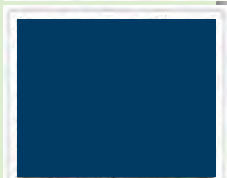


Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Prepared for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea



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<http://www.rbkc.gov.uk>

Revision Schedule

Final Report July 2009

Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
01	16 February 2009	Draft Report for Client comment	Vanessa Barri Senior Environmental Consultant	Steve Smith Associate	Steve Smith Associate
02	20 February 2009	Further Draft Report for Client comment	Ian Brenkley Assistant Environmental Consultant	Steve Smith Associate	Steve Smith Associate
03	25 February 2009	Final Draft Report	Evridiki Kaliakatsou Assistant Environmental Specialist	Steve Smith Associate	Steve Smith Associate
04	15 July 2009	Final Report	Alex Russell Graduate Environmental Specialist	Vanessa Barri Senior Environmental Consultant	Steve Smith Associate

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This report sets out the findings of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) work that has been undertaken by Scott Wilson for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea ('the Council') for the Core Strategy and North Kensington Area Action Plan Development Plan Documents (DPDs) – now referred to as the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan which incorporates both documents. A summary of the SA of both DPDs to date and development of the combined plan is illustrated in **Figure 1**. This report also provides an update to the information contained in the 2005 SA Scoping Report and outlines the next steps for the SA.

Figure 1: Work undertaken and when on SA and DPDs



1.2 Where are we going

- 1.2.1 The Council is currently preparing the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan in response to public consultation that took place on the "Towards Preferred Options" document between July and October 2008.
- 1.2.2 Once the plan is drafted it will undergo Sustainability Appraisal (SA) with the SA findings to be considered by the Council. Following this, the Council intends on consulting the public on the pre-submission plan and the SA in September 2009.

1.3 This report

- 1.3.1 This is a non-statutory report; however it aims to inform statutory consultees and stakeholders of the SA process that has occurred until now.

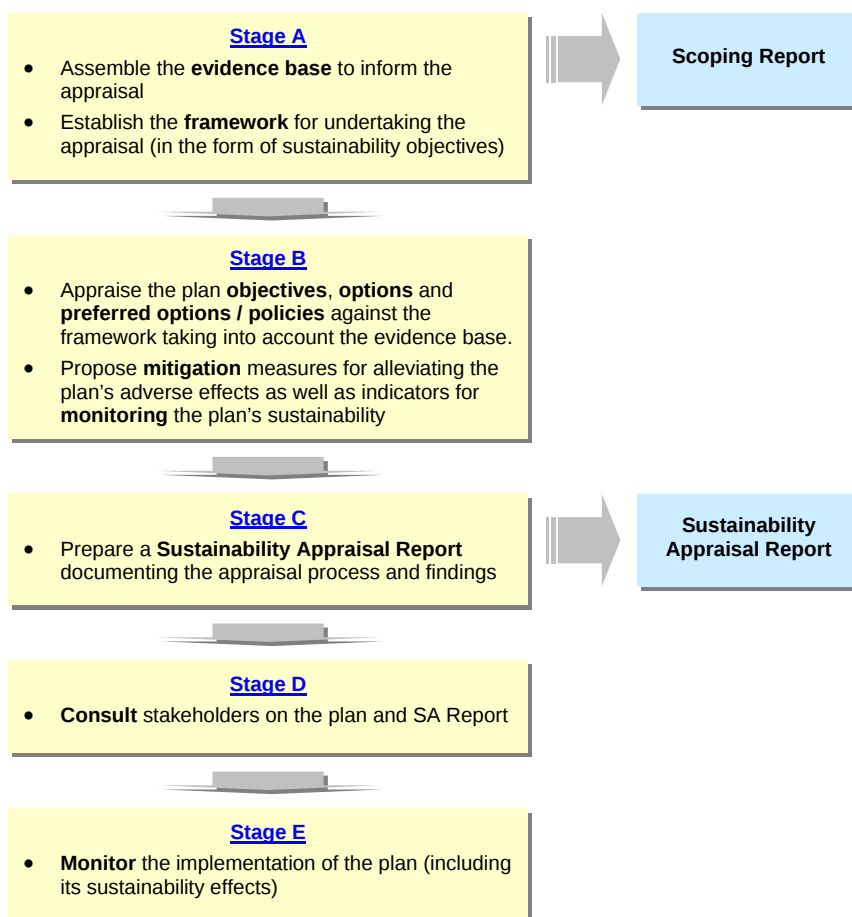
- 1.3.2 This report will also look to identify how the SA has influenced the preparation of the plan. It will also provide an update to the Scoping Report that was prepared in 2005 and report any suggested changes to the SA framework to undertake the appraisal of the Core Strategy and North Kensington Area Action Plan in 2009.

