



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

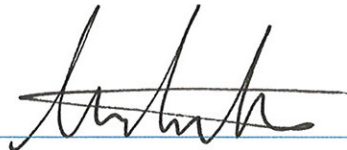
Vol. I – Scoping Report



September 2005

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability
Appraisal (SA) of the Royal Borough of Kensington and
Chelsea Local Development Framework**
Vol. I - Scoping Report
September 2005

**Collated and
edited by:** Alex White
Environmental Specialist



Reviewed by: Steven Smith
Senior Consultant



Approved by: Andrew McNab
Director



Scott Wilson Business Consultancy
Greencoat House
15 Francis Street
London
SW1P 1DH

Tel: +44 (0)20 7798 5200
Fax: +44 (0)20 7798 5201
Email: consultancy@scottwilson.com

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Scott Wilson have been commissioned by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea ('the Council') to undertake the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of their Local Development Framework (LDF). The scope of this work is to complete a full SA of the following component parts of the Council's LDF, the Development Plan Documents for:
- The Core Strategy;
 - Development Control policies (Generic); and
 - The Site Specific Allocations.
- 1.1.2 Additional appraisal of a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) will also be carried out at a later stage by Scott Wilson on behalf of the Council. These include the SPDs for Designing Out Crime, Access Design Guide, Brompton Hospital Planning Brief and Princes Louise Hospital Planning Brief.
- 1.1.3 This Scoping Report documents Stage A and the assessment process as set out in Government Guidance, for the LDF and all three the documents referred to in 1.1.1.

1.2 SEA / SA

- 1.2.1 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 LDFs. LDFs replace the current local hierarchy of development plans (Unitary Development Plans, and Local Plans).
- 1.2.2 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA), Local Authorities must undertake SA for each of their DPDs and SPDs – the constituent parts of the LDF. SA is therefore a statutory requirement for LDFs along with SEA.
- 1.2.3 The Government's approach is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process that 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 Guidance'). 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.

- 1.2.4 The Guidance (in this case revised in light of Interim Advice²) advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (see Figure 1). According to the Guidance, the Scoping Report should set out the findings of Stage A together with information on what happens next in the process.
- 1.2.5 The SEA Directive sets out a legal assessment process that must be followed. In light of this, the Scoping Report clearly sets out the relevant requirements of the SEA Directive and explains how these have been satisfied (or will be satisfied). In particular, the SEA Directive requires the preparation of an 'Environmental Report' on the implications of the plan or programme in question. This report incorporates several of the required components of the Environmental Report.
- 1.2.6 This process therefore aims to satisfy the requirements of the SEA Directive and those of Government guidance. More specifically the process aims:
- To promote sustainable development
 - To provide for a high level of protection for the environment;
 - To integrate sustainability and environmental considerations into the preparation of plans and programmes;
 - To take a long term view of whether and how the area covered by the plan is expected to develop, taking account of the social, environmental and economic effects of the proposed plan;
 - To provide a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable planning policies;
 - To reflect global, national, regional and local concerns;
 - To provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the SA; and
 - To form an integral part of all stages of the plan preparation.

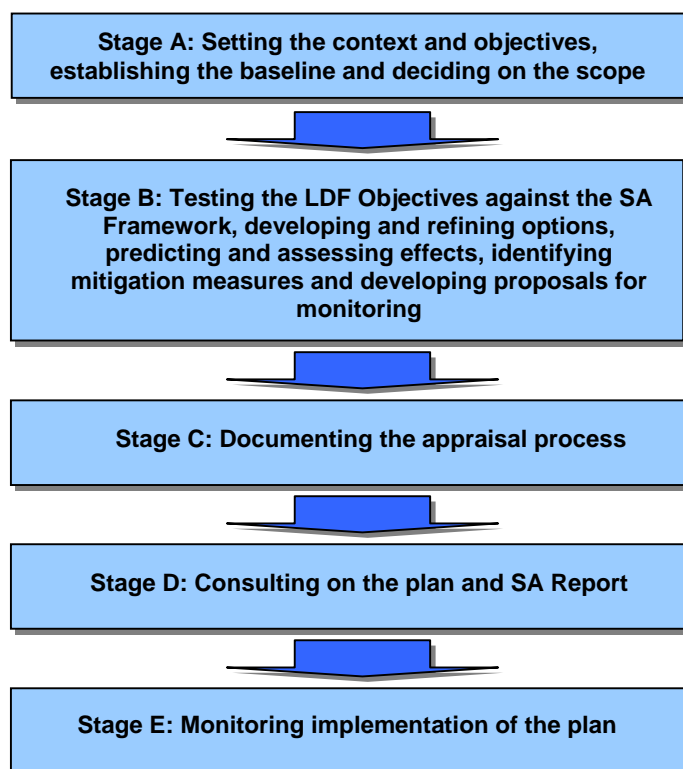
1.3 The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

- 1.3.1 The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea is one of the smaller London boroughs in terms of area and population, but because of its history and position close to the centre of London, it is the location for a wide variety of activities.
- 1.3.2 The borough covers an area of approximately 5 square miles and extends from Chelsea Embankment in the south, through Kensington, Notting Hill and Ladbroke Grove up to Kensal Green in the north. It is bounded to the east by Kensington Gardens and to the west by the West London Railway Line.
- 1.3.3 It is primarily a residential area providing a high quality residential environment. The 2001 Census reported that the Borough is home to a resident community of 159,000 people but thousands more come into the borough each day to work and visit. In addition, around 30,000 visitors stay each night.
- 1.3.4 As an historic area of London on the borders of the West End, the borough plays host to a number of international attractions and institutions, many of which are rooted in its

² ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Interim Advice on Frequently asked questions*. ODPM

character and tradition. The major shopping streets of Knightsbridge, King's Road, Kensington High Street and Portobello Road, along with the Earl's Court Exhibition Centre, the South Kensington Museums, Kensington Palace and Holland Park are important international attraction for tourists. The Borough is also home to a number of institutions with international reputations. These features contribute to the economic wellbeing and national and international standing of the Borough.

Figure 1. Five stage approach to SA



1.4 The Local Development Framework (LDF)

- 1.4.1 As part of the new planning system, the Council adopted a Local Development Scheme in May 2005. The Local Development Scheme sets out the timetable on a three-year basis (updated annually) of the programme necessary to deliver the Local Development Framework.
- 1.4.2 It will specifies the Local Development Documents (LDDs) to be produced, and the timetables and milestones against which progress will be measured. The Scheme is also be the starting point for the community and the public generally to ascertain the status of the LDF, and the processes and timetables for its future development.
- 1.4.3 The Local Development Scheme (LDS), and more information on the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and the development of the LDF can be found at: <http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/default.asp>

1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 The methodology of this SA broadly follows that outlined in the integrated SEA / SA guidance issued by the ODPM³ and the interim advice note also issued by the ODPM⁴. Stage A is covered in this document as set out below and consists of 5 key tasks:

- Task A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.
- Task A2: Collecting baseline information
- Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues
- Task A4: Developing the SA framework
- Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA

1.5.2 Scott Wilson realise that this is an area in constant evolution, in terms of requirements and best practice. In order to retain clarity, the stages of the process in the context of the whole process are clearly signposted using the flowchart at the beginning of each task, additionally, where a component addresses a requirement of the SEA Directive, the text will be provided. A breakdown of the SEA Directive requirements and where they are addressed in this report are shown in Table 1. The stages in the LDF development process are illustrated in the flowchart in Figure 2.

Table 1: SEA Directive Requirements

Environmental Report requirements ⁵	Section of this report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Chapter 2
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Chapter 3
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Chapter 3
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);	Chapter 4
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Chapter 2 and 5
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health,	To follow in Interim SA

³ ODPM (2004). *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Framework – Consultation Paper* (available at: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_030923.pdf)

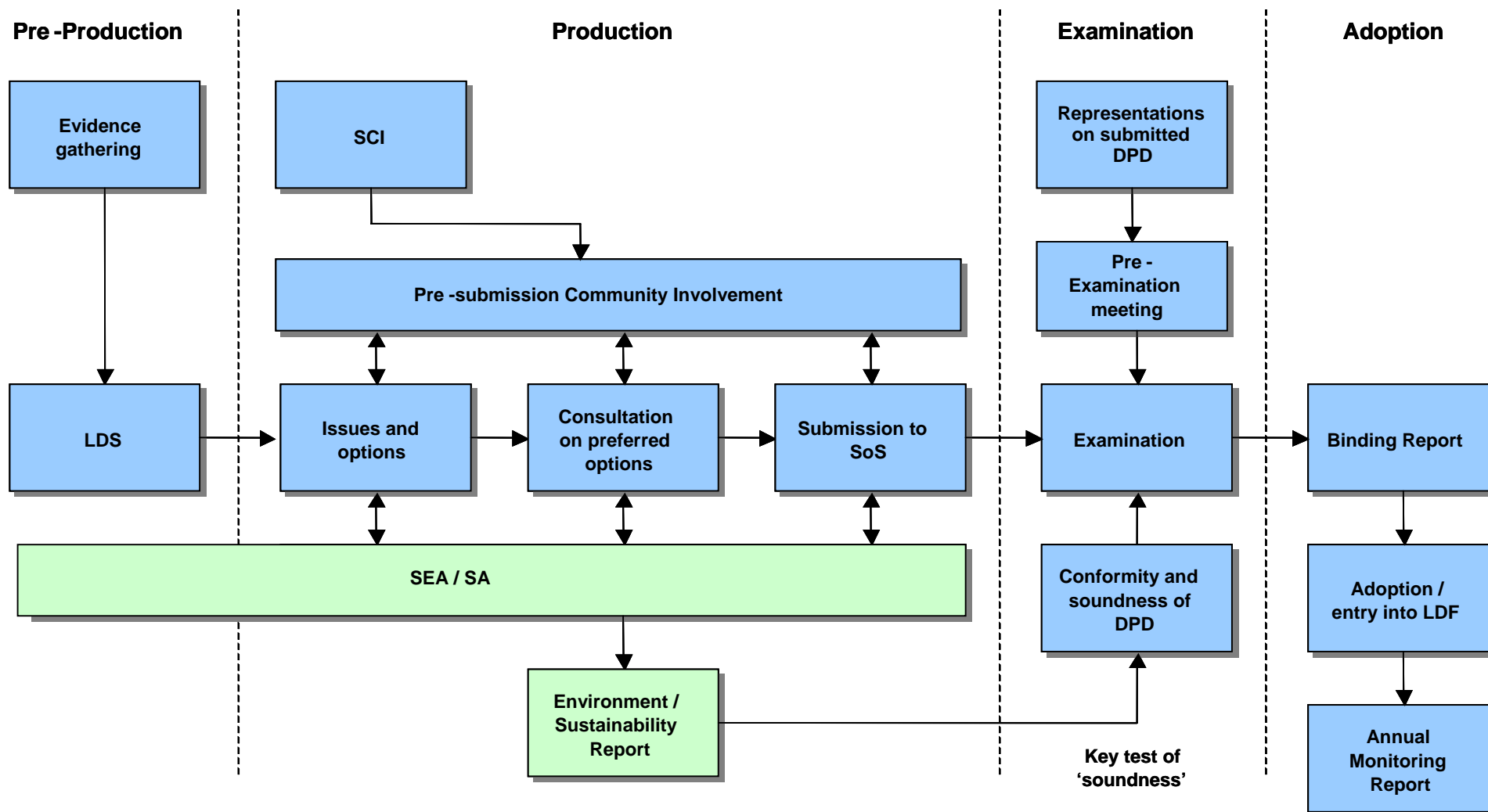
⁴ ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Interim advice note on frequently asked questions*. ODPM (available at: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_037013.pdf)

⁵ As listed in Annex I of the SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment)

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fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	<i>Report and SA Report</i>
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	<i>To follow in Interim SA Report and SA Report</i>
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	<i>To follow in Interim SA Report and SA Report</i>
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	<i>To follow in Interim SA Report and SA Report</i>
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	<i>To follow in Interim SA Report and SA Report</i>

Figure 2. LDF and SA Flow Diagram



1.6 This report

- 1.6.1 The Scoping Report is the first of two formal reports to be produced as part of the SA process. The Scoping Report consists of 3 volumes, this Scoping Report (Vol. 1) Baseline Characterisation Figures (Vol. II) and the Context Review Technical Appendix (Vol. III) and it is recommended that Vol. I and Vol. II are read in conjunction.
- 1.6.2 This report documents the findings from Stage A as well as what happens next in the process. This report will be sent to the four SEA Consultation Bodies⁶ for comment, the participants of a scoping workshop (see Appendix III) as well as other selected stakeholders (listed in Appendix VII). It will, in line with the (Draft) Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)⁷, also be placed on the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea website⁸ (and will continue to be available on the site). This report will be made available for consultation for a period of five weeks in line with the SEA Regulations⁹.
- 1.6.3 The Council has decided to produce an informal report, the "Interim SA Report" to make appraisal information available to the public when they are participating in the process of identification and selection of options¹⁰ (see Figure 2). The Scoping Report applies to each of the DPDs referred to in Para 1.1.1. However, further baseline information may be assembled to inform the appraisal of each of these DPDs should this be considered necessary (e.g. GIS data to inform the appraisal of the site allocations DPD). Further information on the next steps in the process can be found in Section 7. Depending on the circumstances, one Final SA Report may be prepared or individual reports may be prepared for each DPD.
- 1.6.4 The overarching purpose of the Stage A process is to create a series of objectives that form the SA Framework which is used to assess the effects of the LDF. The objectives are informed by Tasks A1 – A3 and developed in Task A4. To facilitate the understanding of the Scoping Report, the objectives are listed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea SA Objectives

Objective	Eco	Env	Soc
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.		✓	
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	✓		✓
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	✓		
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.			✓

⁶ Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature, Environment Agency

⁷ See http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/draft_sci_jan05.pdf

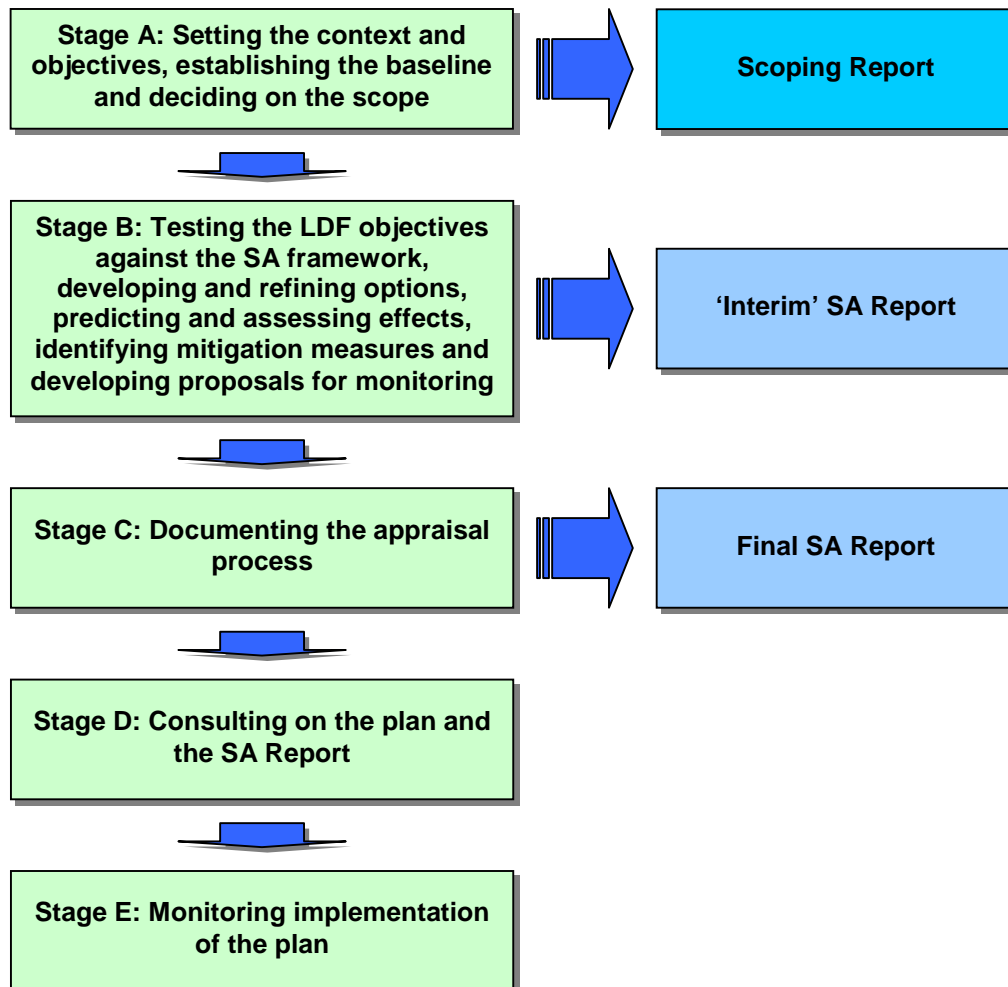
⁸ www.rbkc.gov.uk/planning/localdevelopmentframework/default.asp

⁹ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, 12(6)

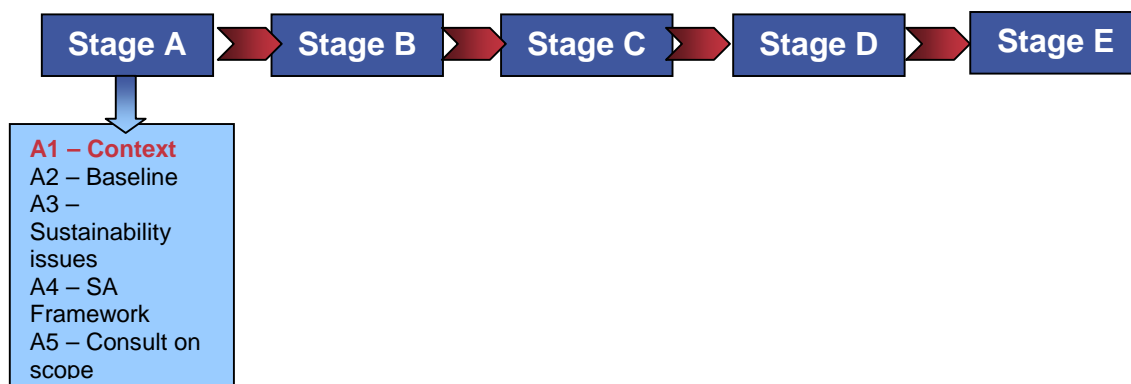
¹⁰ As required by: ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Interim advice note on frequently asked questions*.

5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	✓	✓	✓
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents	✓	✓	✓
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.		✓	
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.		✓	✓
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land.		✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9a prioritize development on previously developed land 			
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.		✓	✓
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.		✓	
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.	✓		✓
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	✓	✓	✓
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.		✓	✓
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	✓		✓
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	✓	✓	✓

Figure 3. Outputs from the SA process



2 TASK A1: IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES (CONTEXT REVIEW).



2.1.1 The definition of the context in which the LDF is being prepared involves two steps. Firstly, identifying the relevant Policies / Plans / Programmes / strategies / initiatives (PPPSIs) considered relevant to the LDF and, secondly, reviewing these to establish their implications for the LDF (e.g. the opportunities they create or the constraints they present) as well as for the SEA / SA process.

2.1.2 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))

2.1.3 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 (e))

2.1.4 The ODPM Guidance states:

"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"

2.1.5 According to the guidance:

“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”.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Table 3 sets out the list of Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives (PPPSIs) reviewed as part of the SEA / SA process. An initial list of those PPPSIs considered relevant was discussed at a workshop session on the 23rd March 2005 (Workshop Report can be found in Appendix II).

Table 3. List of relevant policies / plans / programmes / strategies / initiatives

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
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

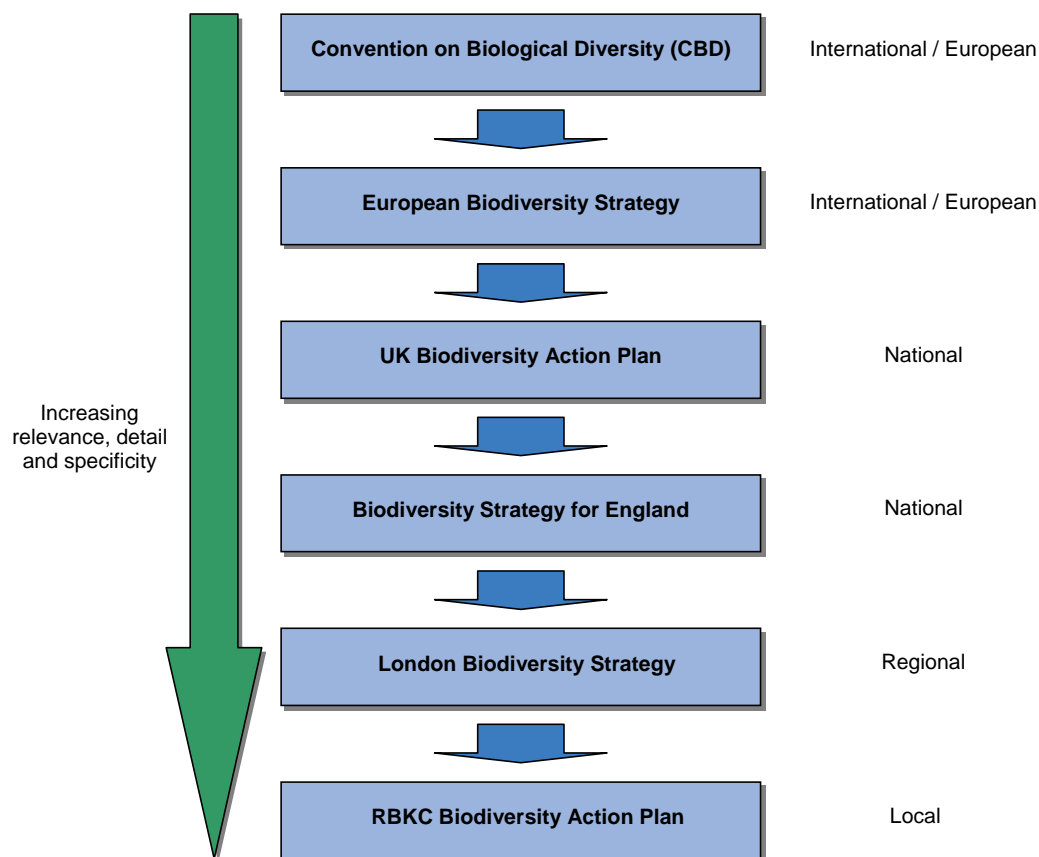
2.2.2 Each PPPSI - was reviewed using a standard pro-forma. This records the following information:

- 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

- 2.2.3 The international / European PPPSIs are, generally speaking, relatively broad brush in terms of content and have few direct implications for the LDF. Instead, their ambitions are reflected in low-order PPPSIs.
- 2.2.4 The review of the various PPPSIs is set out in a separate technical appendix available on the Council's website¹¹.
- 2.2.5 When considering the context, it is important to recognise three factors:
- No list or review of relevant PPPSIs can ever be exhaustive. The context review seeks to identify the key PPPSIs and distil the key messages from these.
 - PPPSIs often exist in a hierarchy (see Figure 4 for an example). Generally speaking, as the hierarchy is descended from international and European PPPSIs to local PPPSIs, the implications for the LDF become more specific and precise.
 - The context is dynamic and new or revised relevant PPPSIs 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 later in the SA process.

