparation of the Local Development Framework, and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In the UK, SEA is increasingly used to refer to an environmental assessment in compliance with the 'SEA Directive'.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	A type of Local Development Document. Supplementary Planning Documents are intended to elaborate on DPD policies and proposals but do not have their statutory status.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

Generic term used to describe a form of assessment which considers the economic, social and environmental effects of an initiative. SA, as applied to Local Development Documents, incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.