1.4 Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.4.1 SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) aim to ensure that a plan or strategy is environmentally sound and promotes sustainable development.
- 1.4.2 SA and SEA provide data about environmental, social and economic conditions in an area, identify the impacts of a plan or strategy on those conditions, and propose ways of minimising any negative impacts and enhancing positive ones. Local Development Documents (LDDs) are subject to SA and SEA under two different regulations. LDDs include DPDs and Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 1.4.3 Many of the requirements of SA and SEA overlap, so they are typically carried out jointly. This is recommended in Government Guidance on SA¹.
- 1.4.4 SA work – incorporating SEA – so far has been carried out during preparation of the plan as shown in **Figure 1** and following Government Guidance illustrated in **Figure 2**.

¹ See: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/sustainabilityappraisal>

Figure 2: Five stage approach to SA incorporating SEA



1.4.5 The SA work to date has involved undertaking Stage A and part of Stage B.

1.4.6 **Table 1** shows a breakdown of the SEA Directive requirements and where they are addressed in this report.

Table 1: SEA Directive requirements

Environmental Report requirements ²	Section in this Report
an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Scoping Report 2005 and Chapters 3 and 6 of this report
the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Scoping Report 2005 and Chapters 3 and 6 of this report

² 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).

Environmental Report requirements ³	Section in this Report
the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Scoping Report 2005 and Chapters 3 and 6 of this report
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;	Scoping Report 2005 and Chapters 3 and 6 of this report
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;	Scoping Report 2005 and Chapters 3 and 6 of this report
the likely significant effects (these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Interim SA Reports for the Core Strategy and North Kensington Area Action Plan; Chapters 4 and 5 of this report and forthcoming SA Report
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;	Interim SA Reports for the Core Strategy and North Kensington Area Action Plan; Chapters 4 and 5 of this report and forthcoming SA Report
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;	Interim SA Reports for the Core Strategy and North Kensington Area Action Plan; Chapters 4 and 5 of this report and forthcoming SA Report
a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Interim SA Reports for the Core Strategy and North Kensington Area Action Plan; Chapters 4 and 5 of this report and forthcoming SA Report
a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Interim SA Reports for the Core Strategy and North Kensington Area Action Plan and forthcoming SA Report

³ 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).

1.5 Structure of this report

1.5.1 The chapters included in this report are summarised below:

- **Chapter 1** – Introduction; about this report and report structure.
- **Chapter 2** – Background and history of the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan and SA.
- **Chapter 3** – The way forward for SA work.
- **Chapter 4** – The results of the scoping exercise for the SA in 2005.
- **Chapter 5** – The results of the interim SA of the Core Strategy in 2005.
- **Chapter 6** – The results of the interim SA of the North Kensington Area Action Plan in 2008.
- **Chapter 7** – Looking forward to the SA of the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan including baseline update.
- **Chapter 8** – Next steps for the SA and the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan.

2 Background

2.1 Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan DPD

2.1.1 Work on the Core Strategy began in 2004 and a formal Issues and Options stage was held in November 2005. Following this, a second stage of Interim Issues and Options for the Core Strategy took place in February – March 2008. The “Towards Preferred Options” document is the third stage in the preparation of the Core Strategy where a consultation opportunity was held between July and October 2008. The “Towards Preferred Options” was where the North Kensington Area Action Plan (NKAAP), which was a separate DPD, was incorporated into the Core Strategy. The DPD is now referred to as the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan. Prior to this inclusion, the NKAAP was subject to a formal Issues and Options stage in February 2008.

2.1.2 **Figure 3** illustrates the development of the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan.