¹¹ www.rbkc.gov.uk/planning/localdevelopmentframework/default.asp

Figure 4. *Example of hierarchical relationship between PPPSIs*



2.3 Key messages from the context review

- 2.3.1 During the initial PPPSI review, RBKC and the consultants identified a number of *key messages* that should be taken into account in developing the RBKC LDF and in undertaking the SA process. These messages are intended as guidance for the LDF and the SA to inform the decision making process.
- 2.3.2 As part of the SA Baseline and Sustainability Issues Workshop (see Appendix II), 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 integrated into Table 4 and 7. This list of messages is not necessarily exhaustive and *no priority should be inferred from the ordering*.

Table 4. Key Messages from Task A1- Context Review

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	Promote the conservation of biodiversity <i>and</i> the <i>enhancement</i> of biodiversity conservation.

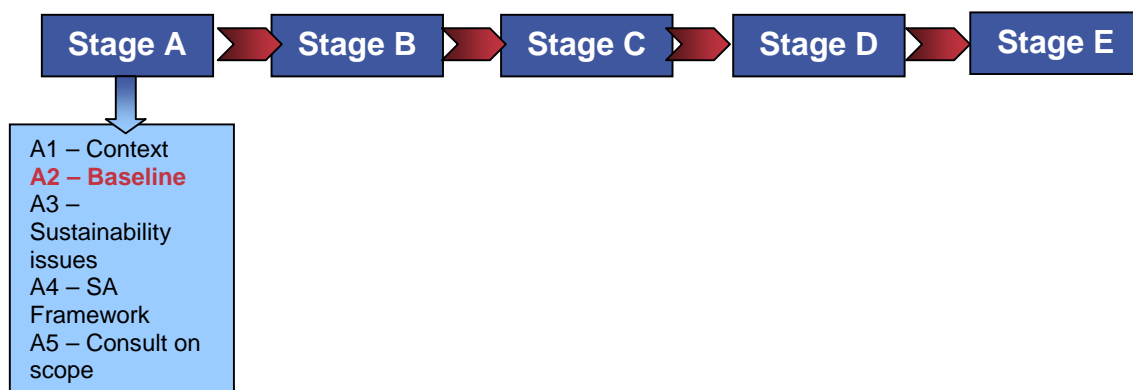
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Geology Conservation	Conserve and enhance biodiversity. In particular, the protection of all statutory nature conservation sites as well as focusing on biodiversity in the wider environment, connectivity and the provision of new habitats.
PPG – 13: 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 generally 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 (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 fulfill 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.
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3 TASK A2 – COLLECTING BASELINE DATA



- 3.1.1 Annex I to the SEA Directive states that the Environmental Report (in this case the 'Sustainability Report') should include:

“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”

“the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”

(Annex 1(b) and (c))

- 3.1.2 The Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Frameworks includes guidance on establishing the context:

“Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the plan area should be collected to allow the plan’s or programme’s effects to be adequately predicted.”¹²

- 3.1.3 When collecting baseline data, the aim is to assemble sufficient data on the current and likely future state of the area to enable the LDF’s effects to be adequately predicted. A key aim is to ensure that, where possible, each of the SA objectives (see Section 5) is ‘underwritten’ with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information. Baseline information also helps to provide the basis for monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems (see Section 4) and alternative ways of dealing with them.

¹² ODPM (2004). *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Framework – Consultation Paper* (available at: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_030923.pdf)

- 3.1.4 In collecting baseline data, 'gaps' in data coverage are inevitably encountered. The Guidance suggests that where baseline information is unavailable or unsatisfactory, planning authorities should consider how they could improve it for use in assessments of future plans.
- 3.1.5 The Guidance urges a pragmatic approach to the collection of baseline information: "In theory, collection of baseline data could go on indefinitely and a practical approach is *essential*. Where there are gaps, it will be important to record any resulting uncertainties or risks in the appraisal. Provisions should also be made to fill any major gaps for future plans or reviews".
- 3.1.6 The Guidance emphasises that it may be necessary to revisit the collection of baseline information during the SA process as new information and issues emerge. The Council and the Consultants will revisit the baseline information at appropriate instances in the future.

3.2 Indicators

- 3.2.1 Generally speaking baseline information can be collated from:
- Indicators
 - Stakeholder consultation
 - Context review
 - Studies and reports (e. the forthcoming open spaces strategy)
- 3.2.2 It is helpful within an SA to present much of the baseline information in the form of indicators. This assists in the process of prioritising the SA issues and contributes to the comparison of the evidence base for the SA with data from other areas or within a time series. Comparing data is important when determining the significance of impacts during Stage B of the SA.
- 3.2.3 If indicators are monitored over time, the resulting data can reveal trends in performance (i.e. whether something is getting better or worse). Indicator performance can also be gauged in relation to wider geographical areas (e.g. counties or regions) if comparable data is available. Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to targets where these exist.
- 3.2.4 Indicator data can be very useful for identifying the sustainability problems in an area which an LDF may need to respond to. For example, if an indicator for household recycling showed that the recycling rate was not rising or rising too slowly then the LDF could include an appropriate policy response. Trend data is also useful for identifying the implications of the 'business-as-usual' option – i.e. what would happen if no additional action were taken in relation to the indicator – would its performance get better or worse?
- 3.2.5 For each indicator selected, enough data should be collected to answer a series of questions including:
- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
 - How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
- 3.2.6 Indicator data for RBKC can in some instances be mapped spatially. Spatial data is particularly useful for identifying constraints and opportunities regarding the location of future development. As part of the SA process, the Council and the Consultants have

prepared GIS maps of the Royal Borough for several indicators relating to environmental and socio-economic constraints and opportunities, these are located in Vol. II of the Scoping Report. This spatial display of data provides information on the location and delineation of the sustainability issues within the borough.

- 3.2.7 Baseline data can also be found in related studies such as Urban Capacity Studies, Housing Needs Studies etc. and the appraisal will draw on these as appropriate.

3.3 Methodology

- 3.3.1 The Council and the Consultants have developed an excel spreadsheet for collecting indicator-based baseline information (see Appendix VIII). This includes columns addressing the following:
- Indicator
 - RBKC data
 - London data
 - National data
 - Target
 - Local trend (in relation to past data / larger geographical areas / targets)
 - Indicator status (green, yellow, red)
 - Commentary
 - Data quality
 - Data sources
- 3.3.2 The Consultants proposed and assembled baseline data (where available) for an initial set of 133 indicators. This set of indicators was subject to discussion at the SA Baseline and Sustainability Issues Workshop and further indicator investigation was subsequently undertaken. As a result, the indicators suggested in the new UK Sustainable Development Strategy¹³ and the Sustainable Development Framework for London were explored (and some of the originally proposed indicators consequently modified / deleted). Table 5 lists the complete set of baseline indicators investigated (these are organised around the proposed SA objectives – see section 5). Further consultation will be held during a Scoping Workshop during the 5 week consultation period.
- 3.3.3 It should be noted that the baseline spreadsheet represents ‘work in progress’ since it will be added to / amended as new indicators / sources of baseline information are investigated / brought to the attention of the Council and the Consultants. In particular, data for specific sites cannot be effectively assembled until details of the LDF’s proposed site allocations are made available. Once details of proposed sites emerge, the Council and the Consultants will work together to characterise these areas (most likely using GIS).
- 3.3.4 In order to gauge RBKC’s performance in relation to each indicator, various ‘comparators’ have been identified. These provide a benchmark against which the current data for RBKC can be compared. These comparators take the form of:
- (i) past data for the same indicator – showing the extent of change in RBKC over time;
 - (ii) data for a wider geographical area – showing how RBKC’s performance compares with that of London and the UK; and
 - (iii) an agreed target – showing how well RBKC is performing in relation to a certain goal.
- 3.3.5 Whilst there is a requirement for the effects of the LDF to be monitored, the Council is under no obligation to monitor all of the indicators listed in Table 5. A requirement of the SEA Directive is to identify gaps in baseline knowledge and for a characterisation of the plan area. Therefore, in the initial stages of baseline collection, the net is cast as wide as possible to gather enough data to form a robust characterisation of the borough and assess

¹³HMSO (2005) *Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy* (available from http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/documents/publications/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf)

which indicators will need further monitoring or studies. In consultation with the council and consultation bodies, a set of indicators will be proposed at Stage B and finalised at Stage E with which to monitor the effects of the plan

Table 5. Baseline indicators investigated (or under investigation)

Baseline indicators
Objective 1: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.
Area of contaminated land
Number of waste recycling facilities
Achievement of BAP objectives and targets for Key Species
Achievement of BAP objectives for key habitats
Area of sites of conservation value
Bird Populations
Biodiversity Conservation priority species status, priority habitat status
Number of Tree preservation orders
Local environmental quality
Habitat Diversity
Species Diversity
Land Use area used for agriculture, woodland, water or river, urban (contextual indicator)
Objective 2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
Crime survey and recorded crime for
a) Vehicles
b) domestic burglary
c) violence
Violence Against the person
Sexual Offences
Burglary
Burglary from Dwelling
Theft of a motor vehicle
Theft from a motor vehicle
Fear of Crime
a) Car theft
b) burglary
c) violence
Crime and Disorder Calls to police regarding antisocial behaviour
Drug offences
Indices of Deprivation - Crime
No. of pupils per 1,000 permanently excluded from primary schools
Objective 3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.
Unemployment rate
Average claimant count rate
Proportion of people of working age in employment
Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active
Ethnic minority employment and unemployment
Low pay
Average gross weekly earnings
Job Density – Higher the figure, the more jobs.
Change in total VAT registered business stock

GVA per capita
Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, of working age in employment
Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year
Proportion of young people (18-24 year olds), in the most deprived areas, in full-time education or employment
Percentage increase or decrease in work-place based employment in the most deprived areas
Average annual increase in GVA per worker for manufacturing and the knowledge sectors
Value of manufacturing exports per head
Investment
a) Total investment
b) social investment relative to GDP.
Workless households population living in workless households
a) Children
b) Working age
Economically inactive people of working age who are economically inactive
Employment in key tourist related sectors in the borough such as hotels and key attractions such as the museums
Objective 4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.
Index of multiple deprivation
Proportion of children under 16 who live in low income households
Benefit recipients
Percentage of households in fuel poverty
Number of households with no central heating
Water affordability
Demography population and population of working age
Income Deprivation
Employment Deprivation
Health Deprivation
Education , Skills and Training Deprivation
Barriers to housing and Services
Active community participation informal and formal volunteering at least once a month
Childhood poverty children in relative low income households
a) before housing costs
b) after housing costs
Young adults 16-19 year olds not in employment, education or training
Pensioner poverty pensioners in relative low income households
a) before housing costs
b) after housing costs
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English
% of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Maths
% of pupils achieving one or more GCSEs at grade G or equivalent
% of secondary schools with 25% or more of their places unfilled
% of primary schools with 25% or more of their places unfilled
Sustainable Development education
PTAL scores for the Borough

Objective 5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables

Energy use (gas and electricity)
Energy use per household
CO2 emissions
Embodied energy in new buildings
Average energy efficiency of buildings
SAP Ratings of council's housing stock
% Developments with sustainable urban drainage systems
Total vehicle kilometres
No / % homes in flood plain
no / % roads in floodplain
No. heat / cold deaths
no. cases of subsidence
River flows and river quality – River Thames, EA responsibility. No controlled waters in the Borough so not relevant.
cost of flooding
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Kyoto target and CO2 emissions
CO2 Emissions by end user industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation
Renewable electricity renewable energy generated as a percentage of total energy
Electricity generation electricity generated, CO2, Nox, and SO2 emissions by electricity generators and GDP
Household energy use domestic CO2 emissions and household final consumption expenditure
Energy Supply UK Primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption

Objective 6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents

% of people protected from flooding
Riverside development in the site allocation DPD, where the defences have not been proven to have at least the same life expectancy as the development and where a significant set back for access is not achieved.
Percentage of developments that provide a FRA, and provide flood mitigation methods where appropriate
Proportion of dwellings within indicative floodplain

Objective 7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.

Ecological impacts of air pollution area of UK habitat sensitive to acidification and eutrophication with critical load exceedences
Manufacturing sector CO2, NOx, SO2 PM10 Emissions and GVA
Service Sector CO, NOx Emissions and GVA
Public sector CO2, NOx, Emissions and GVA
Resource use Domestic Material Consumption and GDP
Road Transport CO2, NOx and PM10 Emissions and GDP.
Private Vehicles CO2, emissions and car-km and household final consumption
Road Freight CO2 Emissions and GVA
Days when Air Pollution is Moderate or Higher (PM10)
Days when concentrations of PM ₁₀ exceed 50 µg/m ³
Annual mean PM ₁₀ concentrations
Annual mean NO ₂ concentrations
No of times 1-hour concentration of NO ₂ exceed 200 µg/m ³
Designated Air Quality Management Area/s and Air Quality Action Plan
Emissions reduction from Borough Fleet Vehicles

Adoption of Green Travel Plans in Schools
Number of (car parking) permit free developments in the Borough
Objective 8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.
Open space per resident ha / resident
Objective 9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land.
Water Resource use total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources and GDP
Domestic water consumption per head
Water stress
River quality rivers of good Biological and Chemical quality
Noise complaints
Objective 9a Prioritize development on previously developed land
Land Recycling
a) New dwellings built on previously developed land;
b) all new development on previously used land
Objective 10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.
Mobility
a) Number of trips per person by mode – trips by car should be decreasing if objective is being achieved.
b) distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose. – dependant on trip type, can try to reduce the numbers of trips that could be made by alternative transport, say bicycles, this would show in these figures.
Travel to work by car
Travel to work by public transport
Households without car/van
Households with 1 car or more
Households with 2 or more cars/vans
Getting to school how children get to school
Road Accidents number of people and children killed or seriously injured
Traffic congestion
Heavy goods vehicles
Leisure trips by mode of transport
Monetary investment in public transport, walking and cycling
Objective 11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.
BV82a Household waste - percentage recycled
BV82b Household waste - percentage composted
BV82c Household waste - percentage of heat
BV82d Household waste - percentage landfilled
BV84 Kg of household waste collected per head
BV86 Cost of waste collection per household
BV87 Cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste
BV91 % of pop. served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre
Objective 12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.
Social investment as per cent of GDP
Real changes in the cost of transport

% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people
Sports centres
Streetscape in need of repair
Access to services and facilities
Objective 13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.
Average house prices
House price to income ratio
Number of unfit dwellings
Numbers of derelict buildings
Dwelling Density
Households and dwellings households, single person households and dwelling stock (contextual indicator)
Housing conditions
a) social sector homes below the decent homes standard
b) vulnerable households in the private sector in homes below the decent homes standard
Households living in fuel poverty
a) pensioners
b) households with children
c) disabled / long-term sick.
Homelessness
a) rough sleepers
b) households in temporary accommodation
i) total
ii) households with children
Change in proportion on non-decent homes
Objective 14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.
Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting Ecohomes Very Good standard
Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard
SAP Ratings of authority owned buildings
Objective 15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.
Long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits people's daily activities or the work they could do
Access to a GP
Health inequality
a) infant mortality(by (socio-economic group)
b) life expectancy (by area) for men and women
General Health: Good, Fairly Good, Not good
Population per GP
Mortality rates death rates from
a) Circulatory disease
b) Cancer, below 75 years and for areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators;
c) suicides
Smoking prevalence of smoking
a) All adults
b) 'Routine and manual' socio-economic groups.
Childhood obesity prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year-olds.
Objective 16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage
Conservation areas number and % of borough

Number of listed buildings on BAR register
Number of conservation areas and those that do not have Conservation Area Proposals Statements
Number and condition of SAMs
Number and condition of archaeological priority areas.
Historic buildings, sites and conservation areas, including locally listed assets, affected, whether in an adverse or beneficial way".
Visitor numbers to key attractions in RBKC such as the museums.
Number and condition of historic parks and gardens

- 3.3.6 In some instances, an appropriate comparator is not available and indicator status is therefore classified as uncertain. In other cases, indicator status is considered unclassifiable because perspectives on the status of the indicator will vary. For example, relatively high average house prices in RBKC can be considered negative from a social point of view (since housing is rendered less affordable) but positive in economic terms (since they can signal a wider economic activity).

3.4 Key messages from the baseline review

- 3.4.1 In terms of performance, each indicator was classified as requiring:

- No action needed (green)
- Action needed (yellow)
- Action a priority (red)
- Uncertain or unclassifiable (grey)

- 3.4.2 Table 6 lists those indicators according to the above classification. Although the Council may be well positioned to address some of the issues behind the performance of these indicators, in other cases other organisations or partnerships of organisations may be better placed.

- 3.4.3 It should be noted that some of the highlighted priorities are not necessarily under the LDF's field of influence, for example, Average house prices.

Table 6. Indicators considered a priority for action and needing action

Priority for action
Area of sites of nature conservation value
Sexual Offences
Burglary
Fear of Crime
Crime and Disorder
Drug offences
No. of pupils per 1,000 permanently excluded from primary schools
Number of households with no central heating
Days when concentrations of PM10 exceed 50 µg/m3

Annual mean PM10 concentrations
Annual mean NO2 concentrations
Open space per resident ha / resident
BV86 Cost of waste collection per household
Average house prices
Homelessness
May need action
Bird Populations
Violence Against the person
Burglary from Dwelling
Theft of a motor vehicle
Theft from a motor vehicle
Unemployment rate
Proportion of people of working age in employment
Index of multiple deprivation
% of pupils achieving one or more GCSEs at grade G or equivalent
No of times 1-hour concentration of NO2 exceed 200 µg/m3
BV82a Household waste - percentage recycled
BV82b Household waste - percentage composted
BV82c Household waste - percentage of heat
No action needed
Recorded crime for a) Vehicles b) Domestic burglary c) Violence
Average claimant count rate
Job Density
Employment people of working age in employment
Education , Skills and Training Deprivation
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Maths
% of primary schools with 25% or more of their places unfilled
SAP Ratings of council's housing stock
Travel to work by car

Travel to work by public transport
Households without car/van
Households with 1 car or more
Households with 2 or more cars/vans
Getting to school: children get to school
BV91 % of pop. served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre
% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people
Long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits people's daily activities or the work they could do
Access to a GP
Health inequality a) infant mortality(by (socio-economic group) b) life expectancy (by area) for men and women
General Health Good, Fairly Good, Not good
Conservation and Built Heritage

3.5 Data 'gaps' and availability

3.5.1 Inevitably there are considerable gaps in data provision. With the adoption of the updated UK Sustainability Framework¹⁴, there are currently many indicators that are 'under development'. Key areas / topics / indicators for which data for RBKC is lacking have been given a blank entry in the baseline spreadsheet, some key areas lacking in data include:

- Sustainable construction
- Homes judged fit to live in
- Development in the flood plain
- Data for AQ trends is not ideal, conclusions should not normally be drawn from trends based on more than 5 years data.
- Carbon dioxide emissions
- Ecological and chemical water quality

3.6 Future trends under the 'business-as-usual' option

3.6.1 The SEA Directive requires plan or programme proponents to identify "the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme". The baseline spreadsheet identifies, using available data, the current state of the RBKC area (in economic, social and environmental terms). The spreadsheet also includes trend data (where available) and the extrapolation of this data can provide clues as to the likely evolution of the RBKC area in the absence of the new LDF and the policies and proposals it will include.

3.6.2 Predicting the nature of future trends is fraught with difficulty. These will depend on a wide range of factors including the global and national economic climate and decisions made at

¹⁴ HM Government (2005) *Securing the Future – Delivering UK sustainable development strategy*. HMSO

the national, regional and county level. From the spreadsheet, it appears that the following trends are likely to continue:

- High house prices, acting as a barrier to entry for those in medium to low income households;
- Increased pressure on the remaining Open Space; and
- Increased pressure on the Biodiversity of the Borough.

3.7 Links to plan monitoring

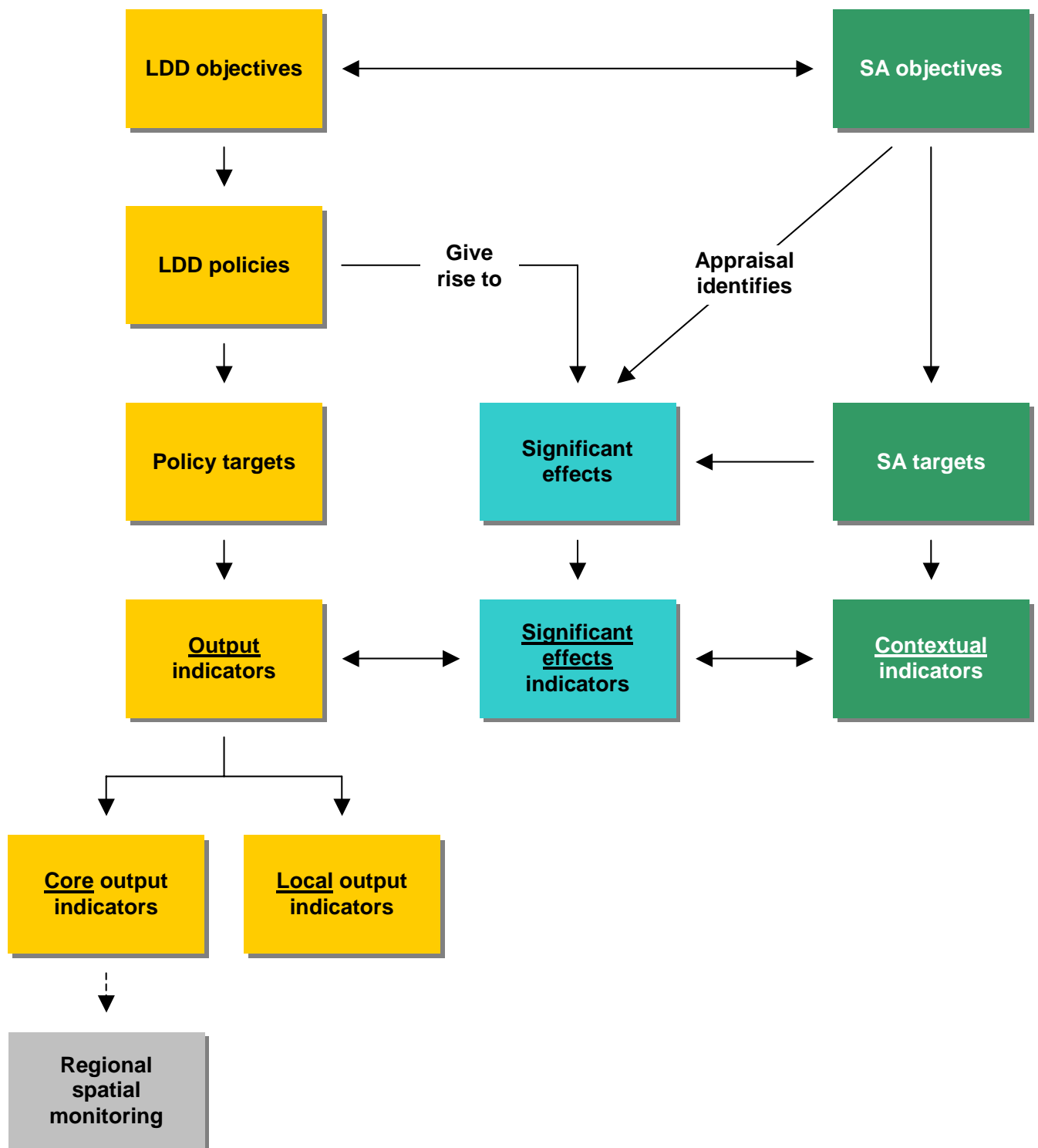
3.7.1 The baseline indicators investigated as part of the SA process can inform the choice of indicators for monitoring the LDF. The Government has recently published Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide. This proposes three types of indicators for monitoring development frameworks (see Figure 6):

- *Output indicators* – for monitoring plan policies
- *Significant effects indicators* – for monitoring important effects identified by the SA
- *Contextual indicators* – for monitoring the wider background against which the plan operates

3.7.2 Many of the indicators investigated as part of the SA process could be used as contextual indicators for the LDF or as significant effects indicators, depending on the effects the SA ultimately highlights as important.