Figure 3: History of the development of the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan DPD



2.2 Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.2.1 Work on the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) commenced in 2005 which consisted of the production and consultation on the SA Scoping Report that was published in September 2005. Following this an Interim SA Report was published in November 2005 to accompany the Core Strategy Issues and Options document at formal consultation. In February 2008, an Interim SA Report was published to accompany the North Kensington Area Action Plan (AAP) document for consultation. In February 2009, the SA Update Report (this report) was published for consultation, particularly with statutory consultees, to explain the SA work undertaken on the documents to date, how the SA has informed the development of the plan and to also provide an update to the scoping information that was published in 2005.

2.2.2 **Figure 4** illustrates the SA work undertaken for the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan.

Figure 4: History of the SA work undertaken for the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan DPD



2.3 Site Specific Allocations DPD

- 2.3.1 Work has also been undertaken in order to develop the strategic sites to be allocated in the Core Strategy using the Site Specific Allocations DPD. There was an Issues and Options paper and an Interim SA Report published in June 2006, which were subject to formal consultation.

3 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2005)

3.1 Stage A: setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

- 3.1.1 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report for the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) was published in September 2005. There are three volumes to the Scoping Report.
- 3.1.2 The three volumes of the SA Report can be accessed from the Council's website: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/ldf_page4.asp. This Chapter aims to provide a summary of the key information from the Scoping Report.

3.2 Review of other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

- 3.2.1 **Appendix 1** presents the list of policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that were reviewed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process.
- 3.2.2 Each document was reviewed using a standard pro-forma. The full records of this context review may be referred to in Volume 3 of the Scoping Report⁴.
- 3.2.3 During the context review a number of key messages were identified that should be taken into account in developing the Council's LDF and in undertaking the SA. The messages were intended as guidance for the LDF and the SA to inform the decision making process. **Appendix 2** presents the key messages from the context review.

3.3 Evidence base

- 3.3.1 The Council and Scott Wilson developed a methodology for the collection of baseline information using an excel spreadsheet for collecting indicator-based baseline information that can be referred to in Appendix VIII of Volume 1 of the Scoping Report⁵.
- 3.3.2 A review of the baseline was undertaken in terms of:
- Performance;
 - Data 'gaps' and availability;
 - Future trends under the 'business as usual' option; and
 - Links to plan monitoring.
- 3.3.3 **Appendix 3** contains a summary of the key trends from the collection of baseline information for the Borough.

⁴ See http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/ldf_page4.asp

⁵ See http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/ldf_page4.asp

3.4 Key sustainability issues

3.4.1 **Table 2** lists the economic, environmental problems facing the Royal Borough together with supporting evidence.

Table 2: Key sustainability issues identified in the 2005 Scoping Report

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 Annual mean NO ₂ concentrations No of times 1-hour concentration of NO ₂ exceed 200 µg/m ³
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.
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)

Sustainability problem	Supporting evidence
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.

3.5 Sustainability Appraisal framework

- 3.5.1 **Table 3** contains the objectives that form the SA framework to be used to assess the effects of the LDF.

Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal framework as identified in the 2005 Scoping Report

No.	SA objective
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
9a	Prioritise 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

4 Interim Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy (2005)

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This report documented the appraisal of the Core Strategy objectives and the various options identified by the Council and summarised their potential economic, social and environmental implications. Although not a formal requirement, this report was prepared to help demonstrate that sustainability considerations have been incorporated into the development of the Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations DPDs from an early stage, and to provide information for stakeholders as well as an audit trail of the process. This appraisal was published in November 2005.
- 4.1.2 The LDF for the Borough set out a series of objectives against which planning policies, land allocation and general development control policies would be established. These objectives were assessed against the broader sustainability objectives to be used to appraise the LDF. Stage B1 in the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR) highlighted the synergies and conflicts between the LDF and SA Objectives. The LDF Objectives are shown below:
1. To preserve and enhance the residential and historic character of the Borough and its amenities to ensure a high quality of life for all its residents;
 2. To preserve or enhance the historic environment and to ensure that all new development reflects the special character and appearance of the local area through high quality design and materials, layout and landscaping;
 3. To seek to improve the Borough's streetscape, with more public art and more street improvement schemes (of the kind that have transformed Kensington High Street into the most talked about streetscape in the Capital);
 4. To provide a range of housing which meets the wide needs of the community, including affordable housing;
 5. To secure the amenities necessary to provide a better city life for the whole community – health, education, leisure and recreation, arts and culture and local services and shops;
 6. To protect and enhance the quality, attractiveness, vitality and viability of the Borough's shopping centres and local shopping centres;
 7. To support and encourage economic growth in the Borough and to maintain a diversity of job opportunities for the benefit of local residents;
 8. To protect the Borough's trees, parks and open spaces and to ensure that they are well managed and attractive;
 9. To minimise the impact that our community has on the environment through the facilitation and encouragement of recycling, waste minimisation and energy efficient construction;

10. To seek and encourage sustainable approaches to the maintenance and enhancement of buildings and the environment, including the improvement of air quality;
11. To ensure an appropriate balance between the Borough's contribution to London as a 'World City' and its role as a place which people call home;
12. To enhance public transport and to encourage cycling and walking as attractive forms of travel;
13. To seek new housing with neither parking attached nor a right to a residents parking permit;
14. To concentrate land uses in appropriate locations to reduce the need to travel, especially high trip generating development which should be in areas well served by public transport and accessible by foot and by cycle; and
15. To allow everyone who lives, works or visits the Borough to benefit from its reputation for public safety.

4.2 Appraisal of the Core Strategy objectives

Stage B1 findings

- 4.2.1 The assessment indicated that there were no definite conflicts between the LDF Objectives and the SA Objectives - in fact there was a good degree of synergy between them. However, there were ambiguous areas that would be dependent on the way the plan was implemented and other development control mechanisms. **Table 4** outlines the key comments on the assessment. Broadly speaking the Objectives of the LDF were balanced and compatible in sustainability terms.

Table 4: Comments from objectives assessment

LDF objective	SA objective	Comment
1	4	A higher quality of life for all is compatible with SA Objective 4 inclusion of equity and equality
1	13	Dependant on how housing need is accommodated
1	14	Embodied energy and general energy efficiency of new materials can help to lower the energy costs of streetscape without detriment to visual amenity and character.
2	4	RBKC is a very affluent borough, with high property prices and design / architectural standards, thus new development, if in keeping may exclude the economically disadvantaged
2	5	Dependant on design criteria of new development
2	10	As for SA objective 5, dependant on the definition of "high quality design materials" as one may be exclusive of the other.
2	13	Dependent on how the housing needs are met
2	14	Dependant on implementation and type of "high quality design"
3	10	Streetscape can reduce the accessibility of cars and encourage the use of alternatives such as cyclists

LDF objective	SA objective	Comment
3	11	Streetscape can include the provision of waste disposal facilities, including those for recycling
1	14	Embodied energy and general energy efficiency of new materials can help to lower the energy costs of streetscape.
4	8	Dependent on the form of provision, however, given the boroughs density and scarcity of open space, this may be a positive correlation
4	9	More accommodation may result in increased population with increased demands on the natural capital in the borough and an increased possibility of minor pollution events.
4	9a	As for SA objective 8. Dependent on the form of provision, however, given the boroughs density and scarcity.
4	11	If increased provision of housing results in increased population then there will be increased waste. However, if waste minimisation measures are built in then this may reduce the waste per capita produced by new development.
5	1	Dependant on the implementation / design of these services and facilities
5	10	There is an argument here regarding the provision of services and facilities, namely shopping and retail that may induce more traffic into the borough if not located in areas well served by public transport.
5	11	Increased visitors to new services and facilities may result in increased waste generation
6	8	Attractiveness and quality can be analogous to providing open space and parks.
13	1	Retain front gardens, maintaining biodiversity?
13	2	Fewer vehicles on the street should discourage thefts from and of vehicles.
13	9	May encourage car users to not use cars, lowering emissions to air
13	10	May discourage car users and encourage them onto public transport
14	4	Are "appropriate locations" considering deprivation in addition to trip generation? Appropriate locations should not be a relationship of transport generation only, but should also consider whether needs and possible areas of deprivation in deriving their appropriateness.
14	9a	Again "appropriate location" definition.
14	15	Land uses including health provision.