3.7.3 The following section provides a characterisation of the Royal borough under the banners of the 15 proposed SA Objectives

Figure 6. LDF monitoring



3.8 Characterisation of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

- 3.8.1 This section describes various key attributes of the borough under Objective headings, to provide an outline of the current situation in the borough. The information presented is included in the baseline spreadsheet (appendix VII) and Figures in Vol. II of this Report and should be read in conjunction.

Objective 1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.

- 3.8.2 For one of the most densely populated areas in Europe, there is a significant biodiversity resource in Kensington and Chelsea. In 1993, 23 Sites of Nature Conservation (SNCI) were proposed for inclusion in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP). In 2002 these sites were reassessed and their conditions appraised¹⁵. The study found that there were 3 sites lost or redesignated from 1993 – 2002. There are the Kensal Green Gas Works (BI01), British Rail Western Region Land BI01 and Kings College (BI08). The sites were re-surveyed and modified in 2002 these borough habitat surveys are due to be carried out every ten years. There are now a provisional 23 SNCIs¹⁶ that are currently being recommended for designation (Figure OBJ 1.1). There were significant losses in the period 1993 – 2002 and despite effort to create habitat as compensation, the issue of the difficulty of creating like for like habitats, and the neglect of other sites leads the report to site the situation as “worrying”.
- 3.8.3 Two strategically important waterways provide boundaries to the borough. In the north the Grand Union Canal (Paddington Arm) supports a variety of bank-side wildlife and aquatic species. Adjacent to the Canal is Kensal Green Cemetery, the largest area of continuous green-space in the borough and has some of the most flower rich unimproved grasslands in London. In the south, the River Thames, which includes Chelsea Creek, provides an inter-tidal habitat and a valuable fish breeding ground, which in turn attracts many birds to the area. Additionally, Holland Park contains extensive areas of mature woodland, grassland and water habitats with wide diversity of species.
- 3.8.4 There are many smaller sites within the borough that play a valuable role in the biodiversity resource. Sites such as the Chelsea Physic Garden, Brompton Cemetery, Kensington Gardens, private gardens such as Ranelagh Gardens and the Ladbroke Grove Garden Complex and school wildlife gardens all provide a place for both native and ornamental species. In addition, the more strategic sites such as the River Thames, Grand Union Canal, and the railway lines that dissect the borough create wildlife corridors.
- 3.8.5 The Borough’s geology and topography is divided broadly between the low-lying areas to the south, and the higher ground to the north (Figure OBJ 1.2). The ground gradually rises to the north, with a ridge running from Holland Park through Camden Hill to Kensington Palace, followed by a final rise the highest point in the borough, Kensal Green Cemetery.
- 3.8.6 The borough has a minor aquifer that covers 90% of the southern part of the borough (Figure OBJ 1.3). A minor aquifer is variably permeable and seldom produces large quantities of water, however, it may be an important local water source. Groundwater is abstracted at Harrods, Knightsbridge and the water quality is safeguarded by a ‘Source Protection Zone’ (SPZ). The north of the borough is defined as non-aquifer, containing insignificant quantities of groundwater.

¹⁵ RBKC (2004) *Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2004 – 2006*. RBKC

¹⁶ RBKC (2004) *Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2004 – 2006*. RBKC

Objective 2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime

- 3.8.7 The total notifiable offences in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea have decrease from the period 2001 – 2004. There have been greater areas of reduction in certain crime demographics, namely burglaries and violent crime which have decreased at a rate higher than the target of 15% reduction. This compares favourably with London crime reduction rates of 1.5%.
- 3.8.8 The indices of Deprivation Domain for Crime, highlights Super Output Areas (SOA) that lie within ward boundaries that are within the worst 10% in England and Wales and which are in the 20% worst performing areas. These areas are concentrated in the north of the borough, particularly the areas within the worst 10% (Figure OBJ 2.1).
- 3.8.9 The Crime and Disorder Audit has revealed other crime characteristics of the borough, including Disorder and Drug hotspots and their locations within the borough. Much of the core work of the council deals with anti-social behaviour and this has shown in the decreases in anti-social behaviour calls year on year since 2001. Figure 2.2 illustrates these results spatially in the borough.

Objective 3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.

- 3.8.10 There has been a growth in the number of people of working age in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea from 114710 in 2001 to 131300 in 2004 (mid year estimate) (a 14.5% increase from 2001). Of this number 68.1% (89284) are in employment. The, unemployment rate, as measured by claimants of job seekers allowance, compares well with London, being below the average, and claimants experienced a downward trend between 2000 and 2005 experiencing a 34% drop.
- 3.8.11 Evidence gathered as part of the review which lead to the 2002 UDP¹⁷ indicated that there is a shortage of small office units, <300m² and particularly <100m². Additionally, some wards amongst the most economically deprived in the country in particular, north of the Westway and SW Chelsea¹⁸. This is illustrated in Figure OBJ 3.1, Indices of Deprivation – Employment. There is a clear disparity between the north of the borough, particularly, the wards of Golbourne, St Charles and Norland, all of which have SOAs in the 10 most economically deprived in England and Wales.

Objective 4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.

- 3.8.12 Within the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, there is a clear north south delineation in regard to equity and social inclusion. Figure OBJ 4.1. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, clearly shows that the northern areas of the borough are relatively more deprived than those in the south. Despite perceptions to the contrary, not all of the borough is affluent, indeed there are 3 SOAs in the north of the borough that are in the worst 10% for multiple deprivation in England. This contrasts with the south of the borough where some of the SOAs are in the top 5%, showing the Royal Borough to be an area of extremes.

¹⁷ RBKC (1998) *Supply and Demand for Small Business Premises in Kensington High Street*

¹⁸ RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05)

- 3.8.13 This is reinforced further in Figures OBJ 4.2 – 4.4, showing in turn the distribution of indices for Education, Skills and Training, Health Deprivation and Disability, Income and Average Income.

Objective 5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.

- 3.8.14 The available data for the climate change indicators is scarce. This highlights a problem that will need to be addressed in the Monitoring Framework to ensure that there is adequate provision of information to assess the contribution to climate change of the borough. Key indicators are seen as:
- Number of new developments with BREEAM / Ecohomes 'Excellent' rating;
 - Average CO₂ Emissions per person;
- 3.8.15 Of the data available, RBKC is currently performing well in regard to council owned buildings SAP scores, performing better than the UK average and has been rising and achieving in accordance with specified targets

Objective 6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents

- 3.8.16 The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea lies to the north of the river Thames. The Thames barrier offers defense against flooding for all London boroughs with borders to the Thames. Figure OBJ 6.1 illustrates the indicative floodplain for the borough not taking into account the Thames Barrier (i.e. if the flood defenses failed). The flood plains themselves are calculated on a 1 in 200 year flood event basis..
- 3.8.17 Within the borough there are 8 wards with buildings at risk from a 1 in 200 year event (including the added variable of a failure in the flood defenses), with total buildings in the flood plain being 2586:
- Notting Barns – 431;
 - Norland – 1138;
 - Holland – 800;
 - Abingdon – 5;
 - Earl's Court – 1;
 - Redcliffe – 2;
 - Cremorne – 110; and
 - Royal Hospital – 99.

Objective 7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.

- 3.8.18 All of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has been designated under the Environment Act 1995 (Part IV) as a Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for predicted exceedance of the objective values for PM₁₀ (Particulate Matter < 10 micrometres) and the annual mean NO₂ (Nitrogen Dioxide). Figure OBJ 7.1. shows the locations of air quality monitoring sites within the borough. Figure 7.2 to 7.5 show the predicted levels of pollutants as used to calculate the predicted exceedances against air quality objectives¹⁹.

¹⁹ RBKC (2003) *Air Quality Action Plan*. RBKC

- 3.8.19 The figures illustrate that the main concentration of pollutants lie on the major roads in the borough. Further to this, 70% of PM₁₀ and 50% of NO₂ emissions are contributed from sources within the Borough. However it is important to note that external sources also contribute to concentrations measured in the borough, particularly in the case of particles sources from outside the borough, and can have a significant impact on concentrations.
- 3.8.20 In the past 10 years there has been a small decline in nitrogen dioxide levels at two background sites in the borough (North Kensington and West London). Of the other sites, Cromwell Road appears to show an overall decrease too, however it is difficult to be certain about, as the site was moved in the late 1990's. Also it is the only site to show a slight increase in nitrogen dioxide levels from 2003 to 2004 this may be due to changes in traffic flows or changes in abatement technology. Trends from the more recently established sites at Knightsbridge and Chelsea (installed April and September 2000 respectively) show overall increases. However, the extraordinary atmospheric conditions of 2003 may skew the results and future monitoring will be very important to predict trends.
- 3.8.21 The annual mean objective for PM₁₀ was exceeded in 2003 and just above the objective level in 2004 at the boroughs kerbside monitoring location. This indicates that some busy roadside locations are still breaching the objective. The daily mean objective was not met in 2003 at two of the three sites (one kerb and one roadside). In 2004 only one of the sites exceeded the objective. The introduction of stricter objectives for 2010 will mean that there will potentially be larger areas exceeding the objectives.

Objective 8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.

- 3.8.22 RBKC has the second lowest proportion of open space to total land areas in London (2.8%) and the lowest proportion of open space per 1000 population in London (0.26ha)²⁰. Figure OBJ 8.1 highlights the areas within the borough where there open space deprivation. To the south, the wards of Courtfield, Brompton, Redcliffe, Hans Town, Stanley, Royal Hospital and Cremorne are affected, the north west, Golbourne, St Charles, Colville, Notting Barns and Norland wards are affected by open space deprivation.

Objective 9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land.

- 3.8.23 Noise and nuisance in the borough has fluctuated over the three year period from 2001 – 2004. There was a substantial decrease followed by an increase in 2003 / 2004. This final increase has resulted in the *net* increase in noise complaint in the borough.
- 3.8.24 Spatial distribution of these noise complaints is shown in Figure 9.1 as point sources and type and in Figure 9.2 in incidents per ward.
- 3.8.25 Water quality in this area of the Thames has been increasing for a period of 8 years.
- 3.8.26 There is a information gap concerning the incidents of pollutant spills and their location and content.

Objective 9a. Prioritise development on previously developed land

²⁰ RBKC (2002) *Unitary Development Plan (Adopted)*. RBKC and RBKC (2004) *Local Biodiversity Action Plan*. RBKC

- 3.8.27 RBKC performs particularly well in regard to this objective, having 100% of development on previously developed land for the last four years, exceeding both London and national figures and the Government's headline target of 60%.

Objective 10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.

- 3.8.28 The baseline information for air pollution indicates that road vehicles are a significant source of the air pollution within the borough. The air quality modeling figures reinforce this message with areas of higher pollutant concentrations being the major road transport routes.
- 3.8.29 The accessibility to public transport in the borough is variable, from Low in the north west and south to high in a curve from Notting Hill Gate to South Kensington. Figure 10.1 shows the Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, clearly showing this differentiation.

Objective 11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.

- 3.8.30 The borough compares favorably in regard to the disposal and handling of waste. For 4 out of 5 indicators, the borough is showing an improving trend (although for some, such as Composted Waste, the increase is slight and does not compare well with the London average).
- 3.8.31 Anecdotal evidence suggests there is a problem with recycling in the borough²¹. This could be caused by a combination of population density, nature of the built environment, the transient nature of the population and the provision of facilities in such a heavily populated borough.

Objective 12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.

- 3.8.32 There are significant knowledge gaps for this objective, leading to limited scope for characterisation and choosing indicators. The information available indicates that accessibility in the borough is on the increase, with 17.2% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by the disabled.
- 3.8.33 The indices of deprivation for RBKC (4.1, 4.2 and 4.3) show a clear separation between the north and the south of the borough in regard to health, training and disability.

Objective 13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.

- 3.8.34 The average house price in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea is nearly 400% more than the average price of a house in England and Wales, with average house prices in 2004 being over £700,000, out of the range of low and mid range earners²². Following

²¹ RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05)

²² Fordham Research (2005) Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Housing Study (Draft). Fordham Research

pervading market trends, the house prices in the Borough, in line with London and South East House prices have been increasing.

- 3.8.35 With 131 people per hectare density, RBKC has the highest population density of a LPA in Britain (Figure 13.1). Additionally, some Super Output Areas (SOA) are ranked in the worst 20% of authorities in England in relation to the indices of deprivation for housing (an amalgamated result considering performance in 3 indicators: homeless households in temporary accommodation, household overcrowding and poor private sector housing) (Figure 13.2). Housing problems could also be due to the nature of the built environment, and the transient nature of the population.

Objective 14: Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.

- 3.8.36 In regard to housing stock, 31% of council stock and 13% of private housing stock are classified as fuel poor. 58% of Council homes were classified as not meeting the Government's Decent Home Standard. In regard to energy efficiency, there is a lack of data on any BREEAM or Ecohomes or equivalent assessments in the Borough, although the council does perform well in regard to SAP ratings for Council owned buildings.

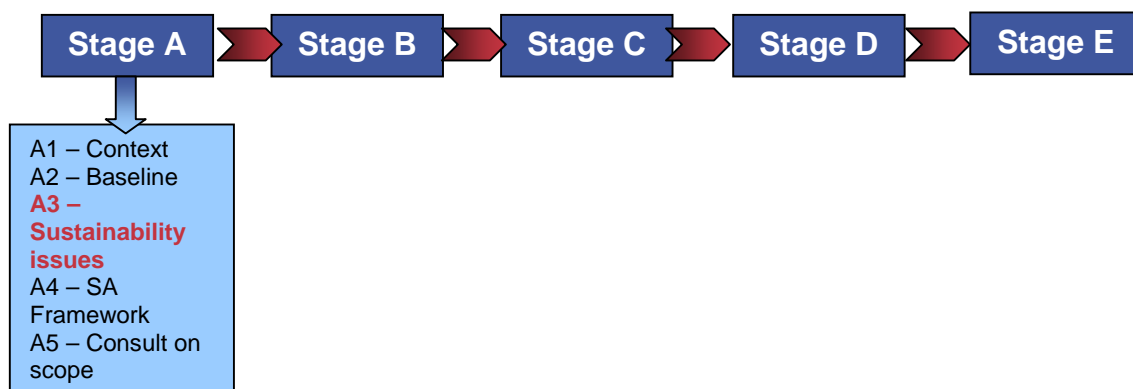
Objective 15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.

- 3.8.37 The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea generally performs well in regard to health. RBKC has the sixth highest proportion of GP's for current population in the country, second only to Westminster in the London Boroughs. However, in considering the distribution and equality of health care it is interesting to note that the northern area of the borough has an SOA in the ranked in the worst 10% performing SOAs in the UK.
- 3.8.38 The Royal Borough has higher than the UK average performance for those feeling in good health and has higher life expectancies than the England and Wales average. However, the borough has a higher proportion of smokers than London and the UK.

Objective 16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.

- 3.8.39 A large part of the Borough derives its character and townscape from its heritage of eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings. The Council has designated 35 Conservation Areas, encompassing about 70% of the Borough. The Borough also contains some 4200 buildings which are listed at Grade II or above for their special architectural or historic interest. Figure OBJ 15.1 illustrates the areas covered by conservation areas, and the location, concentration and designation of listed buildings and monuments in the borough.
- 3.8.40 There are further areas of architectural character and historic interest such as the strategically important view of St. Paul's Cathedral (Figure OBJ 15.2). The strategic importance of the Thames and the functions it serves in addition to its importance for archaeology are recognized (Figure OBJ 15.3).

4 TASK A3 – IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES



4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The identification of sustainability problems facing RBKC provides an opportunity to define key issues for the LDF and to develop sustainable plan objectives and options for resolving these. The identification of sustainability problems can also provide useful information to inform the SA process.

4.1.2 The requirement to identify sustainability problems arises from the SEA Directive:

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

“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the ‘Birds Directive’] and 92/43/EEC [the ‘Habitats Directive’]”

(Annex 1(d))

4.1.3 In light of the SA requirement, economic and social as well as environmental problems should be identified.

“The identification of sustainability problems is an opportunity to define key issues for the DPD and develop sustainable plan alternatives and options...” (ODPM 2004)

4.1.4 The Guidance emphasises that any problems identified should, where possible, be supported by evidence in the form of baseline information.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 These problems have been identified through the context review (A1); the baseline review (A2); an informal brainstorming session with planners; and discussions with the LPA at the Baseline and Sustainability Issues Workshop and reference to various reports. During the workshop, participants were asked to brainstorm the sustainability problems facing RBKC and these are reflected where appropriate in Table 7.

4.2.2 The assessment of sustainability issues is an iterative process throughout the stages of SA. The key sustainability issues in Table 7 below were identified in 4 discrete stages:

- A1 – Context Review: Constraints and conflicts were identified within the PPPSI which highlighted key areas which the SA was required to appraise e.g. PPG – 3 and the requirement to “...meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing”²³
- A2 – Baseline Review: During the collation of baseline data, trends and sustainability issues were highlighted in the “indicator status” column in order to identify key issues, e.g. Annual mean NO₂ concentrations.
- Consultation with the Council: The inception meeting held on the 10th February 2005 was used to consult with the Council and to gain local knowledge of any sustainability issues that are present in the borough.
- Workshops: A baseline and sustainability issues workshop was held on the morning of the 23rd March to brainstorm both sustainability issues and opportunities but also to draw out any information and documentation that may have been excluded from the baseline review. The workshop report is included in Appendix II.

4.3 Sustainability Issues facing the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

4.3.1 Table 7 lists the economic, social and environmental problems facing the Royal Borough together with sources of supporting evidence. This evidence includes findings from the context review since actions for the Council identified in other plans and programmes are likely to be a response to recognised problems.

Table 7. Sustainability problems facing the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and associated supporting evidence

Sustainability problem	Supporting evidence
Economic	
Deprivation – some wards amongst the most economically deprived in the country in particular, north of the Westway and SW Chelsea.	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05) Proportion of people of working age in employment Income Indices of deprivation - Clear inequalities between the North and the South of the Borough with many SOA's being in the bottom 10% of those in the UK. Index of multiple deprivation shows a clear delineation between north and south
Shortage of small office units, <300m ² and particularly <100m ² .	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05)
Average house prices	Average house prices the highest in the UK at over £700,000, creating a barrier to entry for low and medium level earners.
Environmental	
Air quality – the whole borough is a declared AQMA for both PM ₁₀ and NO ₂	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05) Days when concentrations of PM ₁₀ exceed 50 µg/m ³ Annual mean PM ₁₀ concentrations

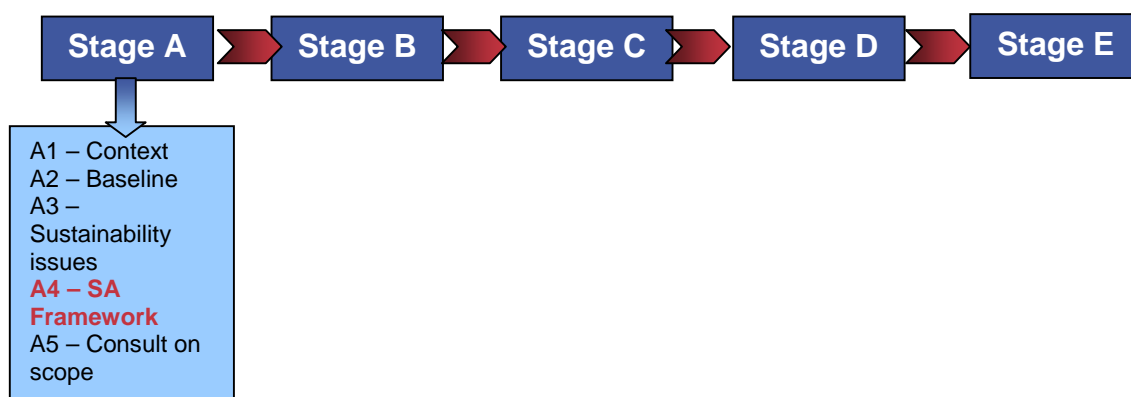
²³ ODPM (2000) *Planning Policy Guidance 3: Housing*. ODPM: London

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	Annual mean NO2 concentrations No of times 1-hour concentration of NO2 exceed 200 µg/m3
Open Space – there is a shortage of open space in the borough, and a shortage of areas in which to create additional open space.	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05) Open space per resident ha / resident – Second lowest proportion of open space to total land areas and lowest per population in London and the UK ²⁴
Noise and Vibration – 10,000 noise complaints last year (2004)	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05)
Traffic – two thirds more parking permits issued than parking spaces.	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05)
Waste – RBKC not meeting recycling targets	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05) Cost of waste collection per household is increasing and higher than London levels Household waste - percentage recycled, Household waste - percentage composted, Household waste - percentage of heat all below UK and London averages Adequate waste and recycling storage in new builds / housing conversions / office space (also to include community composting?)
Area of sites of conservation value	Bird Populations in decline Loss of sites of conservation value.
Social	
Housing – the availability of low cost, affordable housing	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05) Average house prices – highest in the UK at over £700,000. Homelessness – upward trend in the numbers of homeless since 2000/2001
Health - Shortage of Doctors Surgeries and GPs	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05)
Education – Monitoring of education performance in the borough proposed Need for secondary school in the SW of the borough.	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05) % of pupils achieving one or more GCSEs at grade G or equivalent – at national average in 2003/2004 but showed significant decline from 2001/2002 No. of pupils per 1,000 permanently excluded from primary schools – increased by nearly 200% from 2001/2002 levels in 2003/2004
Community Facilities – lack of elderly person homes (Care Homes).	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05)
Crime	RBKC Inception Meeting (10 – 02 – 05) Total notifiable offences are declining, however, there have been increases in sexual offences, burglary, fear of crime is higher than England and Wales averages and drug offences are on the increase.