4.3 Appraisal of options and alternatives

4.3.1 The issues for the LDF were broad ranging, as were the options. For a full description of the issues and options please refer to the Issues and Options paper – http://rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/ldf_issues_options.pdf. The issues were broadly split into 10 topic areas:

- Conservation and development
- Housing
- Offices and Industry

- Transportation
- Shopping and town centres
- Social and community uses
- Hotels
- Leisure and recreation
- Renewable energy and sustainable design
- Waste

4.3.2 The Options generated from the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC) that covered these areas were subject to an initial option assessment to determine their sustainability. The next section provides a summary of the key impacts.

4.4 Appraisal of options, mitigation and conclusions

4.4.1 The assessment was conducted in conjunction with the Council. Taken as a whole, the Core Strategy DPD performed very well against the objectives. Below are summaries of the assessment under each of the issues as highlighted in the Issues and Options paper.

Housing

4.4.2 The demand for housing in the UK is well documented; with RBKC this is no exception. What is exceptional in the Borough is its high density, accessibility to public transport, and conservation and cultural heritage. With over 70% of the Borough in Conservation Areas, over 4,000 listed buildings and the second lowest amount of open space per resident on the UK, there are major constraints on the Borough in terms of the supplying of newly built homes. The Options put forward by the Council offer, in varying degrees, ways of supplying this housing, and indeed the make up of this housing in terms of provision for affordable homes, intermediate and social accommodation. Key points arising from the assessment were:

- Options could ensure that higher density residential areas should have adequate provision of infrastructure, facilities, including transport and health;
- High design standards should be included in Options;
- Options for mixed use schemes should include affordable and key worker housing provision; and
- An Option for 'Lifetime homes' should be encouraged.

Offices and Industry

4.4.3 Economic activity is vital for a sustainable Borough to both retain and attract skills. However, the type of economic activity encouraged in the Borough should be controlled. This is not only due to the built heritage designations that dominate the Borough, but also due to current transport infrastructure capacity and the logistics involved to increase this capacity for other uses. The issues surrounding the availability of small business units are documented in the Scoping Report, which highlights the importance of encouraging and retaining these

businesses. This will not only protect existing business, but also encourage micro-business that in turn may assist in creating a more vibrant Borough. Key messages from the assessment indicated:

- In areas of deprivation, mixed use development may be appropriate;
- Amalgamation of two existing options, namely the provision of micro-units alongside protecting small units.

Transportation

4.4.4 Accessibility in terms of both public transport and that of the private car is a major consideration in the location of new development throughout London. Access to public transport and smooth flow of vehicular traffic are attractive to individuals and organisations who may wish to locate in the Borough. RBKC is well served by public transport, including buses, underground and over ground trains. Most areas of the borough are well enough served by public transport for retail use, however, points that came out of the assessment were:

- Options could place a greater emphasis on the alternatives to the motor car, including the encouragement of bicycles and car clubs, and
- Options should emphasise the importance of good design of streetscape, preserving the character of the Borough whilst enhancing the distinctiveness in the Borough.

Shopping and Town Centres

4.4.5 RBKC is home to many important retail areas such as Kensington High Street, Kings Road and Portobello Road. These areas contribute to the character of the Borough. However, shopping and town centres can be utilised for other uses to create highly accessible assets for all due to the highly accessible nature of some of these sites. Key messages from the assessment included:

- An Option to redesignate where there is infrastructure capacity to cope with extra trip generation; and
- An Option combining the recognition of the importance of a centre's character, valued uses and street markets should be considered.

Social and Community Uses

4.4.6 Social and community uses provide essential assets for a sustainable community, including health, education and social facilities. As such, in a Borough as densely populated as RBKC, it is important that accessible facilities are available. Key messages from the assessment were:

- Options should not only protect existing resources but could also require contributions from new developments; and
- Where there is a marginal difference in need on a case-by-case basis, (between residential and doctors surgeries) the preference should be for the latter.

Hotels

4.4.7 Hotels are a use that contributes to the Borough's economy in terms of investment, local employment and tourism. However, as with any new development, their impacts on the built heritage of the Borough must be considered. Key messages from this assessment included:

- Sustainable construction should be integrated in to Options;
- Tourism that is beneficial to the Borough should be encouraged and leakage to adjacent Boroughs should be contained.

Leisure and Recreation

4.4.8 Leisure and recreation is linked to open space. There are distinct areas of deficiency of open space in the Borough which combined with the highest housing density in the UK, creating pressure on the existing parks, gardens and open space. The capacity of the current sites to accommodate growth / current use will be affected by any future increases in population, furthermore, the capacity of these areas needs to be borne in mind when considering new development. Key messages that arose from the assessment were:

- Open space can be tied to biodiversity and heritage values, and options could reflect this; and
- Options should reflect the needs of the community.

Renewable Energy and Sustainable Design

4.4.9 The target of 10% on site renewable energy for new developments, as prescribed in the London Plan, will be a challenging target for the Borough. This is due to in part to the built heritage designations dominating the Borough such as listed buildings and conservation areas. The assessment indicated that whilst there may be more sustainable options in terms of energy consumption, there may be trade offs in regard to the cultural heritage and conservation of the Borough. Key messages from the assessment were:

- Options should endeavour to define a sustainable way of introducing renewables and energy efficiency measures into protected areas without significantly negatively effecting their intrinsic value; and
- Ensuring that new developments meet energy standards such as BREEAM / Ecohomes and CEEQUAL without altering the nature of the borough's built heritage and cultural realm could be included in the Options.

Waste

4.4.10 Disposal of waste is an issue of concern not only in the Borough but also throughout the UK. In particular to RBKC, the access to recycling facilities and the retrieval of waste from areas of high housing density are problematic. Additionally, Cremorne Wharf offers some Options as to how to dispose of waste. The retention and adaptive re-use of historic buildings makes a positive contribution to reducing construction waste. The assessment produced the following comments:

- Options should include combine measures to ensure that waste is disposed of effectively; and
- Options should attempt to minimise the production of waste.

5 Interim Sustainability Appraisal of the North Kensington Area Action Plan (2008)

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This appraisal considers the Issues and Options presented in the Issues and Options paper dated 16 January 2008.
- 5.1.2 An appraisal of Issues and Options for the North Kensington Area Action Plan (NKAAP) was published in February 2008. The NKAAP Issues and Options paper identified areas for major growth and areas for conservation with a focus on regeneration. In addition, it set out a vision for North Kensington and proposals for its implementation.
- 5.1.3 The SA of the Issues and Options Paper used the SA objectives generated from the baseline and scoping stage undertaken for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) in 2005. These SA objectives were used to appraise both the overall objectives and the options - presented under a set of five cross cutting themes and six areas specific issues as shown in **Table 5**.

Table 5: NKAAP overarching objectives, cross-cutting themes and areas for action

Overall objectives	Cross-cutting themes
• A reduction in the number of households out of work • A reduction in poverty • Greater economic vibrancy • A reduction in crime • Improved levels of health • A more attractive environment and public realm • Improved housing management and infrastructure, with increased levels of tenant and leaseholder satisfaction	• Transport • The Westway • Education • Estate Renewal • Economic Activity and Employment
	Area specific issues
	• Kensal sub-action area • Latimer road sub-action area • Portobello road sub-action area • Kensal gasworks key site • Kensington sports centre key site • Wornington estate key site

- 5.1.4 The overall objectives for the NKAAP reflect the Council's draft Regeneration Programme 2007 – 2010. Some objectives are more specifically addressed through the Council's Regeneration Programme, whilst, others more related to land and building provision are addressed through the AAP. The overall objectives were appraised to help demonstrate that sustainability considerations had been incorporated into the development of the NKAAP from an early stage, and to provide information for stakeholders and an audit trail of the appraisal process.
- 5.1.5 The cross-cutting themes highlighted the particular issues facing North Kensington.
- 5.1.6 Areas for action were identified as a focus for change in North Kensington. Three areas were identified as areas in need of particular intervention in terms of new policy and investment in buildings and people to be delivered through improved skills and greater employment

opportunities. The 'options' for the sub-action areas presented up to three intervention scenarios – modest, medium and significant change whereas the key site areas did not provide options *per se* but invited views on potential 'options' as to how the Council should move forward in addressing these particular issues. The options for the key sites were not always conducive to an effective appraisal. For example, 'Option 2' for the Kensal Gasworks key site was '*Should the canal frontage be redeveloped?*' This form of presentation of the 'options' was not necessarily conducive to a comparative appraisal and the extent to which these 'options' could be appraised is discussed below.