²⁴ RBKC (2004) *Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2004 – 2006*. RBKC

5 TASK A4 – DEVELOPING THE SA FRAMEWORK

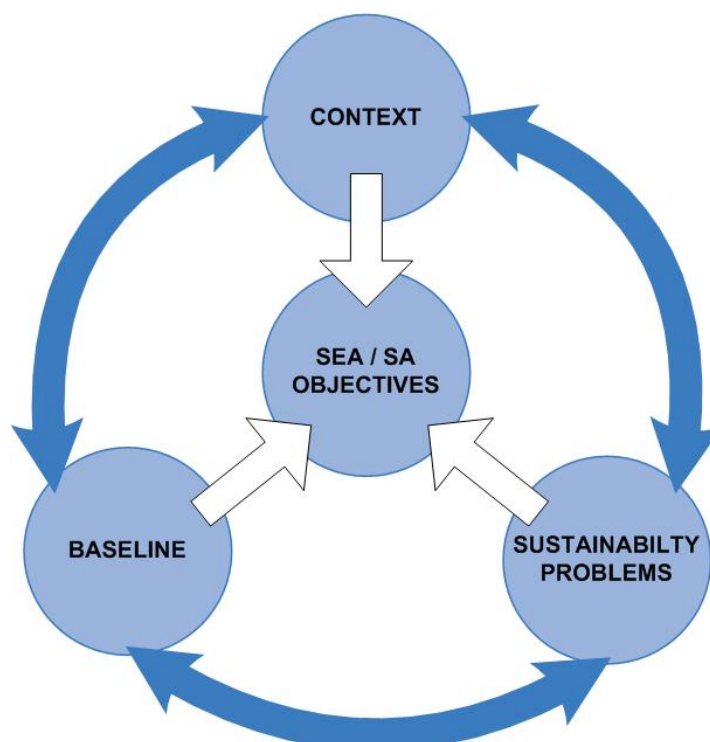


5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 SA is fundamentally based on an objectives-led approach whereby the potential impacts of a plan are gauged in relation to a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. In other words, the objectives provide a methodological yardstick against which to assess the effects of the plan. The SA Framework – as the Guidance refers to it – consists of objectives and associated targets (where these exist) as well as indicators (see Section 3).
- 5.1.2 It should be noted that the SA objectives are distinct from the LDF objectives though they may in some cases overlap with them. SA objectives should focus on outcomes (or ends), not on how the outcomes will be achieved (inputs or means), as LDF objectives will often tend to do.
- 5.1.3 Each region has now adopted a Sustainable Development Framework (SDF). Government guidance on the preparation of RSDFs states, “Regional sustainable development objectives set out in the framework will provide common and agreed starting points for revisions to, and sustainable development appraisals of, other regional strategies and policies” ²⁵. In the case of the Council’s Objectives, these are derived from the Sustainable Development Framework for London (SDFL), developed by the London Sustainable Development Commission as well as from objectives already adopted by the Council. The Framework sets out a Vision for the capital and a set of 14 objectives to guide decision-making. The Framework should be used to:
- Provide the context for policy development and decision-making;
 - Undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; and
 - Monitor progress towards a more sustainable city.
- 5.1.4 In addition to SDFL objectives, SA objectives should also take into account the messages emerging from stages A1, A2 and A3 in the SA process (see Figure 7).

²⁵ DETR (2000). *Guidance on Preparing Regional Sustainable Development Frameworks* (available at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/sustainable/rsdf/guidance2000/>)

Figure 7. *Establishing the SA objectives*



5.2 Methodology

- 5.2.1 In light of the above, the Consultants proposed a draft set of 15 SA objectives for discussion based primarily on the objectives of the SDFL. However, in drafting these objectives, the Consultants also considered the objectives of the Council's current UDP. In order to render the SA process more manageable, several of the SDFL objectives were amalgamated in order to reduce the overall number.
- 5.2.2 The 15 draft objectives were discussed at the Sustainability and Baseline Workshop. Participants suggested a series of amendments and, in light of these, a revised set of 16 objectives are proposed – see Table 8. These revisions took into account the messages emerging from stages A1, A2 and A3. Note that the objectives are numbered for convenience only and no indication of relative priority should be inferred.
- 5.2.3 In order to accommodate the various issues raised and the amendments deemed necessary, the Consultants will, for certain objectives, also develop several sub-objectives. These sub-objectives will be developed in light of scoping report responses and will be submitted with the Interim SA Report for Consultation. They will provide useful prompts when undertaking the appraisal and help to ensure that all the key issues are considered.
- 5.2.4 The 15 originally proposed objectives are set out in Appendix III and the changes made to these in light of the Baseline and Sustainability Issues Workshop are documented in Appendix IV.

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Table 8: SA Framework and Objectives

SDFL Objective Reference	SEA Topic	Policy Reference	Sustainability Issue	Proposed SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives
1, 2, 3, 4, 9,	Biodiversity, flora, fauna, soils	<p>Convention on Biodiversity, PPS 9, The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>The Local Biodiversity Action Plan, adopted by the Council in 2004 has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat protection – to protect the open spaces and SNCI in Kensington and Chelsea; Habitat creation and improvement – to create new habitats and increase biodiversity in the Borough; and Practical management – to manage the Council's own land to increase its value for biodiversity and to encourage and assist other landowners to do likewise. <p>The UDP contains a number of sustainable development objectives. These include an objective to “conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.”</p>	<p>Whole borough is 'brownfield' in terms of the land may be derelict or previously used. There may, in some cases be contamination of these sites due to previous uses.</p>	1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.
1, 2,3 , 4, 5, 7	Human Health	<p>Securing the Future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy, PPS – 6</p> <p>The RBKC Community Safety Strategy 2005-08 has a number of aims which are relevant. These include an aim which states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents are and feel more secure in their homes and daily lives. <p>To achieve this aims objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the core crimes of street crime, domestic burglary and motor-vehicle crime and Reduce disorder and antisocial behaviour. 	<p>Crime – drugs and 'Crackhouses'</p>	2. Reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.

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SDFL Objective Reference	SEA Topic	Policy Reference	Sustainability Issue	Proposed SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13,	Population	<p>Securing our Future, PPG – 3, PPG – 6, The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy</p> <p>Strategic Policy STRAT 20 of the Royal Borough's UDP states that the Council will "support and maintain the existing diverse and vibrant local economy and to foster sustainable economic growth whilst protecting the residential environment inappropriate to the residential environment by its nature and scale of activities generated."</p> <p>The title of the Council's corporate equality policy, July 2004 is 'Promoting equality and respecting diversity'.</p>	<p>Deprivation – some wards amongst the most economically deprived in the country in particular, north of the Westway and SW Chelsea.</p> <p>Shortage of small office units, <300m² and particularly <100m².</p>	<p>3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.</p>
1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12.	Climatic Factors	<p>Securing the Future, PPS – 22, The Mayor's Energy Strategy</p> <p>The Corporate Energy Policy endorsed by Management Board in June 2003. It sets out the corporate commitment to reduce consumption, use of fossil fuels and emissions of CO₂ and all the environmental impacts arising from our consumption of energy. It also sets out commitment to increasing our energy efficiency and our use of renewable energy.</p> <p>The Environmental Policy Statement 2003-06 also sets out the Council's commitment to energy efficiency and, reducing use of fossil fuels and to limiting the damaging effects on the local and global environment.</p>		<p>5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.</p>
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12	Climatic Factors, Water, Human Health, Biodiversity	<p>PPG – 25</p> <p>Policy PU10 of the Royal Borough's UDP states that the Council will "encourage the use of sustainable urban drainage techniques in appropriate development."</p>		<p>6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents</p>

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SDFL Objective Reference	SEA Topic	Policy Reference	Sustainability Issue	Proposed SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives
		Para12.6.5 of the UDP states that “Unattenuated run-off from redeveloped land can increase the risk of flooding from receiving watercourses, can lead to pollution problems and can damage river habitat. Sustainable drainage techniques are effective for reducing these impacts and resulting benefits for water quality, ecology and flood risk.”		
1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10.	Air	PPS – 23, The Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy The Council’s Environmental Policy Statement 2003-2008 contains an objective to “improve air quality in the Royal Borough”	Air quality – the whole borough is a declared AQMA for both PM ₁₀ and NO ₂	7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.
1, 2, 3, 4,	Biodiversity, Human Health, Material Assets	PPG – 17 The Council’s Environmental Policy Statement 2003-2008 contains an objective to “protect and enhance our trees, parks and open spaces”	Open Space – there is a shortage of open space in the borough, and a shortage of areas in which to create additional open space.	8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough’s parks and open spaces.
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10.	Human Health, Air	PPS – 23, PPG – 24 The UDP contains a number of sustainable development objectives. These include an objective, “to reduce pollution or air, water and land.”	Noise and Vibration – 10,000 noise complaints last year (2004)	9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land.
1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 7, 8, 9.	Human Health, Population	PPG – 4, PPG – 13 The Council has adopted objectives within the UDP for transport in the Borough which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce the need to travel and, in particular, the number and length of motor vehicle trips by ensuring that development is located appropriately; 	Traffic – two thirds more parking permits issued than parking spaces.	10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.

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SDFL Objective Reference	SEA Topic	Policy Reference	Sustainability Issue	Proposed SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to promote measures to reduce the need to travel; to increase the proportion of journeys made on foot and by bicycle; and to improve public transport so it is more convenient and reliable to use, is better able to meet demand and is attractive as an alternative to the private car. <p>The UDP contains a number of sustainable development objectives. These include an objective “to promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.”</p>		
1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10.	Soil, Human Health	<p>Framework Waste Directive, PPS – 10</p> <p>The Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy has 4 main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote the reduction and reuse of waste; aim to decrease the average amount of waste produced by each household and to slow the overall growth in waste produced by the Royal Borough; maximise the amount of municipal waste that is recycled; collect waste efficiently, reliably and with the least nuisance to residents and harm to the street scene and environment; and keep the Royal Borough's streets exceptionally clean and uncluttered. <p>These have been determined by the main aim which is “the promotion of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for managing all types of waste”</p> <p>The UDP contains a number of sustainable development objectives.</p>	Waste – RBKC not meeting recycling targets	11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.

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SDFL Objective Reference	SEA Topic	Policy Reference	Sustainability Issue	Proposed SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives
		This includes an objective “to support the ‘proximity principle’, waste reduction, the maximisation of recycling and the best practicable environmental option for non-recyclable residual waste.”		
1, 2, 3, 4, 12	Population Human Health	<p>PPS – 3, PPG – 17, PPS – 22</p> <p>The objectives of the Social and Community Uses chapter of the Royal Borough’s UDP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect existing social and community uses and facilities in the Borough where an established local need exists, and to encourage the provision of new social and community uses and facilities in appropriate locations and according to the needs of the Borough’s population. <p>The central ‘Part 1 policy’ notes that London’s role as a capital city depends on the maintenance of an established and stable residential population which in turn requires the support of social and community services.</p>	<p>Education – Gap in knowledge on the state of education in the borough. Need for secondary school in the SW of the borough.</p> <p>Community Facilities – lack of elderly person homes (Care Homes).</p>	<p>12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.</p>
1, 2, 3, 4, 14	Human Health	<p>PPG – 3, PPS – 22, The London Plan</p> <p>Two of the strategic aims of the Royal Boroughs Housing Strategy 2003-2008 are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop options to meet housing needs – to meet housing need by promoting the supply of affordable housing in all tenures and Better asset management – to improve the physical 	Housing – the availability of low cost, affordable housing	<p>13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough’s residents are met</p> <p>14. Encourage energy efficiency through buildings and the recycling of building materials</p>

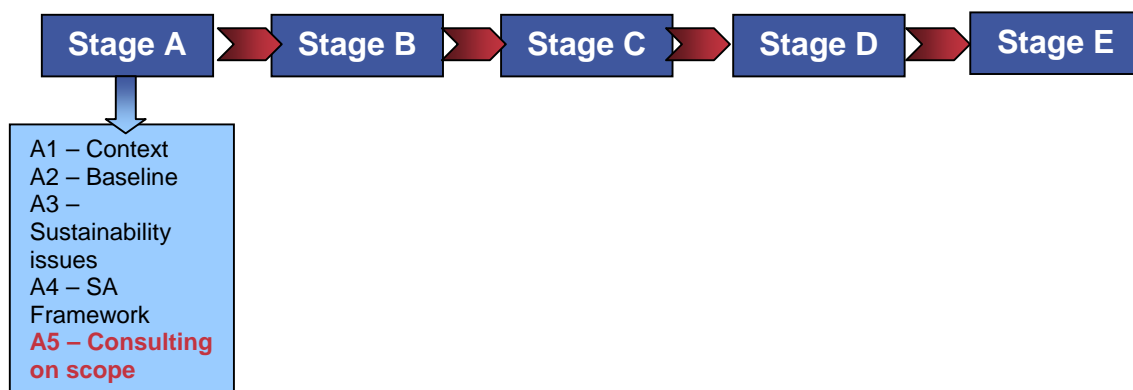
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SDFL Objective Reference	SEA Topic	Policy Reference	Sustainability Issue	Proposed SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives
		<p>condition of the housing stock and surrounds, and promote greater energy efficiency, to enhance the</p> <p>Action 24 of the Borough's Air Quality Action Plan is "the Council will continue to promote energy-efficiency measures in homes in the Royal Borough, under its HECA and specifically its Affordable Warmth work. It will also consider and require efficient local energy generating schemes where practicable."</p> <p>The UDP contains a number of sustainable development objectives. This includes an objective "to promote energy conservation through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials."</p>		
1, 2, 3, 4, 14	Human Health	<p>The London Plan, PPS – 3</p> <p>Para 9.6.16 of the UDP states that the Council will seek to protect health service facilities in order to ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.</p>	Health - Shortage of Doctors Surgeries and GPs	15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.
1, 2, 3, 4, 9	Landscape, Cultural Heritage	<p>PPG – 15, PPS – 21, The Mayor's Cultural Strategy</p> <p>The Council's Environmental Policy Statement 2003-2008 includes objectives to:</p>	Conservation Areas and Listed buildings – the borough is over	16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the

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SDFL Objective Reference	SEA Topic	Policy Reference	Sustainability Issue	Proposed SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve the Royal Borough's townscape through good design and sustain the Royal Borough's unique character by maintaining and enhancing conservation areas and listed building. <p>The UDP contains a number of sustainable development objectives. These include an objective to "to reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage and natural resources (open spaces)"</p>	70% Conservation Area and has over 4200 listed buildings (II, II* and I)	conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.

6 TASK A5 – CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA



6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Under the regulations implementing the SEA Directive, RBKC has a statutory duty to consult the four SEA Consultation Bodies – the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency – on the scope of the assessment.

“The [Environmental] authorities [designated for the purposes of the SEA Directive in each EU Member State]...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report”

(Article 5(4))

- 6.1.2 The ODPM Guidance considers stakeholder consultation at Stage A particularly important:

“Consultation at this stage helps to ensure that the SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the DPD during the later stages of full public consultation and examination”. In particular, the Guidance suggests, “Sustainability objectives and indicators and targets should be developed with input from key stakeholders and ideally should be open to wider comment and discussion”.

- 6.1.3 Copies of this Scoping Report and supporting documents will be distributed to the Consultation Bodies specified by the SEA Directive²⁶ for the 5 week consultation period required by as specified by Regulation 12 (6)²⁷ and guidance. Additionally, as advises by the latest guidance²⁸, the same reports will be made available to other relevant bodies with social and economic responsibilities, these are listed in Appendix V.

²⁶ Environment Agency, Countryside Agency, English Nature and English Heritage.

²⁷ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

²⁸ ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Interim advice note on frequently asked questions*. ODPM (available at: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_037013.pdf)

- 6.1.4 A scoping workshop will be held where members of the consultation group will be invited to express their views on the report. This workshop will be held during the 5 week consultation period
- 6.1.5 This report focuses primarily on tasks A1 – A4. When commenting on the report, respondents are asked to consider four key questions:
- Are the policies / plans / programmes / strategies / initiatives that have been reviewed appropriate?
 -
 - Do you know of any further baseline indicators that might provide useful information? If so, please provide the information or a source for the data.
 -
 - Are the sustainability problems identified for RBKC the correct ones?
 -
 - Do the SA objectives encompass all the necessary issues?

7 NEXT STEPS

- 7.1.1 Various spatial options for the RBKC LDF will be generated over the next few months. Stage B in the SA process involves assessing the various options put forward against the SA objectives, in addition, new interim guidance²⁹ indicates that Stage B will include:
- Testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework;
 - Developing and refining options;
 - Predicting and assessing effects;
 - Identification of mitigation measures; and
 - Developing monitoring proposals
- 7.1.2 This assessment will be undertaken on the basis of professional judgement and will be informed by evidence obtained from the context review, the collection of baseline information and the identification of sustainability problems. Additionally, the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) will be used in the assessment process. The methodology for this will be included in the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report.
- 7.1.3 Each reasonable plan option, including the 'do nothing' option or the 'business as usual' option will be subject to SA where appropriate. Planners will initially undertake the options appraisal internally as the various options emerge. However, the Consultants will also undertake a formal appraisal of the options using tables based on those found in Appendix VIII. The findings of the options appraisal will be documented in an 'Interim SA Report'. This report will be published for consultation alongside the RBKC LDF issues and options report in Summer / Autumn 2005 and will be available on the Council's website.
- 7.1.4 Following the options appraisal, the draft LDDs themselves (i.e. the preferred options) will also be subject to SA. The findings from these appraisals will be documented in the SA Report.

²⁹ ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Interim advice note on frequently asked questions*.

8 FURTHER INFORMATION

8.1 RBKC LDF

8.1.1 Further information on the LDF preparation process can be obtained from:

Chris Turner

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

The Town Hall Hornton Street

LONDON

W8 7NX

Email: chris.turner@rbkc.gov.uk

Tel: 02073613236

Fax: 020 7938 1445

<http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/default.asp>

8.2 SA

8.2.1 Further information on the SA process can be obtained from:

Alex White

Environmental Planner

Scott Wilson

Greencoat House

15 Francis Street

London

SW1P 1DH

Telephone: 0207 798 5121

Email: alex.white@scottwilson.com

8.2.2 The following websites provide more general information on SEA and SA:

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) – Introduction to SEA, SEA regulations, SEA guidance

<http://www.odpm.gov.uk> ('Home' > 'Planning' > 'Environmental Assessment' > 'Strategic Environmental Assessment')

Strategic Environmental Assessment Information Service – gateway to the latest information on SEA and SA

<http://www.sea-info.net>

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.

APPENDIX I – QUALITY ASSURANCE CHECKLIST

8.2.3 Quality assurance is an important element of the appraisal exercise. The quality assurance checklist below has been adapted from the Government Guidance³⁰ to ensure that work carried out to this point is in accordance with its requests.

Guidance checklist	Section	Carried out by	When
Objectives and context			
The appraisal is conducted as an integral part of the plan-making process	Throughout	Alex White (Scott Wilson)	Ongoing
The plan/strategy's purpose and objectives are made clear.	1	Alex White (Scott Wilson)	February 2005
Sustainability issues and constraints, including international and EC environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	2 and 5	Alex White (Scott Wilson)	March 2005
SA objectives, where used, are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	5	Alex White (Scott Wilson)	May2005
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	2	Alex White (Scott Wilson)	March 2005
Relates the requirements of the SEA Directive to the wider SA.	1	Alex White (Scott Wilson)	February 2005
Scoping			
Authorities and other key stakeholders with a range of interests that are relevant to the plan and SA are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report.	Ongoing	Alex White (Scott Wilson) RBKC	Ongoing
The assessment focuses on the significant issues	To follow in Interim SA Report and Final SA Report		
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	To follow in Interim SA Report and Final SA Report		
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	To follow in Interim SA Report and Final SA Report		
Options			
•Realistic options are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	To follow in SA Report		
Options include 'do nothing' scenario wherever relevant.	To follow in SA Report		
The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each option are identified and compared.	To follow in SA Report		

³⁰ OPDM (2004). Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (Consultation Paper).

Inconsistencies between the options and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	To follow in SA Report		
Reasons are given for selection or elimination of options.	To follow in SA Report		
Baseline information			
Relevant aspects of the current state of the plan area (including social, environmental, and economic characteristics) and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	3	Alex White (Scott Wilson)	April 2005
Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described.	3	Alex White (Scott Wilson)	April 2005
Difficulties such as deficiencies in data or methods are explained.	Throughout	Alex White (Scott Wilson)	Ongoing

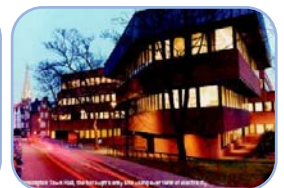
APPENDIX II – BASELINE AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES WORKSHOP REPORT



SCOTT WILSON BUSINESS CONSULTANCY

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Local Development Framework

BASELINE AND ISSUES WORKSHOP- PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK



Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Local Development Framework

June 2005

**Collated and
edited by:** Alex White
Environmental Specialist

Reviewed by: Steven Smith
Senior Consultant

Approved by: Andrew McNab
Director

Scott Wilson Business Consultancy
Greencoat House
15 Francis Street
London
SW1P 1DH

Tel: +44 (0)20 7798 5200
Fax: +44 (0)20 7798 5201
Email: consultancy@scottwilson.com

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SEA / SA

1.1.1 Scott Wilson have been commissioned by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea ('the Council') to undertake the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of their Local Development Framework (LDF). The scope of this work is to complete a full SA of the following component parts of the Council's LDF, the Development Plan Documents for:

- The Core Strategy;
- Development Control policies (Generic); and
- The Site Specific Allocations.

1.1.2 Additional appraisal of a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) will also be carried out at a later stage by Scott Wilson on behalf of the Council. These include the SPD Designing Out Crime, Access Design Guide, Brompton Hospital Planning Brief and Princes Louise Hospital Planning Brief.

1.1.3 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).

1.1.4 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.

1.1.5 The Government's approach is to combine SEA and SA into a single, unified assessment process and, in September 2004, published draft guidance on undertaking combined SEA / SA of LDFs¹. This has been supplemented by an interim advice note issued in April 2005², this report integrates these recommendations.