- 5.1.7 The SA was published alongside the NKAAP - Issues and Options for public consultation in February 2008.

5.2 Appraisal of the North Kensington Area Action Plan objectives

- 5.2.1 A summary of the appraisal of the NKAAP objectives against the SA objectives is included in **Appendix 4**.
- 5.2.2 The NKAAP Issues and Options objectives performed relatively well against the SA objectives, particularly in terms of objectives 6 and 7 - working towards a more attractive environment and improved housing management and infrastructure. No Issues and Options objectives were identified that would conflict with the SA objectives.

5.3 Appraisal of options

Cross-cutting themes

- 5.3.1 A summary of the key issues and most sustainable option for each theme is summarised below.

Transport

- 5.3.2 North Kensington experiences poor transport infrastructure and inter-connectivity, constrained in particular by the Westway to the north and the West Cross Route to the west. The theme options principally focused on:

- Option 1 - increased bus services;
- Option 2 - a new Crossrail station at Kensal; or
- Option 3 - a new station on the West London line at North Pole Road.

- 5.3.3 The SA concluded that either Options 2 or 3 would be likely to provide greater sustainability benefits, however, further detailed analysis, particularly in terms of socio-economic impacts needs to be undertaken.

- 5.3.4 **Mitigation/recommendations** - Improving access to public transport must take an integrated approach that facilitates ease of use through improved connectivity. Safe, well lit provision of cycling and pedestrian infrastructure could deliver quick wins in terms of improved access

across the area's physical barriers. Early adoption of these improvements would provide an understanding of the benefits of such improvements that would better inform other proposed transport improvements.

The Westway

5.3.5 The Westway Development Trust has proved to be an effective medium to deliver high-value sustainable community facilities in an area traditionally considered as low-value and low amenity. The success is built on a community focus aimed at benefiting local inhabitants and charities through sports, skills education and the arts. The options focused on:

- Option 1 - keeping the Westway space principally for the local community; or
- Option 2 - to open it up to the wider community.

5.3.6 **Mitigation/recommendations** - If limiting space solely to local users could not maximise the use of space under the Westway, consideration should be given to opening up the opportunity to wider users. To ensure the use of land continues to serve the local need, criteria outlining the nature of suitable uses could be stipulated.

Education

5.3.7 There is a clear need for extra capacity within the Borough's schools, however, its delivery would need to be carefully managed to maximise efficient use of existing schools' footprint to minimise expansion onto outdoor space. There may be heritage values associated with existing schools in the area which would be retained through refurbishment of existing schools. The Options were:

- Option 1 – should existing schools be refurbished?
- Option 2 - should existing schools be expanded?
- Option 3 - should any new schools be built?
- Option 4 - in addition to catering for junior and secondary provision – should any studio schools be built?

5.3.8 **Mitigation/recommendations** - A mixed use, community focussed new school development should be considered. Such a facility would deliver multiple benefits to not only the Borough's children but also the local community and the Borough as a whole.

Estate Renewal

5.3.9 The options presented for this theme were more suited for discussion to elicit comments than for appraisal.

- Option 1 - asked whether redevelopment should focus on estates that are hardest to manage and most costly to maintain?; and
- Option 2 - whether there should be a longer term plan to renew all estates over the next 20 years or so?.

- 5.3.10 **Mitigation/recommendations** – A long term estate renew strategy should be formulated highlighting that there may be economic advantages of a simultaneous renewal of several estates, however this would require careful management to negate the social and environmental impacts of such a programme.

Economic Activity and Employment

- Option 1 - questioned whether the focus should be to continue to plan for and support small enterprises, including those that need low land values?; or
- Option 2 - whether there should be more fundamental change to the area, with a new employment hub to attract employment to the area?.

- 5.3.11 In terms of environmental and social sustainability, Option 1 was identified as the favourable option. Option 2 would likely provide greater employment and skills training opportunities, however, uncertainty as to where a new employment hub could be located/integrated and how this could be balanced against possible increases in land values, housing demand and the loss of cultural identity raised questions about how Option 2 would meet the objectives.

- 5.3.12 **Mitigation/recommendations** – None recommended.