1.2 Stakeholder consultation

1.2.1 The new guidance sets out a five-stage approach to SEA / SA (see Figure 1). Stage A involves establishing:

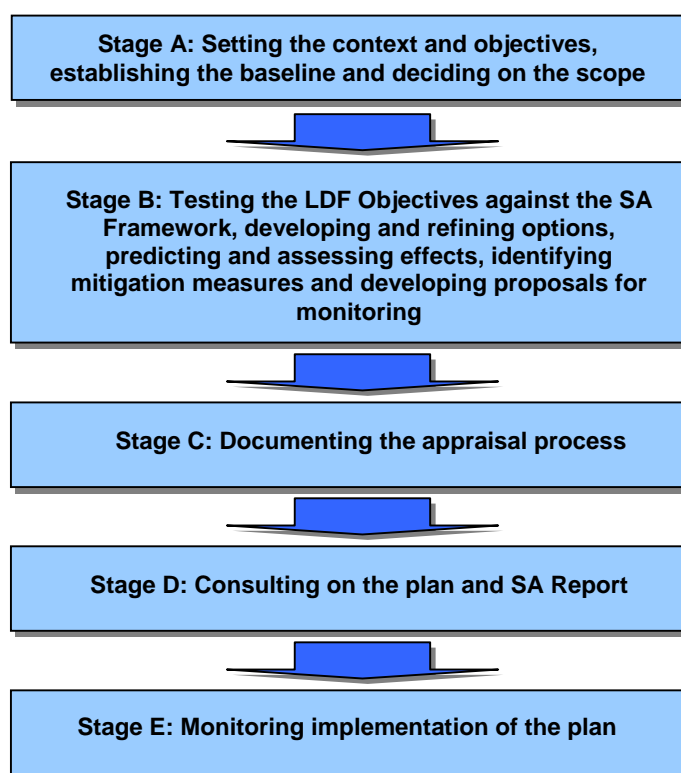
- the **context** in which the LDF is being prepared – the influence of other plans and programmes on the LDF and vice-versa;

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

² ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks* – Interim Advice on Frequently asked questions. ODPM

- a series of **objectives** for sustainable development – these provide the ‘benchmark’ against which LDF components are assessed;
- the economic, social and environmental **baseline** for the local authority area in question – this provides an evidence base to inform the SEA / SA; and
- the economic, social and environmental **problems** facing the area in question – the identification of sustainability problems helps to determine the issues on which the LDF should concentrate and for which options should be developed.

Figure 1. *Five stage approach to SEA / SA*



- 1.2.2 The guidance considers stakeholder consultation at Stage A particularly important: *“Consultation at this stage helps to ensure that the SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the DPD during the later stages of full public consultation and examination”*. In particular, the guidance suggests, *“Sustainability objectives and indicators and targets should be developed with input from key stakeholders and ideally should be open to wider comment and discussion”*.
- 1.2.3 In addition, under the SEA Directive and the associated regulations, RBKC have a statutory duty to consult the four SEA Consultation Bodies – the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency – on the scope of the assessment.

- 1.2.4 In light of the above, RBKC held a Baseline and Sustainability Workshop on 23rd March 2005 for internal stakeholders from RBKC. The workshop was facilitated by Scott Wilson and had three key aims:
- to raise awareness of the SEA / SA for RBKC LDF;
 - to invite proposals from the participants on their future involvement in the SEA / SA process; and
 - to ask the participants their opinion on various aspects of the work carried out to date (on context, objectives, baseline indicators and sustainability problems).
- 1.2.5 The workshop was attended by a wide variety of stakeholders representing economic, social and environmental interests (see Appendix 1). The workshop involved an introductory presentation followed by 12 group sessions – one each on the SEA Directive topics. Each participant was given a workbook in which to record his or her views and these provided the basis for this report.
- 1.2.6 This report provides feedback on the group sessions together with an indication of what happens next and details of who to contact for further information.

2 WORKSHOP FEEDBACK

2.1 Context review

- 2.1.1 LDFs may be influenced in various ways by other plans or programmes and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in Government policies or legislation. According to Government guidance, these relationships should be identified to enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed.
- 2.1.2 In discussion with RBKC, Scott Wilson prepared a list of relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives for review (see Appendix 2). During the group sessions, participants were asked to consider the list and record any further policies, plans etc. that they thought should be candidates for review.
- 2.1.3 Table 1 lists the additional policies, plans etc. identified by the participants. This list will be discussed with RBKC and the consultants will undertake any further review work considered necessary.

Table 1. Additional policies / plans / programmes / strategies / initiatives identified as candidates for review

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative
Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan
<i>Remove</i> – Cultural Strategy (to be included in the forthcoming Community Strategy)
Mayor's Play Strategy
Tree and Woodland Framework for London
Park Strategy
Play Strategy
Sports Strategy
Streetscape Guide

- 2.1.4 Following the review of those policies, plans etc. listed in Appendix 2, the consultants identified a series of messages emerging from the review (see Appendix 3).
- 2.1.5 The participants were asked to review the messages emerging from the context and record any additional messages they considered important.

2.2 SEA / SA objectives

- 2.2.1 SEA / SA is based on an ‘objectives-led’ approach whereby the potential impacts of a plan are gauged in relation to a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. These objectives are distinct from the LDF objectives although they may overlap with them in some cases.
- 2.2.2 Scott Wilson proposed a set of 15 draft SEA / SA objectives. These were based primarily on the Sustainable Development Framework for London (SDFL)³. The SDFL provides the high-level policy framework for the region and sets out 14 sustainable development objectives for the South East. However, the SDFL *“is the start of an on-going process aimed at positioning sustainable development at the heart of policy development and decision-making in London.”* With this in mind, the consultants also considered the existing RBKC UDP and Context Review in the creation of the SEA / SA objectives. In order to render the SEA / SA process more manageable, several of the SDFL objectives were amalgamated in order to reduce the overall number.
- 2.2.3 Workshop participants were asked to consider the proposed objectives and discuss two questions:
- Are there any gaps in terms of the issues that should be addressed?
 - Is the balance between economic, social and environmental concerns broadly correct?
- 2.2.4 Proposed changes in objectives were recorded in the workbooks and these are summarised in Table 3. The Councils and the consultants will discuss these and make any necessary additions amendments will be made.

Table 3. Comments on the objectives (number in brackets refers to number of participants making the same or a very similar comment)

Proposed additional objectives	How dealt with (NB refers to <i>old</i> objective numbers)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed split of Objective 13 into two separate objectives, in line with the Council’s plans and objectives 	<p>Objective 13 changed to: “To ensure that the housing needs of the Royal Borough’s residents are met.”</p> <p>Objective 14 added: Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building’s and the recycling of building materials.</p>
Objective 1:	

³ See: http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/sustainable-development/susdevcomm_framework.jsp

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add: 'and to ensure there is no further loss of area or diversity of habitats for wildlife.' Change to: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity. 	Integrated into Objective 1, now: "To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity."
Objective 2:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-phrase including 'anti-social behaviour'. 	Integrated into Objective 1, now 'Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime'.
Objective 3:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rephrase to include Strategic Policy STRAT 20 of the Boroughs UDP 	Integrated into Objective : To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.
Objective 4:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rephrase to include objectives from the corporate equality policy 	Rephrased to: Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.
Objective 5:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add: "and where possible plan for mitigating the effects of climate change on biodiversity and green space or on the environment in general. Integrate the corporate energy policy and Environmental Policy Statement 	Objective 5 unchanged
Objective 6:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate PU10 of the UDP and para 12.6.5. 	New Objective: Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents
Objective 7	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise in light of the Environmental policy Statement 	Changed to: Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.
Objective 8:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise in light of the Environmental policy Statement 	Changed to: Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.
Objective 9:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend in light of UDP sustainability objectives 	Amended to: Reduce pollution of air, water and land.
Objective 10	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended in light of the UDP sustainability and transport policies 	<p>new objective: To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.</p>
Objective 11:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised integrating the Municipal Waste Management Strategy 	<p>reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.</p>
Objective 12:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> add parks to “community facilities” Updated in line with UDP policies 	<p>amended Objective now reads: Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.</p>
Objective 13:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split to two objectives and integrate the housing strategy objectives 	<p>Objective now: To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.</p>
Objective 14:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Suggested 	<p>None Suggested</p>
Objective 15	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New objective covering sustainability in building design in line with the UDP. 	<p>new objective: Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.</p>
Objective 16	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised to include the Environmental policy Statement 	<p>Objective now: To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.</p>

2.3 Baseline indicators

- 2.3.1 In relation to the baseline, the aim is to assemble sufficient data on the current and likely future state of the area to enable the plan's effects to be adequately predicted. In doing so, 'gaps' in data coverage will inevitably be identified. Ideally, each SEA / SA objective (see section 2.2) should be 'underwritten' with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information.
- 2.3.2 The collection of baseline information is generally organised around a set of **indicators**. For each indicator selected, enough data should be collected to answer a series of questions including:
- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
 - How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
- 2.3.3 Scott Wilson proposed a series of indicators to underpin the SEA / SA of RBKC LDF (see Appendix 5). Workshop participants were asked to consider the list of draft indicators and discuss the following questions:
- Are there any major gaps in the range of issues covered by the indicators?
 - What should be the priorities for indicator development / data collection?
- 2.3.4 Table 4 sets out the comments and recommendations put forward. In light of the workshop there is a clear need to investigate indicators for biodiversity, energy, health and open space in particular.

Table 4. Suggested Indicators

Indicator	Reason used / not-used
Noise Mapping	Not under the influence of LDF, should be used in the Local Implementation Plan however.
Log complaints for night flights	Currently Unavailable
Area of habitat developed on	Currently Unavailable
No of Energy grants	Currently Unavailable
No. of insulation grants	Currently Unavailable
Houses at risk of flooding	Used in Baseline
Aquifer locations	Used in Baseline
Water consumption	Currently Unavailable
Buildings at risk register	Used in Baseline
Nighttime PTAL	Currently Unavailable

2.4 Sustainability problems

- 2.4.1 The SEA Directive requires the identification of “*any existing environmental **problems** which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC [Natura 2000 sites]*”.
- 2.4.2 Since SA focuses on economic and social as well as environmental impacts, the focus in the Government’s guidance is on the identification of **sustainability** problems.
- 2.4.3 The identification of sustainability problems provides an opportunity to define key issues for the LDF and develop sustainable plan objectives and options for resolving these.
- 2.4.4 During the sessions, workshop participants were simply asked to brainstorm the sustainability problems facing both RBKC. Tables 5 provides a summary of the problems identified for RBKC.

Table 5. Sustainability issues facing RBKC identified by the participants

Sustainability Problems facing RBKC
Usage pressure on greenspace is an issue - 84 % of residents have no private gardens (?), and a need for investment.
Lack of indoor sports facilities in the south
Adequate waste and recycling storage in new builds / housing conversions / office space (also to include community composting?)
Waste minimisation and recycling plans for businesses (and for construction projects?)
Waste transfer stations/ EfW plant – identification of possible sites should Belvedere application be rejected
Identification of site for possible composting of kitchen and garden waste
Identification of site for possible Civic Amenity site

3 NEXT STEPS

3.1 Scoping Report

- 3.1.1 The workshop provided a useful means to engage stakeholders from a variety of backgrounds and professions and was invaluable in identifying:
- Potential policies / plans / programmes / strategies / initiatives for review;
 - Issues surrounding the proposed SEA / SA objectives;
 - Additional baseline indicators and sources of baseline information; and
 - Sustainability problems facing RBKC.
- 3.1.2 The next step in the SEA / SA process involves completing the context review; revisiting the SEA / SA objectives; adding to the baseline indicators and collecting data for these; and comprehensively describing the sustainability problems facing RBKC. The Councils and the consultants will ensure that the findings of the workshop are taken into account in completing these tasks.
- 3.1.3 Once these tasks are completed, the work done so far will be brought together in the form of a Scoping Report, as required by the Government's draft guidance on SEA / SA for LDFs. The draft guidance states that consultation on Stage A *"should be based on a preliminary scoping report that summarises Stage A and the outputs of it"*. The Scoping Report should be available by the end of April 2005 and will be distributed to key stakeholders including the workshop participants and the four SEA Consultation Bodies.

3.2 Issues and options

- 3.2.1 Stage B in the SEA / SA involves assessing the broad issues and options put forward by RBKC against the agreed SEA / SA objectives and supported by the context review, the baseline information and knowledge of the sustainability problems.
- 3.2.2 Various policy options will be developed to achieve the objectives of the RBKC LDF. Each reasonable plan option, including the 'do nothing' or the 'business as usual' option will be subject to SEA / SA.

4 FURTHER INFORMATION

- 4.1.1 Further information on the LDF preparation process and the SEA / SA process can be obtained from:

Chris Turner

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
The Town Hall Hornton Street
LONDON
W8 7NX

Email: chris.turner@rbkc.gov.uk

Tel: 02073613236

Fax: 020 7938 1445

<http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/default.asp#4>

Alex White

Environmental Planner

Scott Wilson

Greencoat House

15 Francis Street

London

SW1P 1DH

Telephone: 0207 798 5121

Email: alex.white@scottwilson.com

APPENDIX 1 – WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Name	Organisation
Chris Turner	RBKC
Joan McGarvey	RBKC
Emma Gittus	RBKC
Amanda Smethurst	RBKC
Rachel York	RBKC
Jennifer O'Riley	RBKC
Nathan Miller	RBKC
Tony Heavey	RBKC
Jay Amies	RBKC
Steven Smith	Scott Wilson
Alexander White	Scott Wilson
Charlotte Brooks	Scott Wilson

APPENDIX 2 – PROPOSED POLICIES, PLANS ETC. FOR THE CONTEXT REVIEW

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
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
London
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy

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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
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

APPENDIX 3 – KEY MESSAGES FROM THE CONTEXT REVIEW

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.

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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 generally 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.

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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 fulfill 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 addressed 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.

APPENDIX 4 – ORIGINALLY PROPOSED SA / SEA OBJECTIVES

Objective	Eco	Env	Soc
1. Ensure that opportunities for enhancement and protection of biodiversity and geology (soils) are integrated into the design		✓	
2. Reduce crime and the fear of crime.	✓		✓
3. Encourage vital centres in terms of retail, small businesses.	✓		
4. Encourage social inclusion and equity.			✓
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables		✓	
6. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	✓	✓	✓
7. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.		✓	
8. Maximise available open space through enhancement and seek to create open space where possible.		✓	✓
9. Reduce average emissions of pollutants (noise, air, water, etc) per capita		✓	✓
10. Reduce the dependency on the private car, and encourage the use of alternative transport modes.		✓	✓
11. To reduce waste arising and increase the amount of waste recycled and composted.		✓	
12. To ensure that all current and future residents have access to high quality community facilities (including recreation, sports centres, schools etc)	✓		✓
13. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		✓	✓
14. Ensure that current and future residents have access to affordable health care.			✓
15. Ensure the protection, and where possible, the enhancement of the cultural heritage and unique character of the borough.	✓	✓	✓

APPENDIX 5 – ORIGINALLY PROPOSED BASELINE INDICATORS

Baseline indicators
Objective 1: Ensure that opportunities for enhancement and protection of biodiversity and geology (soils) are integrated into the design and to ensure there is no further loss of area or diversity of habitats for wildlife.
Land Recycling
a) New dwellings built on previously developed land;
b) all new development on previously used land
Area of contaminated land
Number of waste recycling facilities
Levels of damage to designated sites
Achievement of BAP objectives and targets for Key Species
Achievement of BAP objectives for key habitats
Area of sites of conservation value
Bird Populations
a) Farmland
b) Woodland
c) Coasts and estuaries
d) Wintering wetland
e) Urban?
Biodiversity Conservation priority species status, priority habitat status
Agricultural sector fertiliser input, farmland bird population, and ammonia and methane emissions and output
Farming and Environmental Stewardship
Fish Stocks fish stocks around the UK within sustainable limits
Number of Tree preservation orders
Local environmental quality
Habitat Diversity
Species Diversity
Land Use area used for agriculture, woodland, water or river, urban (contextual indicator)
2. Reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
Crime crime survey and recorded crime for
a) Vehicles
b) domestic burglary
c) violence
Violence Against the person
Sexual Offences
Burglary
Burglary from Dwelling
Theft of a motor vehicle
Theft from a motor vehicle
Fear of Crime
a) Car theft
b) burglary
c) violence
Crime and Disorder Calls to police regarding antisocial behaviour
Drug offences
Indices of Deprivation - Crime
No. of pupils per 1,000 permanently excluded from primary schools
3. Encourage vital town centres in terms of retail, small businesses.

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Unemployment rate
Average claimant count rate
Proportion of people of working age in employment
Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active
Ethnic minority employment and unemployment
Low pay
Average gross weekly earnings
Job Density
Change in total VAT registered business stock
GVA per capita
Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, of working age in employment
Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year
Proportion of young people (18-24 year olds), in the most deprived areas, in full-time education or employment
Percentage increase or decrease in work-place based employment in the most deprived areas
Average annual increase in GVA per worker for manufacturing and the knowledge sectors
Value of manufacturing exports per head
Investment
a) Total investment
b) social investment relative to GDP.
Employment people of working age in employment
Workless households population living in workless households
a) Children
b) Working age
4. Encourage social inclusion and equity.
Index of multiple deprivation
Proportion of children under 16 who live in low income households
Benefit recipients
Percentage of households in fuel poverty
Number of households with no central heating
Water affordability
Demography population and population of working age
Income Deprivation
Employment Deprivation
Health Deprivation
Education , Skills and Training Deprivation
Barriers to housing and Services
Active community participation informal and formal volunteering at least once a month
Childhood poverty children in relative low income households
a) before housing costs
b) after housing costs
Young adults 16-19 year olds not in employment, education or training
Pensioner poverty pensioners in relative low income households
a) before housing costs
b) after housing costs
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English
% of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent
% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Maths
% of pupils achieving one or more GCSEs at grade G or equivalent
% of secondary schools with 25% or more of their places unfilled
% of primary schools with 25% or more of their places unfilled
Sustainable Development education

5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables and where possible plan for mitigating the effects of climate change on biodiversity and green space.

Energy use (gas and electricity)
Energy use per household
CO2 emissions
Embodied energy in new buildings
Average energy efficiency of buildings
SAP Ratings of council's housing stock
% Developments with sustainable urban drainage systems
Total vehicle kilometres
No / % homes in flood plain
no / % roads in floodplain
No. heat / cold deaths
no. cases of subsidence
river flows and river quality
cost of flooding
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Kyoto target and CO2 emissions
CO2 Emissions by end user industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation
Aviation and shipping emissions green house gases from UK-based international aviation and shipping fuel bunkers
Renewable electricity renewable energy generated as a percentage of total energy
Electricity generation electricity generated, CO2, Nox, and SO2 emissions by electricity generators and GDP
Household energy use domestic CO2 emissions and household final consumption expenditure
Energy Supply UK Primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption

6. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment

% of people protected from flooding
Proportion of dwellings within indicative floodplain

7. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.

Ecological impacts of air pollution area of UK habitat sensitive to acidification and eutrophication with critical load exceedences
Manufacturing sector CO2, NOx, SO2 PM10 Emissions and GVA
Service Sector CO, NOx Emissions and GVA
Public sector CO2, NOx, Emissions and GVA
Resource use Domestic Material Consumption and GDP
Road Transport CO2, NOx and PM10 Emissions and GDP.
Private Vehicles CO2, emissions and car-km and household final consumption
Road Freight CO2 Emissions and GVA
Days when Air Pollution is Moderate or Higher (PM10)
Days when concentrations of PM ₁₀ exceed 50 µg/m ³
Annual mean PM ₁₀ concentrations
Annual mean NO ₂ concentrations
No of times 1-hour concentration of NO ₂ exceed 200 µg/m ³
Designated Air Quality Management Area/s and Air Quality Action Plan

8. Maximise available open space through enhancement and seek to create open space where possible.

Open space per resident ha / resident

9. Reduce average emissions of pollutants (noise, air, water, etc) per capita

Water Resource use total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources and GDP
Domestic water consumption per head

Water stress
River quality rivers of good Biological and Chemical quality
Noise complaints
10. Reduce the dependency on the private car, and encourage the use of alternative transport modes.
Mobility
a) Number of trips per person by mode
b) distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose.
Travel to work by car
Travel to work by public transport
Households without car/van
Households with 1 car or more
Households with 2 or more cars/vans
Getting to school how children get to school
Road Accidents number of people and children killed or seriously injured
Traffic congestion
Heavy goods vehicles
Leisure trips by mode of transport
Monetary investment in public transport, walking and cycling
11. To reduce waste arising and increase the amount of waste recycled and composted.
BV82a Household waste - percentage recycled
BV82b Household waste - percentage composted
BV82c Household waste - percentage of heat
BV82d Household waste - percentage landfilled
BV84 Kg of household waste collected per head
BV86 Cost of waste collection per household
BV87 Cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste
BV91 % of pop. served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre
12. To ensure that all current and future residents have access to high quality community facilities (including recreation, sports centres, schools, parks etc)
Social investment as per cent of GDP
Real changes in the cost of transport
Distance travelled relative to income
% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people
Sports centres
Streetscape in need of repair
13. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home
Average house prices
House price to income ratio
Number of unfit dwellings
Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting Ecohomes Very Good standard
Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard
Numbers of derelict buildings
Dwelling Density
Households and dwellings households, single person households and dwelling stock (contextual indicator)
Housing conditions
a) social sector homes below the decent homes standard
b) vulnerable households in the private sector in homes below the decent homes standard

Households living in fuel poverty
a) pensioners
b) households with children
c) disabled / long-term sick.
Homelessness
a) rough sleepers
b) households in temporary accommodation
i) total
ii) households with children
Change in proportion on non-decent homes
14. Ensure that current and future residents have access to affordable health care.
Long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits people's daily activities or the work they could do
Access to a GP
Health inequality
a) infant mortality(by (socio-economic group)
b) life expectancy (by area) for men and women
General Health: Good, Fairly Good, Not good
Population per GP
Mortality rates death rates from
a) Circulatory disease
b) Cancer, below 75 years and for areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators;
c) suicides
Smoking prevalence of smoking
a) All adults
b) 'Routine and manual' socio-economic groups.
Childhood obesity prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year-olds.
15. Ensure the protection, and where possible, the enhancement of the cultural heritage and unique character of the borough.
Conservation areas number and % of borough
Number and of listed buildings on BAR register
Number of conservation areas and those that do not have Conservation Area Proposals Statements
Number and condition of SAMs
Number and condition of archaeological priority areas.

NB not all data available for RBKC

APPENDIX III – ORIGINALLY PROPOSED SA OBJECTIVES

Objective	Eco	Env	Soc
1. Ensure that opportunities for enhancement and protection of biodiversity and geology (soils) are integrated into the design		✓	
2. Reduce crime and the fear of crime.	✓		✓
3. Encourage vital centres in terms of retail, small businesses.	✓		
4. Encourage social inclusion and equity.			✓
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables		✓	
6. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	✓	✓	✓
7. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.		✓	
8. Maximise available open space through enhancement and seek to create open space where possible.		✓	✓
9. Reduce average emissions of pollutants (noise, air, water, etc) per capita		✓	✓
10. Reduce the dependency on the private car, and encourage the use of alternative transport modes.		✓	✓
11. To reduce waste arising and increase the amount of waste recycled and composted.		✓	
12. To ensure that all current and future residents have access to high quality community facilities (including recreation, sports centres, schools etc)	✓		✓
13. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		✓	✓
14. Ensure that current and future residents have access to affordable health care.			✓
15. Ensure the protection, and where possible, the enhancement of the cultural heritage and unique character of the borough.	✓	✓	✓

APPENDIX IV – CHANGES MADE TO THE ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES.

Changes made to the originally proposed SA objectives in light of comments made at the Scoping Workshop (number in brackets refers to the number of participants making the same or a very similar comment).

Proposed additional objectives	How dealt with (NB refers to <i>old</i> objective numbers)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed split of Objective 13 into two separate objectives, in line with the Council's plans and objectives 	<p>Objective 13 changed to: "To ensure that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met."</p> <p>Objective 14 added: Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.</p>
Objective 1:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add: 'and to ensure there is no further loss of area or diversity of habitats for wildlife.' Change to: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity. 	Integrated into Objective 1, now: "To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity."
Objective 2:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-phrase including 'anti-social behaviour'. 	Integrated into Objective 1, now 'Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime'.
Objective 3:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rephrase to include Strategic Policy STRAT 20 of the Boroughs UDP 	Integrated into Objective : To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.
Objective 4:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rephrase to include objectives from the corporate equality policy 	Rephrased to: Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.
Objective 5:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add: "and where possible plan for mitigating the effects of climate change on biodiversity and green space or on the environment in general. Integrate the corporate energy policy and Environmental Policy Statement 	Objective 5 unchanged
Objective 6:	
Integrate PU10 of the UDP and para 12.6.5.	New Objective: Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents
Objective 7	
Revise in light of the Environmental policy Statement	Changed to: Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.
Objective 8:	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise in light of the Environmental policy Statement 	Changed to: Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.
Objective 9:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend in light of UDP sustainability objectives 	Amended to: Reduce pollution of air, water and land.
Objective 10	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended in light of the UDP sustainability and transport policies 	New objective: To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.
Objective 11:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised integrating the Municipal Waste Management Strategy 	Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.
Objective 12:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> add parks to "community facilities" Updated in line with UDP policies 	Amended Objective now reads: Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.
Objective 13:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split to two objectives and integrate the housing strategy objectives 	Objective now: To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.
Objective 14:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Suggested 	None Suggested
Objective 15	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New objective covering sustainability in building design in line with the UDP. 	New objective: Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.
Objective 16	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised to include the Environmental policy Statement 	Objective now: To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise in light of the Environmental policy Statement 	Changed to: Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.
Objective 9:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend in light of UDP sustainability objectives 	Amended to: Reduce pollution of air, water and land.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split to two objectives and integrate the housing strategy objectives 	Objective now: To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.
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Objective 15	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New objective covering sustainability in building design in line with the UDP. 	New objective: Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.
Objective 16	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised to include the Environmental policy Statement 	Objective now: To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.

APPENDIX III – ORIGINALLY PROPOSED SA OBJECTIVES

Objective	Eco	Env	Soc
1. Ensure that opportunities for enhancement and protection of biodiversity and geology (soils) are integrated into the design		✓	
2. Reduce crime and the fear of crime.	✓		✓
3. Encourage vital centres in terms of retail, small businesses.	✓		
4. Encourage social inclusion and equity.			✓
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables		✓	
6. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	✓	✓	✓
7. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.		✓	
8. Maximise available open space through enhancement and seek to create open space where possible.		✓	✓
9. Reduce average emissions of pollutants (noise, air, water, etc) per capita <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9a prioritize development on previously developed land 		✓	✓
10. Reduce the dependency on the private car, and encourage the use of alternative transport modes.		✓	✓
11. To reduce waste arising and increase the amount of waste recycled and composted.		✓	
12. To ensure that all current and future residents have access to high quality community facilities (including recreation, sports centres, shops schools etc)	✓		✓
13. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		✓	✓
14. Ensure that current and future residents have access to affordable health care.			✓
15. Ensure the protection, and where possible, the enhancement of the cultural heritage and unique character of the borough.	✓	✓	✓

APPENDIX IV – CHANGES MADE TO THE ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES.

Changes made to the originally proposed SA objectives in light of comments made at the Scoping Workshop (number in brackets refers to the number of participants making the same or a very similar comment).

Proposed additional objectives	How dealt with (NB refers to <i>old</i> objective numbers)
Proposed split of Objective 13 into two separate objectives, in line with the Council's plans and objectives	led to: "To ensure that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met." l: Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.
Objective 1:	
Add: 'and to ensure there is no further loss of area or diversity of habitats for wildlife.' Change to: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	Integrated into Objective 1, now: "To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity."
Objective 2:	
Re-phrase including 'anti-social behaviour'.	Integrated into Objective 1, now 'Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime'.
Objective 3:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rephrase to include Strategic Policy STRAT 20 of the Boroughs UDP 	Integrated into Objective : To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.
Objective 4:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rephrase to include objectives from the corporate equality policy 	Rephrased to: Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.
Objective 5:	
Add: "and where possible plan for mitigating the effects of climate change on biodiversity and green space or on the environment in general." Integrate the corporate energy policy and Environmental Policy Statement	Objective 5 unchanged
Objective 6:	
Integrate PU10 of the UDP and para 12.6.5.	New Objective: Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents
Objective 7	
Revise in light of the Environmental policy Statement	Changed to: Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.
Objective 8:	
Revise in light of the Environmental policy Statement	Changed to: Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.
Objective 9:	

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Amend in light of UDP sustainability objectives	Amended to: Reduce pollution of air, water and land.
Objective 10	
Amended in light of the UDP sustainability and transport policies	New objective: To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.
Objective 11:	
Revised integrating the Municipal Waste Management Strategy	Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.
Objective 12:	
Add parks to "community facilities" Updated in line with UDP policies	Amended Objective now reads: Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.
Objective 13:	
Split to two objectives and integrate the housing strategy objectives	Objective now: To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.
Objective 14:	
None Suggested	None Suggested
Objective 15	
New objective covering sustainability in building design in line with the UDP.	New objective: Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.
Objective 16	
Revised to include the Environmental policy Statement	Objective now: To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.

APPENDIX V – CONSULTATION RESPONSES

Consultee	Principal comments	Response
Countryside Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern over the use of 'indicators' to measure baseline data when there may be other data that is not suitable to be represented by indicators but is valuable nonetheless. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested alternative text for para 3.2.1 "Generally speaking, baseline information is collected using indicators" - to be replaced by – "Generally speaking baseline information can be collated from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators Stakeholder consultation Context review Studies and reports (e.g. the forthcoming open spaces strategy) It is helpful within an SEA to present much of the baseline information in the form of indicators. This assists in the process of prioritising the SEA issues and contributes to the comparison of the evidence base for the SEA with data from other areas or within a time series. Comparing data is important when determining the significance of impacts during stage B of the SEA."
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack data for open space indicator, specifically, characterisation of the open spaces and their condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space audit currently being carried out.
RBKC Economic Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust figures under Objective 3 - There has been a growth in the number of people of working age in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea from 114,710 in 2001 to 123,500 in 2003 (a 7% increase from 2001). The unemployment rate, as measured by claimants of job seekers allowance, compares well with London, being below the average, and claimants have been on a downward trend between 2000 and 2005 experiencing a 34% drop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text and baseline matrix amended accordingly.

Consultee	Principal comments	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence gathered as part of the review which lead to the 2002 UDP17 indicated that there is a shortage of small office units, <300m2 and particularly <100m2. Additionally, some areas are amongst the most economically deprived in the country in particular, north of the Westway and SW Chelsea. This is illustrated in Figure OBJ 3.1. Indices of Deprivation - Employment. There is a clear disparity between the north of the borough, particularly, the ward ds of Golbourne, St Charles and Norland, all of which have super output areas in the 10 percent most deprived in England and Wales. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust figures under Objective 4 - Within the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, there is a clear north south delineation in regard to equity and social inclusion. Figure OBJ 4.1. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, clearly shows that the northern areas of the borough are relatively more deprived than those in the south. Despite perceptions to the contrary, not all of the borough is affluent, indeed there are 3 SOAs in the north of the borough that are in the worst 10% for multiple deprivation in the England. This contrasts with the south of the borough where some of the SOAs are in the top 5%, showing the Royal Borough to be an area of extremes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text and baseline matrix amended accordingly.
RBKC Waste Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para. 3.7.33 could be misinterpreted, problem could be better highlighted as the population density, nature of the built environment and the transient nature of the population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 3.7.33 amended to include further points but still include the issue of facilities.
RBKC Environmental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P12, Table 3, include Air Quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Environment Act 1995 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added to table and Report in general.

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Consultee	Principal comments	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the same table, on P13, reference has not been made to any of the review and assessment reports that we have undertaken, the most recent of which was available from April this year (they are produced annually). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and assessment reports are used for providing baseline information and thus are not part of the Policy context, which the LDF is influenced by. The 2004 Air Quality Report has been incorporated in an updated version of the baseline report in appendix 7.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P18 under 'Local' and 'Air Quality Action Plan' there is a repeat 'of air pollution' in the text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text amended
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P34 refers to figure OBJ 7.1. (monitoring locations) but the text does not tell you where to find these figures, and we could not find it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text added explaining the location of the figures.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P35 para 3.7.23 there is a grammatical error in the third sentence 'these' should be 'this' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence grammar corrected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base line review include comments on air quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and report updated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj 7 days when air pollution is moderate or higher (PM10). The data included here for this objective (under RBKC) is incorrect. Also data for the borough is readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data updated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 8, P45, under 'sustainability issue' it says the whole borough is brownfield. We would definitely dispute this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of brownfield (including derelict and previously used sites, not implying that by brownfield, the site is contaminated) included in text for clarification.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.7.29 (P35) - gap concerning pollution incidents. Information on these is generally held by the Environment Agency, as this is who they must be reported to (though we have information here about 1 or 2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letter sent to Environment Agency requesting information.

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Consultee	Principal comments	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 5 has just been put forward as an 'environmental' objective but it is more than that (certainly social at least). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is an environmental variable that has social and economic impacts. Consequently, we have amended Table 2 to reflect this fact. However, The Objective remains the same; RBKC should propose other indicators of performance relating to this area in terms of social and economic impacts of the change in climate (such as flood damage costs to business / residential areas).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We've had a think about more meaningful indicators relating to the air quality objective, as the ones previous suggested don't really relate to the Council's performance. In addition, we have also slightly reworded the objective itself. Proposed Indicators: * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions reduction from Borough Fleet vehicles; Adoption of Green Travel Plans in Schools Number of permit free developments in the borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators added
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Objective 7: To continue to monitor levels of pollution within the borough and work towards improving air quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend that the objective remains unchanged as it would be difficult to assess how "working towards" would be measured and significance determined objectively. Furthermore it is a statutory obligation that the Borough must continue monitoring levels of pollution and work towards its improvement rather than a matter of choice in terms of good practice. The objective as it stands is better able to assess objective environmental improvements. The extra indicators proposed above by RBKC should help reflect both the successes as well as the challenges facing the borough.

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Baseline and Sustainability Issues Workshop – Participant Feedback

Consultee	Principal comments	Response
Government Office for London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to flesh out objectives to cover tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report amended to include one indicator within objective 16 on visitor numbers to an agreed short list of key attractions in RBKC such as the museums. The second Indicator will be on employment in key tourist related sectors in the borough such as hotels and key attractions such as the museums which will be added to Objective 3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objective re preference to previously developed land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development in previously developed land encapsulated in PPS 6 amongst others. A sub objective 9a has been added "prioritise development on previously developed land"
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree Protection Orders, is it possible to show more detailed information on cover and age profile, possibly through aerial photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information not available.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make clear the areas that are protected by flood defence, and clear assumptions regarding the Borough's culverted watercourses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Areas of benefit' map created to show the areas that benefit from the Thames Barrier flood defences.
English Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, PPG 15 Planning and Historic Environment, PPG 16 Planning and Archaeology, The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future, Transport and the Historic Environment, the London Plan, Streets for All: A Guide to the management of London Streets and local Conservation Area Appraisals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, included in PPPSI assessment, PPG 15 Planning and Historic Environment, PPG 16 Planning and Archaeology are already assessed. The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future, Transport and the Historic Environment, assessed in PPPSI, the London Plan is already assessed, Streets for All: A Guide to the management of London Streets - RBKC Streetscape guide already assessed and local Conservation Area Appraisals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested including World Heritage Sites, Historic Parks and Gardens and battlefields as new indicators for the SA / SEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No World Heritage Sites, historic parks and gardens indicator added to baseline.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested Objectives: Preserve and enhance the character and appearance or archaeological sites, historic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered in objective 16

Consultee	Principal comments	Response
	<p>buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, and other culturally important features and areas, and their settings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the character and appearance of townscape / countryside; • Maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place; • Improve the quality of the public realm, creating places that work well, wear well and look well 	
	<p>Suggested Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of Listed Buildings under each grade; 2. Number and percentage of listed buildings at risk; 3. Number of Scheduled ancient monuments; 4. Number and percentage of archaeological sites at risk; 5. Number of registered historic parks and gardens; 6. Number of registered historic parks and gardens at risk; 7. Number of conservation areas; 8. Number and percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals; 9. Impact of change on the character or appearance of conservation areas; 10. Percentage of areas of historic buildings, sites and areas, including locally listed assets, affected, whether in an adverse or beneficial way; 11. Street / public realm audits, improvement works, de-cluttering works; 12. Percentage of residents content with character and appearance of local area; 13. The rate of loss of historic landscape features; and 14. Erosion of quality character and distinctiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many indicators are already included (1,2,3,4, 5, 7 & 8). Others are useful and will be included as data is available from existing 32 Conservation Area Appraisals (6,7,9). Not all these indicators are suitable for the spatial plan some would be better placed in the transport Plan SEA for the Borough, as they are too specific for the spatial plan to influence in a meaningful way (e.g. 12). Indicators 10,11,14 and 15 have been combined into one indicator "historic buildings, sites and conservation areas, including locally listed assets, affected, whether in an adverse or beneficial way". There is insufficient data to address indicator 13. Also not strictly necessary to carry out for an SEA.
Kensington Society –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping Report requires an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of the SEA Directive aims into the beginning of the Scoping

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Consultee	Principal comments	Response
Represented by Mr. M Bach	<p>overarching 'guiding principle'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating new development in highly accessible areas • Providing affordable housing • Maintain the borough local character • Loss of petrol filling stations • Encourage mixed use proposals 	<p>Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other issues are picked up through existing objectives (10, 4,15, 12 and 3)
Environmental Round Table – Mr. Tim Nodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights the lack of illustration of the transport disparities between the north and south of the borough and proposes a new indicator for energy use: How many users, in addition to the Council for street lighting, are buying their electricity from renewable source tariffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is access to goods and services which is a sustainability issue not north-south transport links. This is picked up objectives 4 and 12. In an addition an indicator has been added to Objective 4 on PTAL scores. In terms of Energy this is probably not something the spatial plan can influence. It is more likely to be an issue for the Mayors Energy Strategy or the Councils EMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vol. III is out of balance, giving too much weight to the pressure of "guidance" from on high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of consultation events will provide useful baseline information, which will be used in stage B of the SEA this should help redress the issue raised here.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The addressing (or lack of) is of concern, as is the perceived ambiguity of the remit of the LDF in terms of spatial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Implementation Plan concerning transport issues in the Borough will undergo it's own SA / SEA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloomily expressed constraints towards sustainability objectives and discounted pre-emptive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objectives have not yet been adopted so there is no progress towards them. Statement about likely success on energy efficiency has been removed as Judgement on this issue is better placed in stage B.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sports and leisure activities across the borough are not addressed adequately, in addition to the competing use of spaces for fairs and events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 12 includes sport centres, an additional indicator is proposed which seeks to assess the provision of other recreation facilities and spaces
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The streets environmental condition is not covered adequately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be covered in the LIP and LIP SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deficiencies in the N to S bus services and the Council's long term hope for a cross Chelsea metro link (Cross Rail Two) are not accounted for. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sustainability issue is access to goods and services rather than north south linkages. If this access can be obtained by, for example east west movements, this should be sufficient Access is picked up in objective 12.

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Consultee	Principal comments	Response
		In an addition an indicator has been added to Objective 4 on PTAL scores.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues to be tackled in respect of each of the broad environmental objectives are not yet sufficiently pulled together. The report identifies some synergies, but there is surely potential for more useful and positive work on these lines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pulling together of issues is an ongoing process as the baseline is updated. There is a discreet stage in the SEA method, which is the identification of key sustainability issues (see table 7) and seeks to address the synergies & cumulative impacts. Further integration will occur in stage B (see appendix VIII)
Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vol I – 2.2.1, would like some reference to PPG 23 with CLR Model procedures for the management of contaminated land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPG 23 included, CLR Model added in Proforma but not key messages
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would like to see the inclusion of the Emerging National Tidal Encroachment Policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Thames encroachment Policy included, as is the “Emerging” National Encroachment Policy.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vol I – Table 5. Suggest new indicators / data sources: Length of Thames Riverside development where the defences have not been proven to have at least the same life expectancy as the development and where a significant set back for access is not achieved / Kensington and Chelsea Planning Dept – the length of tidal defences where their life expectancy has been demonstrated to be no less than that of new development and a significant set back between the development and the defences obtained. Percentage of developments accepted without an acceptable Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) / Kensington and Chelsea Planning Dept –. All developments should provide as FRA and so it follows that the target is 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Thames Barrier protects all of London. It is recognised that the current design life of the barrier is valid until 2030 and that some additional works may extend its life by a “few years”. The following indicators have been added to objective 6 to address EA concerns and also reflect the issues in a borough, which already has a long and heavily developed riverside. “Length of proposed new Thames Riverside development in the site allocation DPD, where the defences have not been proven to have at least the same life expectancy as the development and where a significant set back for access is not achieved. Additional indicator added “percentage of developments that provide a FRA, and provide flood mitigation methods where appropriate.”
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of new objective – To enhance the natural amenity value of the River Corridor of the River Thames / indicators – Length of Thames Riverside development where the river corridor is not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject covered under Objective 1, 8 and 16.

Consultee	Principal comments	Response
	enhanced for the benefit of wildlife and to improve amenity value of where non-river dependant development is permitted within the Thames Tideway / Data source - Kensington and Chelsea Planning Dept – percentage of riparian development where public access is improved and the river corridor enhanced and the percentage of development where non-river development is permitted within the tideway.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vol. III – The PPG – 25 entry has had text from previous PPG – 24 entry inserted by mistake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete irrelevant text.

APPENDIX VI – STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED ON SCOPING REPORT

- The Countryside Agency;
- English Heritage;
- English Nature;
- Environment Agency;
- The Environment Round Table;
- Kensington and Chelsea Chamber of Commerce;
- Metropolitan Police Service;
- Kensington and Chelsea PCT;
- The Chelsea Society;
- The Kensington Society;
- Commission for Racial Equality;
- Kensington and Chelsea Social Council;
- London Rivers Authority;
- London Wildlife Trust;
- Government Office London;
- North Kensington Environmental Forum;
- London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham;
- London Borough of Wandsworth;
- London Borough of Westminster; and
- London Borough of Brent.

APPENDIX VII – BASELINE SPREADSHEET

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea LDF SEA / SA Baseline Review



The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and assembling baseline data helps to identify sustainability problems. When collecting baseline data, the aim is to assemble sufficient data on the current and likely future state of the area to enable the LDF's effects to be adequately predicted. A key aim is to ensure that, where possible, each of the SA objectives is 'underwritten' with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information.

In collecting baseline data, 'gaps' in data coverage are inevitably encountered. Government guidance suggests that where baseline information is unavailable or unsatisfactory, planning authorities should consider how they could improve it for use in assessments of future plans.

Generally speaking, baseline information is collected using **indicators**. Examples of indicators include the percentage of people in an area describing their health as not good or the number of unfit dwellings in a district or borough. Indicators can be derived from a range of sources (e.g. The London Sustainability Framework).

If indicators are monitored over time, the resulting data can reveal *trends* in performance (i.e. whether something is getting better or worse). Indicator performance can also be gauged in relation to wider geographical areas (e.g. counties or regions) if comparable data is available. Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to *targets* where these exist.

A series of baseline indicators for RBKC are identified in the second sheet. These are organised broadly according to **Objectives**. Data is provided, where available, for RBKC (local), London (sub-regional) and UK (national). Where possible, an indication of RBKC's performance relative to larger geographical areas, targets or previous performance is given. Note that national indicators are variously specified for England only, England and Wales, Great Britain or the UK. Indicator status is also classified (see below). The spreadsheet is accompanied by a commentary and information on data quality (see below) and data sources.

INDICATOR STATUS

No action	Indicator is performing well relative to past performance / London / South East / UK / target
Needs action	Indicator is under performing relative to past performance / London / South East / UK / target
Priority	Indicator is performing poorly relative to past performance / London / South East / UK / target
Unclear	Indicator status cannot be assessed due to lack of data or is considered unclassifiable

DATA QUALITY

1	Good quality local data - recent measurement and historical trend
2	Local data for recent period only (ie. no trend)
3	Data for other geographical areas

	RBKC LDF SEA / SA Baseline Review										
Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources	
Objective 1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.											
OBJ 1	Area of contaminated land	No data available		227 LA designations of Contaminated Land in 2005 in England under Part IIA of EPA 1990.	None				3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/	
OBJ 1	Number of waste recycling facilities	24 mini recycling centres and 1 civic amenity site.	No data available	No data available	None	Insufficient data to identify local trend		Community recycling groups make additional services available.	3	www.rbkc.gov.uk www.london.gov.uk	
OBJ 1	Levels of damage to designated sites	Data not readily available - likely data gap									
OBJ 1	Achievement of BAP objectives and targets for Key Species	Birds - Finches and the House Sparrow Mammals - Pipistrelle Bat Plant - Mistletoe Amphibians - Common Frog Trees - Ash Tree Insect - Peacock Butterfly and other butterflies	Data not readily available - likely data gap					LBAP is a recent publication therefore there is no monitoring data to assess trends etc.	1	RBKC LBAP	
OBJ 1	Achievement of BAP objectives for key habitats	Woodland and Hedgerow Grassland Water.	Data not readily available - likely data gap					LBAP is a recent publication therefore there is no monitoring data to assess trends etc.	1	RBKC LBAP	
OBJ 1	Area of sites of conservation value	4 Sites of Metropolitan Importance, 5 Sites of Borough Importance: Grade 1, 8 Sites of Borough Importance: Grade 2 and 6 Sites of Local Importance. These designations cover an area of approx 110 hectares.	SMI - 136 SBI Grade I - 315 SBI Grade II - 490 SLI - 484	There are 608 designated Special Areas of Conservation in the UK, covering an area of 2622729 ha.	Data not readily available - likely data gap		Loss of Kensal Green Gasworks, Kings College Chelsea and British Rail Western Region Land	1	Kensal Green Gasworks was proposed to be de-designated due to development. The loss of <i>any</i> habitat of value in an area so limited in valued habitat is a concern	1	London Conservation Services Habitat Survey Kensington and Chelsea May 2003
OBJ 1	Bird Populations a) Farmland b) Woodland c) Coasts and estuaries d) Wintering wetland e) Urban?	Finches and House Sparrows have been in decline in the borough over recent years	Species in decline		reversing the long-term decline in the number of ... birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends. bringing into favourable condition, by 2010, 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites	House Sparrow - 70+ in 1995, 97 and 98,35+ and in 2001 only 2-4 birds where recorded. The most recent count indicated that no breeding birds where recorded at the breeding sites. Greenfinch - 10+ on 1995, 3-5 in 2002.	2	Feeders in Holland Park may have helped to halt the decline in Greenfinch numbers. Suggest using the 15 species in the 2004 Borough Breeding Survey as supplementary indicators	1	London Conservation Services Habitat Survey Kensington and Chelsea May 2003. Borough Breeding Survey (2004)	
OBJ 1	Biodiversity Conservation priority species status, priority habitat status	Data not readily available - likely data gap		30 thousand hectares of biosphere reserves in the UK in 2002. 17 threatened species in 1990-1999. 855 thousand hectares of wetlands of importance.	Data not readily available - likely data gap				2	www.nationmaster.com	

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 1	Agricultural sector fertiliser input, farmland bird population, and ammonia and methane emissions and output	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 1	Farming and Environmental Stewardship	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 1	Fish Stocks fish stocks around the UK within sustainable limits	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 1	Number of Tree preservation orders	100+ TPO's in the borough	No data available	No data available	None	Insufficient data to identify local trend			2	www.rbkc.gov.uk
OBJ 1	Local environmental quality	No data available	Local environmental quality in London behind national standards by 42%, although has improved since the former years report	The 2002/3 Local Environment Quality Survey of England reported 27% decrease in dog fouling, 12% increase in fast food litter and an increase in the amount of chewing gum litter.	Cleaner, safer and greener public spaces and improvement of the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country with measurable improvement by 2008.	Insufficient data to identify local trend		To be developed	2	www.encams.org
OBJ 1	Habitat Diversity	24 Habitat Types			To increase to diversity of habitat in the borough over the plan period	Insufficient data to identify local trend		Proposed by Jennifer O'Riley of RBKC at the Baseline and Sustainability Workshop on the 23rd March 2005 - To be developed	?	Possible data sources: RBKC Habitat Surveys, LBAP
OBJ 1	Species Diversity				To increase to diversity of species in the borough over the plan period	Insufficient data to identify local trend		Proposed by Jennifer O'Riley of RBKC at the Baseline and Sustainability Workshop on the 23rd March 2005 - To be developed	?	Possible data sources: RBKC Habitat Surveys, LBAP
OBJ 1	Land Use area used for agriculture, woodland, water or river, urban (contextual indicator)	No data available	7.9% of land use in London is agricultural in 2001.	67.8% of land use in UK is agricultural in 2001.	Data not readily available - likely data gap				3	Source
Objective 2. Reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.										
OBJ 2	Crime crime survey and recorded crime for a) Vehicles b) domestic burglary c) violence	Total notifiable offences decreased from 30779 to 30714 (0.2%) between 1999/2000 - 2000/2001. Burglaries/1000 households in 2001/2 - 30.5, 2002/3 - 19.6, 2003/4 20.8. Vehicle crimes/1000 population in 2001/2 - 29.8, 2002/3 - 22.5, 2003/4 - 23.6	Decrease by 1.5% in crimes between 2003/4 - 2004/5.	Notifiable offences in England and Wales rose from 10,007 to 11,327 per 100,000 population between 1991 - 2002/3		Slight decrease in total notifiable offences in recent years. Overall decrease in number of burglaries (32% decrease) and vehicle crimes (21% decrease) between 2001 /2 - 2003/4.	3	Reduction in burglaries and violent crimes have decreased at a rate greater than the target value.	2	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compedia/region_in_figures_winter03/South_East.pdf http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/communitysafety/findings.asp http://www.bvpi.gov.uk
OBJ 2	Violence Against the person	3314 (18.5 per 1000 pop) in 2000/1. 3378 in 03/04	21.9 per 1000 pop in 2001/2.	E&W: 11.4 per 1000 population in 2000/1. 12.3 per 1000 pop in 2001/2.		Trend has fluctuated, increasing in 02-03 by 13.3%, followed by a decrease in 03-04 by 2.6%, overall increase	2	2000/1 data for RBKC lower than 2001/2 data for London but higher than 2000/1 for England and Wales.	2	www.statistics.gov.uk www.neighbourhoodstatistics.gov.uk http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/CommunitySafety/cs_audit2001_2004maps.pdf

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 2	Sexual Offences	139 (0.8 per 1,000 pop) in 2000/1. 191 in 01/02 doubling to 265 in 03/04	2001/2 - 1.35 per 1000 pop	E&W: 2000/1 - 0.7 per 1,000 pop. 2001/2, 0.8 per 1000 pop	Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08.	There was an increase of 60% in the period 02-03 followed by a decrease by 13.3% on 03-04. There has been a net increase over the total period by approx 39%	1	2000/1 data for RBKC lower than 2001/2 data for London but higher than 2000/1 for England and Wales.	2	www.statistics.gov.uk www.neighbourhoodstatistics.gov.uk http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/CommunitySafety/cs_audit2001_2004maps.pdf
OBJ 2	Burglary	991 (5.5 per 1,000 pop) in 2000/1.	2001/2 - 7.3 per 1000 pop	E&W: 2000/1 - 1.8 per 1,000 pop. 2001/2 - 2.3 per 1000.		Has increased in the period 03/04 following a substantial decrease from 02-03. This is confirmed in the Crime and Disorder Audit 2001 - 2004	1	2000/1 data for RBKC lower than 2001/2 data for London but higher than 2000/1 data for England and Wales.	2	www.statistics.gov.uk www.neighbourhoodstatistics.gov.uk http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/timecomparison.asp http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/CommunitySafety/cs_audit2001_2004maps.pdf
OBJ 2	Burglary from Dwelling	2558 (14.3 per 1,000 pop) in 2000/1.	No data available	E&W: 2000/1 - 7.6 per 1,000 pop.		Insufficient data to identify local trend	2	Data for RBKC higher than that for E&W for the same period.	2	www.statistics.gov.uk www.neighbourhoodstatistics.gov.uk
OBJ 2	Theft of a motor vehicle	1481 (8.3 per 1,000 pop) in 2000/1.	2001/2 - 8.4 per 1,000 pop.	E&W: 2000/1 - 6.4 per 1,000 pop. 2001/2 - 6.2 per 1000.		Insufficient data to identify local trend	2	2000/1 data for RBKC lower than 2001/2 data for London but higher than 2000/1 data for England and Wales.	2	www.statistics.gov.uk www.neighbourhoodstatistics.gov.uk
OBJ 2	Theft from a motor vehicle	2867 (16 per 1,000 pop) in 2000/1.	2001/2 - 15.3 per 1,000 pop.	E&W: 2000/1 - 11.9 per 1,000 pop. 2001/2 - 12.4 per 1000.		Insufficient data to identify local trend	2	2000/1 data for RBKC higher than 2001/2 data for London and 2000/1 data for England and Wales.	2	www.statistics.gov.uk www.neighbourhoodstatistics.gov.uk
OBJ 2	Fear of Crime a) Car theft b) burglary c) violence	In 1999/2000 - 2000/2001, 32% of people felt unsafe at night	No data available	In England &Wales in 2002/3: Burglary – 12% (M) 17% (F) Mugging – 9% (M) 19% (F) Rape – 5% (M) 23% (F)		Not sufficient data to identify local trend	1	Significantly higher fear of crime than the UK average	2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/communitysafety/findings.asp
OBJ 2	Crime and Disorder Calls to police regarding antisocial behaviour	11844 (2001)	No data available	No data available		Up by nearly 200 from 1999/2000	1	Highlighted as a problem by Joan McGarvey of RBKC	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/communitysafety/findings.asp
OBJ 2	Drug offences	688 incidents in 01-02, 1019 in 03-04	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Increased over a two year period	1	Highlighted as a problem by Joanna Van of RBKC	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/CommunitySafety/cs_audit2001_2004maps.pdf
OBJ 2	Indices of Deprivation - Crime	26 (25%) SOAs ranked in the bottom 20% in England, 12 in bottom 12%	31 per cent of London's SOAs are among the 20 per cent most deprived in England.	Data not readily available - likely data gap				Data not readily available - likely data gap		http://www.alg.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/322/RevisedbriefingforID2004.doc
OBJ 2	No. of pupils per 1,000 permanently excluded from primary schools	0.6 in 01/02 to 1.5 in 03/04	1.4	1.2		Increase 18.5% from 02 - 04	1	Could be an issue if correlated with anti-social behaviour	1	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/KeyFacts_BVPI.asp?lastpage=1
Objective 3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.										
OBJ 3	Unemployment rate	People Aged 16-74 Unemployed (%) - 3.5% [2004]		2.5% [Great Britain] [September 2003]	No Target Identified	The Unemployment rate in the borough has reduced over the past 5 years from 5 %	2	Unemployment has been falling. Although still above the national average	2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/BusinessZone/economyandbusiness/0412stats01.pdf

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Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 3	Value of manufacturing exports per head	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 3	Investment a) Total investment b) social investment relative to GDP.	Data not readily available - likely data gap		UK Total investment as % of GDP at current prices decreased from 19.5 in 1970 - 17.0 in 2001. UK Social investment as % of GDP at current prices decreased from 2.7 in 1970 - 1.9 in 1998	Budget 2004	Insufficient data to identify local trend			3	www.statistics.gov.uk
OBJ 3	Employment people of working age in employment	Increase in people of working age in employment from 76,000 in 1999 - 89284 in 2004	Increase in people of working age in employment from 3.3 million in 1999 - 3.4 million in 2001.	Increase in people of working age in employment from 26.1 million in 1999 - 26.7 million in 2001.	Increase in employment rate, increase employment rates of disadvantaged groups, and significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of the disadvantaged groups and the overall rate	Increase in employment rate of persons of working age by 29% between 1999 - 2001	3		1	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk www.statistics.gov.uk RBKC Community Strategy 'Fact File' Work and Business
OBJ 3	Workless households population living in workless households a) Children b) Working age	No data available	Decrease in % of working age people in workless households from 17.1% in 1996 - 14.6% in 2003	Decrease in % of working age people in workless households from 13.3% in 1996 - 11.2% in 2003		Insufficient data to identify local trend			3	www.sustainable-development.gov.uk
OBJ 3	Economically inactive people of working age who are economically inactive	5.7% of working age economically inactive in 2001.	Data not comparable	3.1% of working age economically inactive in 2001.		Insufficient data to identify local trend	2		2	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk www.statistics.gov.uk
OBJ 3	Employment in key tourist sectors	Under investigation								
OBJ 3	Working age population	131300	Data not readily available			Upwards since 2001 (increase of 14.5%) figures 114710			1	RBKC Community Strategy 'Fact File' Work and Business
Objective 4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.										
OBJ 4	Index of multiple deprivation	21.49 [2004] (where 1 is the least deprived)- Ranked 116/354 local authorities. 21 of 103 in bottom 20% (20%), 3 in bottom 10 (3%).	1260 SOAs in London in bottom 20% most deprived	6496 of 32492 SOA in bottom 20% most deprived (20%)	[Data not readily available - likely data gap]	No Local Trend Data Available	2	Local and county data is not directly comparable with regional data.	2	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/odpm/SOA/LASummaries2004.xls http://www.odpm.gov.uk/odpm/SOA/CountyCouncilSummaries2004.xls http://www.primary-care-db.org.uk/dbmenus/dep_indices2004.html
OBJ 4	Proportion of children under 16 who live in low income households	Data not readily available - likely data gap		Children - risk of living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income: 32% [1999/00], 31% [2000/01], 30% [2001/02]	[Data not readily available - likely data gap]	No local Trend Data Available	Unclear		2	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D7449.xls http://www.casa.ucl.ac.uk/2003/wealthofthenation.pdf - wealth of the nation 2004
OBJ 4	Benefit recipients	Data not readily available - likely data gap		The number of Housing Benefit (HB) recipients increased during the quarter to May 2004 by just over 63 thousand (1.6%), a rise of 83 thousand (2.1%) in the year to stand at 3.9 million	[Data not readily available - likely data gap]	Levels of council tax benefit recipients dropped between 2002-2004. Trends for housing benefit recipients are not clear.	Unclear	Local and Regional datasets are not directly comparable.	1	http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbctb.asp

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 4	Percentage of households in fuel poverty	31% of houses in council stock and 13% or private sector households are fuel poor	Data not readily available - likely data gap	21.8% [1996] 16.4% [2002]	Improving awareness of energy efficiency and tackling fuel poverty	No Local Trend Data Available	2	RBKC is currently over the % of council stock rated fuel poor (nearly double the UK level)	2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Housing/General/0208housingstrategy.pdf
OBJ 4	Number of households with no central heating	8863 (11.2%) [2001]63 / 376 E & W, 2/33 London	88% with, 12% without	88% with, 12% without	No Target Identified	No Local Trend Data Available	1	data is unreliable (out of date) however, RBKC would appear to have similar levels as London and the UK as a whole	2	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compensia/FOL2003/04Housing.pdf http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/29UP-A.asp
OBJ 4	Water affordability	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 4	Demography population and population of working age	2001 - 158,922. 2004 - 174,400 Working population in 2001 - 114,200	2001 - 7172036. Working population in 2001 - 1,978,600.	1996 - 57.8 million 2003 - 59.6 million Working population in 2001 in England - 30.5 million	None	Population increase of 10% over the past 3 years		No target	1	www.statistics.gov.uk
OBJ 4	Employment Deprivation	22 SOA in bottom 20% (21%), 6 in bottom 10% (6%)	Data not readily available - likely data gap						1	http://www.alg.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/322/RevisedbriefingforID2004.doc http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=4610&l=0
OBJ 4	Health Deprivation	7 SOA in bottom 20% (7%), 1 in bottom 10% (1%)	15 per cent of London SOAs fall within the 20 per cent most deprived nationally	Data not readily available - likely data gap					1	http://www.alg.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/322/RevisedbriefingforID2004.doc http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=4610&l=1
OBJ 4	Education , Skills and Training Deprivation	0 in bottom 20 or 10%	Data not readily available - likely data gap				3			
OBJ 4	Barriers to housing and Services	22 SOA in bottom 20% (21%), 1 in bottom 10% (1%)	52 per cent) are among the 20 per cent most deprived	Data not readily available - likely data gap						
OBJ 4	Active community participation informal and formal volunteering at least once a month	No data available	No data available	GB - 2001: 19% F and 12% M raising/collecting money, 11% F and 10% M organising/helping club/group, 9% F and 8% M serving on committees	Increase voluntary and community engagement, reduce race inequalities and build community cohesion					

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Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 5	CO2 emissions	Data not readily available - likely data gap	London - 8m tonnes of carbon, 1100kg carbon / head	England- Total emissions (million tonnes carbon)- 114 [2001] Emissions per head (kg carbon)- 2300[2001]	Improve the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5 per cent from 1990 levels by 2008-12 and moving towards a 20 per cent reduction in CO2 emissions by 2010.	No local trend although generally the emissions of substances that cause climate change have been decreasing since 1990			2	http://www.naei.org.uk/ http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional/2003/index.htm
OBJ 5	Embodied energy in new buildings	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	Average energy efficiency of buildings	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	% Developments with sustainable urban drainage systems	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	Total vehicle kilometres	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	no / % roads in floodplain	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	No. heat / cold deaths	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	no. cases of subsidence	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	river flows and river quality	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	cost of flooding	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Kyoto target and CO2 emissions	No data available	No data available	Between 1990 and 2002, total UK greenhouse gas emissions declined 10 per cent.	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables				3	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/
OBJ 5	CO2 Emissions by end user industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation)	No data available	No data available	Between 1990 and 2002, total UK CO2 emissions declined 3 per cent.					3	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/
OBJ 5	Aviation and shipping emissions green house gases from UK-based international aviation and shipping fuel bunkers	Data not readily available - likely data gap			In 1999, aircraft released 600million tonnes CO2 into the atmosphere. Between 1990 - 2002, emissions of GHG emissions arising from air and water transport rose by 65%	Data not readily available - likely data gap				http://www.statistics.gov.uk/
OBJ 5	Renewable electricity renewable energy generated as a percentage of total energy	No data available	Between 1989 - 1999, London's energy consumption rose from 140-155 TWh. Between 1990 - 2000, electricity generated by hydro & other increased from 3-4% of total electricity generation in London	3% of the UK's electricity was generated from renewable sources at the beginning of 2004	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables. In order for the UK to play its part in reducing carbon dioxide emissions, the Government has set an aspirational target of reducing these emissions, compared with 1990 levels, by 60% by 2050. London's renewable energy targets aim to generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010. London Plan requires 10 of energy in new developments to be sourced from on site renewable energy sources.	No data available			3	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ Mayor of London's Energy Strategy Feb 2004
OBJ 5	Electricity generation electricity generated, CO2, NOx, and SO2 emissions by electricity generators and GDP	No data available	No data available	Between 1990 and 2002, total UK greenhouse gas emissions from electricity, gas and water supply declined by 17 per cent.		No data available			3	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/

[illegible]

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 7	Resource use Domestic Material Consumption and GDP	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 7	Road Transport CO ₂ , NO _x and PM ₁₀ Emissions and GDP.	Motor vehicles contribute to 70% PM ₁₀ , and 50% NO _x .	Motor vehicles contribute to 68% PM ₁₀ , and 58% NO _x in London in 1999.	Motor vehicles contribute to 92% of CO, 48% PM ₁₀ , 46-61% NO _x , and 67% of Benzene. Between 1990 - 2002, greenhouse gas emissions arising from transportation and communication rose by 45%	Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables.	Sufficient data not available to identify trend		LEZ proposed to be introduced to control/reduce emissions of pollutants from road traffic.	2	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/
OBJ 7	Private Vehicles CO ₂ , emissions and car-km and household final consumption	Data not readily available - likely data gap				Data not readily available - likely data gap				
OBJ 7	Road Freight CO ₂ Emissions and GVA	Data not readily available - likely data gap				Between 1990 - 2002, greenhouse gas emissions arising from road freight rose by 47%			3	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/
OBJ 7	Days when Air Pollution is Moderate or Higher (PM₁₀)	Number of days in 2003 when air pollution was moderate or higher - N. Kensington 59	PM ₁₀ emissions show a general fall until 1999, but there seems to be no further significant decrease since 2000. Air pollution incidences were higher in 2003, mainly due to the weather.	The number of days where air pollution is moderate or higher between 1987 - 2001 rose from 19 to 30 in rural sites, and decreased from 59 - 21 days at urban sites. England Urban – 23 Rural - 40 [2001/02 average].	Improve air quality by meeting National Air Quality targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, PM ₁₀ , sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 – butadiene.				3	DEFRA http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional/2003/03london.htm
OBJ 7	Days when concentrations of PM₁₀ exceed 50 µg/m³	The 24-hour mean PM ₁₀ objective value has been exceeded at 1 and 2 of the monitoring stations in the borough, between 2000-2004	Mean number of days exceedance of the 24-hour PM ₁₀ objective value at roadside sites in Inner London in 2002 ranged from 25-36 days.	No data available	24-hour mean objective value of 50 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year, to be achieved by 31/12/04, as set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000. Supplementary target of 10 days to be achieved by 31/12/2010, not currently in the regulations	Between 2000 - 2003, the LAQN continuous monitoring stations measured an overall worsening in 24-hour PM ₁₀ , causing a breach of the objective value at 1 roadside monitoring station.	1	Breach of the objective value at 1 monitoring station only - largely related to pollution episodes which relate to particular atmospheric conditions and long range pollution. Breaches are likely to be representative of similar locations in the borough i.e. roadside/kerbside locations. - not representative of potential breaches across the entire borough.	1	London Air Quality Network, RBKC Updating and Screening Assessment, Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000. http://www.defra.gov.uk/ , Air Quality in London - ERG 2003,

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 7	Annual mean PM ₁₀ concentrations	One (kerbside) of the borough's three particulate monitoring sites exceeded the 2004 objective in 2003.	The annual mean PM10 objective level at kerbside and roadside sites in London in 2002 ranged from 32 - 42 µg/m ³	No data available	Annual mean objective value of 40 µg/m ³ , to be achieved by 31/12/04, as set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2001. Supplementary target of 23 µg/m3 to be achieved by 31/12/2010, not currently in the regulations.	Between 2000 - 2003, the LAQN continuous monitoring stations measured an overall worsening in annual mean PM ₁₀ .	1	Annual mean levels at background stations show that levels have declined overall in 10 years and remain below the 2004 objective. Levels at the borough's roadside location have fluctuated just below the objective level since 1998. All areas are potentially at risk of exceeding the 2010 objective.	1	London Air Quality Network, RBKC Updating and Screening Assessment, Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (H.M. Government, 2000), http://www.defra.gov.uk/ , Air Quality in London - ERG 2003, RBKC Local Air Quality Management Progress Report 2005
OBJ 7	Annual mean NO ₂ concentrations	The annual mean NO ₂ objective value has been exceeded at a number of continuous monitoring stations around the borough, between 2000-2003	Annual mean NO ₂ objective value at Inner London Roadside sites in 2002 was between 65 - 70 µg/m ³ . 56 out of 77 (73%) London based monitoring stations (R, K & B) breached the objective value in 2001.	Outside of London, 110 out of 347 (32%) monitoring stations (R,K & B) breached the objective value in 2001.	Annual mean objective value of 40 µg/m ³ , to be achieved by 31/12/05, as set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2002.	Between 2000 - 2003, three out of the four LAQN continuous monitoring stations measured an overall worsening in annual mean NO ₂ .	1	Annual mean levels of NO2 remain above the objective level across the majority of the borough. Though reductions have been seen at background locations, trends at roadside locations are more variable. Levels are likely to remain above the objective level at many locations for some time.	1	London Air Quality Network, RBKC Updating and Screening Assessment, Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (H.M. Government, 2000), http://www.defra.gov.uk/ , Air Quality in London - ERG 2003, Nitrogen Dioxide in the UK - Air Quality Expert Group 2004.RBKC Local Air Quality Management Progress Report 2005
OBJ 7	No of times 1-hour concentration of NO ₂ exceed 200 µg/m ³	The 1-hour mean NO ₂ objective value has been exceeded at a number of continuous monitoring stations around the borough, between 2000-2003	6 out of the 14 LAQN road/kerb side sites in London monitoring 1-hour mean NO ₂ concentrations breached the objective value. 6 out of 77 (8%) London based monitoring stations (R, K & B) breached the objective value in 2001.	Outside of London, 20 out of 347 (6%) monitoring stations (R, K & B) breached the objective value in 2001.	1-hour mean objective value of 200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year to be achieved by 31/12/05, as set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2002.	Between 2000 - 2003, two roadside stations measured an overall worsening in the 1-hour mean NO ₂ objective value, with another roadside station and a background station recording an overall improvement.	2		1	London Air Quality Network, RBKC Updating and Screening Assessment, Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (H.M. Government, 2000), http://www.defra.gov.uk/ , Air Quality in London - ERG 2003, Nitrogen Dioxide in the UK - Air Quality Expert Group 2004.RBKC Local Air Quality Management Progress Report 2005
OBJ 7	Designated Air Quality Management Area/s and Air Quality Action Plan	Whole borough designated as AQMA for PM ₁₀ and NO ₂	The majority of London Boroughs (30) have declared an AQMA.	122 local authorities across the UK have declared AQMAs. None declared in the northeast.	Where the UK National Air Quality Strategy objective values are predicted not to be met, the Local Authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area and produce an Air Quality Action Plan to improve the air quality in these areas.	N/A	3	AQAP produced.	1	RBKC Updating and Screening Assessment, UK National Air Quality Strategy (DETR, 2000), http://www.uwe.ac.uk/aqm/centre/aqmas/mstats.html RBKC Local Air Quality Management Progress Report 2005
OBJ 7	Emissions reduction from Borough fleets	Under investigation								
OBJ 7	Adoption of Green travel plans in schools	Under investigation								
OBJ 7	Number of (car park) permit free developments in the borough	Under investigation								
Objective 8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.										
OBJ 8	Open space per resident ha / resident	RBKC as the second lowest proportion of open space to total land area in London (2.8%). 0.26 ha / 1000 population, lowest in London	11.10%	Not Applicable	None	The development at Kensal Gas Works and others have eliminated open space. Additionally, much open space is in private ownership.	1	There is a need to create robust policy and establish creative methods of promoting existing open space, enhancing existing open space and creating new open space.	1	UDP The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2004)

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
Objective 9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land.										
OBJ 9	Water Resource use total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources and GDP	No data available - groundwater protection zones	No data available	Increase from 42700 megalitres/day in 1971 - 43100 megalitres/day in 2001, in England and Wales.	Water Framework Directive	No data available		Direct abstraction from groundwater and non-tidal waters amounted to nearly 9.6 billion cubic metres in the UK in 1997/98.	3	www.statistics.gov.uk
OBJ 9	Domestic water consumption per head	No data available	Increase in domestic water consumption from 310 litres per head per day in 98/99 - 321 litres per head per day in 00/01.	3.3 billion cubic metres (20% of total UK consumption) were used by households in 1997/98.		No data available	2	Awaiting data	3	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/
OBJ 9	Water stress	No data available	Awaiting Data	21% of the UK (1961-1990 (avg.)) under severe water stress.		No data available	2	To be developed. Leakage rate of almost 40% makes up more than a quarter of all water lost in England and Wales.	3	www.themovechannel.com www.nationmaster.com
OBJ 9	River quality rivers of good Biological and Chemical quality	No data available	From 1995 - 2003, Thames increase from 90.3-94.3% river quality compliance	E&W: From 1995 - 2003, increase from 86.1-89.4% river quality compliance	Improved river quality, as measured by compliance with River Quality Objectives	Improvement in River Water Quality over an 8 year period	3		1	Environment Agency
OBJ 9	Public concern over noise	[No Data Found]	[No Data Found]	Noise complaints received by Environmental Health Officers1, rates per million population- 3644 [1990/91] , 7142 [2000/01], 7670 [2001/02]	Directive 97/24/EC (PDF, 345kb) which limits noise from two and three wheeled vehicles. Directive 2000/14/EC (PDF, 751kb) sets out provisions on noise from 57 types of outdoor equipment.	No local trend data available	1		1	RBKC
Objective 9a. Prioritise development on previously developed land										
OBJ 9a	Land Recycling a) New dwellings built on previously developed land; b) all new development on previously used land	100%	98.00%	70%	60% National Headline Target	The level has been at 100% for the last 4 years and looks likely to continue	3		2	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/timecomparison.asp
Objective 10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.										
OBJ 10	Mobility a) Number of trips per person by mode b) distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose.	Data not readily available - likely data gap		Car 79.4% M/C 1.1% HGV 5.8% Cycle 0.9% Bus 1.1% LGV 11.7%		No local trend data available				
OBJ 10	Travel to work by car	18.3% Ranked 371 / 376 in E&W, 28 out of 33 in London	Data not readily available - likely data gap	61.50%		No local trend data available	3	RBKC compares favourably with E & W and with other London boroughs in terms of rank.	1	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00AW-A.asp

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 10	Travel to work by public transport	48.1% Ranked 12 / 376 in E&W, 12 / 33 in London	Data not readily available - likely data gap	14.50%	By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12% in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region	No local trend data available	3	RBKC compares favourably with E & W and with other London boroughs in terms of rank.	1	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00AW-A.asp
OBJ 10	Households without car/van	50.4% Ranked 9 / 376 in E&W, 9/33 in London	Data not readily available - likely data gap	26.80%		No local trend data available	3	RBKC compares favourably with E & W and with other London boroughs in terms of rank.	1	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00AW-A.asp
OBJ 10	Households with 1 car or more	39.2% Ranked 354 / 376 in E&W, 25/33 in London	Data not readily available - likely data gap	43.80%		No local trend data available	3	RBKC compares favourably with E & W and with other London boroughs in terms of rank.	1	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00AW-A.asp
OBJ 10	Households with 2 or more cars/vans	10.4% Ranked 367 / 376 in E&W, 24/33 in London	Data not readily available - likely data gap	29.40%		No local trend data available	3	RBKC compares favourably with E & W and with other London boroughs in terms of rank.	1	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00AW-A.asp
OBJ 10	Getting to school how children get to school	No data available	1999-2001: 50% walk, 22% car, 20% bus and 8% other	England - 1999-2001: 48% walk, 30% car, 18% bus and 5% other		Not sufficient data to identify local trend	3	RBKC compares favourably with E & W and with other London boroughs in terms of rank.	2	www.statistics.gov.uk
OBJ 10	Road Accidents number of people and children killed or seriously injured	1991 - 1240 road traffic accident casualties, decreasing to 1160 in 1999.	In 2002, 71 fatal and serious accidents on roads per 100,000 population	In 2002, 59 fatal and serious accidents on roads per 100,000 population	Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%.by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98,tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities	Decrease in road traffic accident casualties by 6.5% between 1991-1999.	3		1	www.rbkc.gov.uk www.statistics.gov.uk
OBJ 10	Traffic congestion	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 10	Heavy goods vehicles	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 10	Leisure trips by mode of transport	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 10	Monetary investment in public transport, walking and cycling	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
Objective 11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.										
OBJ 11	BV82a Household waste - percentage recycled	16.13	11.70	13.20	Enable at least 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005-06, with further improvements by 2008	The % recycled has doubled since 2001-2002 (8% to 16.1% in 2003 - 2004)	2		1	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/keyFacts_BVPI.asp?lastpage=1&aid=9

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 11	BV82b Household waste - percentage composted	0.34	2.1	4	N / A	The % has increased from 0.1 to 0.3 although does not compare favourably with the figures for London (Avg by Auth Type). Additionally, the % dropped in the last year by 0.1%	2		2	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/keyFacts_BVPI.asp?lastpage=1&aid=9
OBJ 11	BV82c Household waste - percentage of heat	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 11	BV82d Household waste - percentage landfilled	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 11	BV84 Kg of household waste collected per head	358.5	454.2	438.7	N / A	The net amount is still higher than the 2001 -/ 2002 base year although there was a 17.7% reduction in the kg waste per person produced in 2003 / 2004	2		2	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/keyFacts_BVPI.asp?lastpage=1&aid=9
OBJ 11	BV86 Cost of waste collection per household	£47.02	£46.50	£38.90	N / A	The cost of the disposal of waste has increased by £1.70 since 2001 / 2002 to £47.00 in 2003-2004.	1		2	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/keyFacts_BVPI.asp?lastpage=1&aid=9
OBJ 11	BV87 Cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 11	BV91 % of pop. served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre	99.7	81.10%	86.2	N / A	% has increased since 2002 / 2003, previously there was a drop in 2001 2002	3		2	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/keyFacts_BVPI.asp?lastpage=1&aid=9
Objective 12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.										
OBJ 12	Social investment as per cent of GDP	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 12	Real changes in the cost of transport	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 12	Distance travelled relative to income	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 12	% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people	17.2, 03/04 up from 14.0 in 02/03	[No Data Found]	[No Data Found]	[No Data Found]	% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people, increased between 2002-2004	3		1	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/timecomparison.asp
OBJ 12	Sports centres	5 sports centres	219 sports halls in London in 2003.	No data available	[No Data Found]	Insufficient data to identify local trend			2	www.rbkc.gov.uk

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 12	Streetscape in need of repair	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 12	Access to services and facilities	Under investigation								
Objective 13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met										
OBJ 13	Average house prices	(% increase from 1995 in brackets) Detached: 3698333 (905.66%); Semi detached: 1923750 (240.25%); Terrace: 1453990 (284.11%); Flat Maisonette: 578546 (221.28%); Overall: 717173 (221.79%)	280430	(% increase from 1995 in brackets) Detached: 282157 (173.61%); Semi detached: 169074 (183.1%); Terrace: 139122 (175.66%); Flat Maisonette: 168571	No Target Identified	A general increase in prices	1	Prices in RBKC have increased greatly over those for the UK, including nearly a 1000% increase for detached housing. This poses a significant barrier to entry for first-time buyers and those	1	Land registry Residential Property Price Report October – December 2004- http://www.landreg.gov.uk/assets/library/documents/rppr0205.pdf http://www.landreg.gov.uk/propertyprice/interactive/gpr_compare_get.asp
OBJ 13	House price to income ratio	4.47 [2003]	4.69:1	England: 4.11[2003]	No Target Identified	No Local Trend Data Available	Unclear		2	http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/housing/573.asp http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/housing/024.asp
OBJ 13	Number of unfit dwellings	435 of 88297 (300 of which are registered social landlord dwellings)	Data not readily available - likely data gap		Data not readily available - likely data gap	There is not enough local data to show a clear trend.	Unclear	Data sets are not directly comparable. There is not enough local data to show a clear trend.	2	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=1092&l=4
OBJ 13	Numbers of derelict buildings	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 13	Dwelling Density	Average rooms per hectare 425.9 (131 people per hectare)		England and Wales ave 3.4	Data not readily available - likely data gap		1	Kensington and Chelsea is ranked as the most densely populated authority in London and England and Wales	1	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00aw.asp
OBJ 13	Households and dwellings households, single person households and dwelling stock (contextural indicator)	3.4 % change in proportion of non-decent homes in 2002/3, 24.9 in 2003/4	Dwelling stock increased by 6% between 1992 - 2003	Dwelling stock increased by 8% between 1992 - 2003 in England	Achieve a better balance between housing availability and the demand for housing, including improving affordability, in all English regions while protecting valuable countryside around our towns, cities and in the green belt and the sustainability of towns and cities.		2		2	www.statistics.gov.uk
OBJ 13	Housing conditions a) social sector homes below the decent homes standard b) vulnerable households in the private sector in homes below the decent homes standard	LA homes which were non-decent at start of year- 57% [2003-2004], 58% [2002- 2003]	On average, half of Local Authority housing stock falls below the Decent Homes Standard	Data not readily available - likely data gap	By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition	Not enough data to calcualte trend			1	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 13	Households living in fuel poverty a) pensioners b) households with children c) disabled / long-term sick.	31 % of the Council's Housing Stock and 13% of private sector households are fuel poor.	Data not readily available - likely data gap		Eliminate fuel poverty in vulnerable households in England by 2010 in line with the Government's Fuel Poverty Strategy objective		2	The nature of the housing stock in Kensington and Chelsea provides a challenge to meeting energy efficiency targets. Many properties lack cavity walls or loft space for insulation and many have unsuitable heating systems. Also 70% of dwellings fall within designated conservation areas and some have listed building status.	1	Housing Strategy 2003-2008 http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Housing/General/0208housingstrategy.pdf
OBJ 13	Homelessness a) rough sleepers b) households in temporary accommodation i) total ii) households with children	a) 10 b) i) 916 in 2000/2001, 965 in 2003/2004 ii) 457 in 2000/20001, 629 in 2003/2004 Total number of units of accommodation for the homeless- 3788 [2002]	Data not readily available - likely data gap			There has been an upward trend in the amount of homeless in the borough from 2000/2001	1		2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Housing/General/homelessness_strategy0307.pdf http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.html?n=1092&l=4
OBJ 13	Change in proportion on non-decent homes	24.9 03/04 up from 3.4 in 02/03				Increased 86.3% between 02 -04	1		1	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk/pages/timecomparison.asp
Objective 14. Encourage energy efficiency through building's and the recycling of building materials										
OBJ 14	Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 14	Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 14	SAP Ratings of council's housing stock	61	No data available	43	120 is the highest rating of efficiency. Target for 2005/2006 is 66.	This indicator has been rising to meet targets since 1999-2000.	3		1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/howweperform/bestvalue/bvpp.asp#audit
Objective 15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.										
OBJ 15	Long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits people's daily activities or the work they could do	13.6% [2001]	Data not readily available - likely data gap	18.20%	No Target Identified	No Local Trend Data Available	3	Compares well with England and Wales	2	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/29.asp#housing
OBJ 15	Access to a GP	1013 Pop / GP	63.94	56.42	No Target Identified	No Local Trend Data Available	3	Data may not show current position.	3	PROFILE OF UK GENERAL PRACTITIONERS JUNE 2004 at http://www.rcgp.org.uk/information/publications/information/PDFInfo/01JUN04.pdf The Guardian 02/02/05 http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 15	Health inequality a) infant mortality by (socio-economic group) b) life expectancy (by area) for men and women	Male Life expectancy at birth: 76.6 [1997-1999], 77.3 [1998-2000], 78.1[1999-2001], 79.0[2000-2002], 79.8 [2001-2003] female Life expectancy at birth: 81.6 [1997-1999], 82.3 [1998-2000], 82.9 [1999-2001], 84.1 [2000-2002], 84.80 [2001-2003]		Males- 73.37 [1991-93],75.89 [2001-03] , Female- 78.86 [1991-93], 80.47 [2001-03]	Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth	Both lifer expectancy for men and women has been increasing since 1999. Also, in comparison to the UK, life expectancy for men and women compares favourably, being almost 5 years more than the average.	3		1	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LEResultsF&W24Feb2005.xls " Office of National Statistics 2004- http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841 http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional/download/rqolc2003.pdf "
OBJ 15	General Health Good, Family Good, Not good	75.2% Good 17.3% Fairly Good 7.5% Not good		68% Good 22.2% Fairly good 9.2% Not Good		No trend data	3	Compares favourably with the UK as a whole. For a central London Borough this performance could be seen as good	2	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/areaprofileframes.asp?T=A&AID=175500&TID=13&AREA=kensington%20and%20chelsea
OBJ 15	Population per GP	1013	Data not readily available - likely data gap				3			The Guardian 02/02/05 Page 7
OBJ 15	Mortality rates death rates from a) Circulatory disease b) Cancer, below 75 years and for areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators; c) suicides	Directly Standardised Rate- Cancer- 170.06 , Circulatory- 204.86 [1999 AND 2001 POOLED]	Directly Standardised Rate: Cancer-190.73, Circulatory- 255.13 [1999 AND 2001 POOLED]	Death Rate Per 1000 [2000] - 10.2 Standardised Mortality Ratio [2000] - 100 Standardised Mortality Rates per 100,000 [2002]: Circulatory diseases- 335(m), 383(F) Respiratory diseases- 103(M),133(F) Cancer 247(M), 239(F) Injury and poisoning 40(M), 22(F) Other causes- 138(M),210(F)	Reduce mortality rates by 2010: from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75, with at least a 40%reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole; from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6%between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole; and from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20%	No trend data as pooled results.			1	www.statistics.gov.uk http://www.ifo.org.uk/DataAndMethods/Attachments/Excel_Files/Compendium02/IA11_All_cancers/11A_Mortality_from_all_cancers/11A_075drp1_02_London.xls http://www.ifo.org.uk/DataAndMethods/Attachments/Excel_Files/Compendium02/JA06_All_circulatory_diseases/06A_Mortality_from_all_circulatory_diseases/06A_076drp1_02_London.xls
OBJ 15	Smoking prevalence of smoking a) All adults b) 'Routine and manual' socio-economic groups.	17% of deaths smoking related in 2001. 30% of people in the borough smokers in 2004.	29% men and 26% women smoke. 18% of deaths smoking related in 2001.	27% adults smoking between 1998-2001	Reducing adult smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010,with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less	No trend data.	3	Compares well with London and UK comparison, being lower than both. Although there is a higher percentage that actually smoke.	2	www.rbkc.gov.uk
OBJ 15	Childhood obesity prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year-olds.	No data available	No data available	Estimated that 15% of children are obese in the UK	Halting the year-on-year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010 in the context of a broader strategy to tackle obesity in the population as a whole.	No trend data.			2	www.bupa.co.uk
Objective 16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.										
OBJ 16	Conservation Areas number and percentage of borough.	Townscape conservation areas lie within the 35 designated conservation areas which cover 70% of the borough.	No data available			Insufficient data to identify local trend		RBKC compares well with the rest of London and	2	www.rbkc.gov.uk
OBJ 16	Number and condition of listed buildings	26 Grade I 296 Grade II* 3875 Grade II 6 Unknown 4203 Total BAR Register: 7	Total Number of Listed Buildings- 18,059 [2002], 588 buildings on the BAR register [2005] (approximate percentage - 3%)	1830 buildings on the BAR register	Remove 40% of the entries on the 1999 'at risk' list [2006] (Target: South East Integrated Regional Framework (2004))	Not sufficient data to identify local trend	2		3	RBKC UDP 2002 http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/default.asp?wci=mainframe&URL1=default.asp%3FWCI%3DNode%26WCE%3D6744
OBJ 16	Number of conservation areas and those that do not have Conservation Area Proposals Statements	Currently 36 Conservation Areas covering approx 70% of the Borough. 4 do not have CAPs						The location of conservation and other items of cultural heritage are not in the control of the LPA therefore monitoring	3	RBKC UDP 2002

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 16	Number and condition of SAMs	2 - the Brick Kiln in Walmer Road and Kensington Palace BAR Register: 0	150 scheduled monuments 7 scheduled monuments on the BAR register	456 scheduled monuments on the BAR register				or the LRA therefore monitoring them and trying to assess any comparators (i.e. other boroughs) is meaningless.	3	RBKC UDP 2002 http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/default.asp?wci=mainframe&URL1=default.asp%3FWCI%3DNode%26WCE%3D6744
OBJ 16	Number and condition of archaeological priority areas.	Thames Archaeological Priority Area; 3 Sites of Archaeological Importance							3	RBKC UDP 2002
OBJ 16	Visitors / year to key attractions in the borough	Under investigation								
OBJ 16	Historic Buidongs, sites and conservation areas including locally listed assets, affected, whether in a adverse or benefital way	Under investigation								
OBJ 16	Number and condition of histrci parks and gardens	16 registers parks and gardens, of these none are at risk. These are: The Boltons, Brompton Cemetery, Cadogan Place, Chelsea Physic Garden, 100 Cheyne Walk, Edwardes Square, Hans Place, Holland Park, Kensal Green Cemetery, Kensington Gardens, Ladbroke Square Gardens, Royal Hospital, Chelsea and Ranelagh Gardens, St. Luke's Gardens, the Commonwealth Institute Gardens and The Roof Gardens at 99 Kensington High Street	Data not availabel - possible data gap				+		1	RBKC UDP

APPENDIX VIII – ASSESSMENT TABLE PROFORMA

Significance

It is ultimately the responsibility of the body conducting the SA to determine whether the effects of the LDD are likely to be significant. Annex II of the SEA Directive provides criteria for assessing the significance of environmental effects (see Para1.7 below).

When determining the significance of the effect of a policy, RPBs and LPAs may need to consider the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects, including cumulative, secondary and synergistic effects. The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected) need to be considered. The value and vulnerability of certain areas and populations may also influence the assessment, particularly where thresholds or standards, may be exceeded. The following points³¹ sets out some principles of significance that are valid for all types of effect at the strategic level:

- Significance has to be determined individually in each case. Effects which are significant in one situation are not necessarily significant in another;
- Analysis of significance needs to be proportionate. It should be able to be carried out with reasonable time and effort and the effort expended to assess significance should be proportionate to the expected severity of the effect;
- Flexibility is important so that individual cases can be assessed. Criteria should be considered as guidelines, not rules; and
- Mathematical models are difficult to use to determine significance. Many aspects can be covered by verbal descriptions. The use of numeric models could give rise to fictitious precision. An attempt at quantifying qualitative and semi-quantitative aspects will not lead to an increase in objectivity.

The nature, impact and potential significance of the impacts will be assessed using a standard scoping approach which is summarised in the tables below.

Appraisal scoring symbols.

Symbol	Likely effect against the SA Objective
+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Policy supports this objective although it may have only a minor beneficial impact
X	1. Policy has no impact 2. Effect is neutral insofar as the benefits and drawbacks appear equal and neither is considered significant
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine base the assessment at this stage
–	Policy appears to conflict with the objective and may result in adverse impacts
– –	Potentially significant adverse impact
– – –	Strong and significant adverse impact

³¹ ODPM (2005) ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Interim advice note on frequently asked questions*. ODPM (available at: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_037013.pdf)

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Assessment proforma

Option: [Insert Abbreviated title here]

Brief Description of option: [Insert detail here]

SA Framework Objective	Significance of Effect	Temporal Effects (S / M / L)	Cumulative Effects (Yes / No)	Commentary (including mitigation proposals, assumptions, limitations etc.)
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.				
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.				
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.				
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.				
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.				
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents				
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.				
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.				
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land.				
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions				

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from vehicular traffic.				
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.				
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.				
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are m				
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.				
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.				
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.				
Summary of Assessment: [Summary of assessment findings]				
Summary of Mitigation: [Summary of mitigation proposals]				