Area Specific Issues

- 5.3.13 The options for the identified sub-action areas proposed 'moderate', 'medium' or 'significant' change including some detail as to how this change would be delivered.

Kensal Sub-action Area

- 5.3.14 There is a need to provide greater access to employment opportunities, either through better transport infrastructure to other employment areas as well as improve housing provision in the area. In summary, the three options were:

- Option 1 - (Moderate Change) Largely maintain the status quo, perhaps with the exception of redeveloping one estate with retail provision continuing within the current retail boundaries.
- Option 2 - (Medium Change) This would involve developing several estates, together with more retail provision and an expansion of employment opportunities.
- Option 3 - (Significant Change) Redevelop several estates, to increase housing density across a bigger area than Option 2 and strive for a new Crossrail station around which a new shopping centre would be developed.

- 5.3.15 **Mitigation/recommendations** - The SA concluded that Option 3, centred around a transport led development including a new Crossrail station could attract the necessary investment for housing redevelopment and to justify a new retail centre whilst minimising disruption to local communities.

Latimer Road Sub-action Area

- 5.3.16 The Latimer road area was identified to have the potential to benefit from several win-win scenarios; in particular, the area under the Westway offers a good opportunity to develop

businesses without increasing pressures on other land use. There is also relatively high open space provision that could deliver greater amenity through effective housing estate redevelopment. The options appraised were:

- Option 1 - (Modest growth) This option would not involve any estate renewal. The retail and employment offer would remain similar to what already exists.
- Option 2 - (Medium growth) This would involve redevelopment of one or two estates. Applications for business uses would be more favourably considered throughout the area, not just in the employment zones and moderate increase in retail provision.
- Option 3 - (Significant growth) This would involve comprehensive redevelopment of several estates, together with Kensington Sports Centre with the assumption that the sports centre should be re-provided. There would potentially be a new retail centre around Latimer Road and a new high quality open space for surrounding residents. There would be more intensive use of the space under the Westway.

5.3.17 **Mitigation/recommendations** - The area's physical barriers limit the opportunity for major transport infrastructure development. Well lit and safe cycling and pedestrian infrastructure across the West Cross Route to White City tube would facilitate considerable ease of access to the central line and mitigate to some extent the need for other transport improvements. Combined with a new retail centre, these developments would reduce considerably the feeling of isolation and facilitate a greater sense of identity and community. Proposals to redevelopment Kensington Sports Centre should be considered in light of the requirement of additional school provision in the area.

Portobello Road Sub-action Area

5.3.18 The options presented were:

- Option 1 - (Moderate Change) Retain the present boundaries of the Portobello Principal Shopping Centre, and safeguarding small units and the unique character of the area. There would be street improvements to Golborne Road and minor improvements to the area.
- Option 2 - (Medium Change) This would involve the changes outlined in Option 1 together with an eastwards expansion of the retail function between Portobello Road and Westbourne Grove.
- Option 3 - (Significant Change) Extension of retail provision both eastwards and northwards, right up to Sainsbury's and close to the proposed Crossrail Station.

5.3.19 The SA identified that the provision of additional retail space must be must be balanced carefully against the housing needs of local communities and the desire to maintain the unique character of the area. Linking Westbourne Grove and Portobello Road could dilute the individual character of the area and measures to minimise amalgamation of retail units and the provision of affordable retail units should encourage greater equity and the opportunity for more 'home grown' businesses.

5.3.20 **Mitigation/recommendations** - The proposed developments are unlikely to impact local environmental quality but there should be greater emphasis on providing and promoting sustainable forms of transport both along Portobello Road as well as links to Westbourne

Grove. Such provision would further enhance the attractiveness of the area to provide a more pleasant shopping/sightseeing experience. Consideration should be given to retail expansion being prioritised northwards rather than eastwards. The northern expansion area suffers higher unemployment rates and lower income levels and by keeping expansion within Portobello Road the individual distinctiveness of the area can be more easily maintained.

Kensal Gas Works Key Site

5.3.21 The options for Kensal Gasworks key site were:

- Option 1 - Should development on this site be resisted until it is clearer whether a comprehensive scheme can deliver 'Kensal Eco Town'?
- Option 2 - Should the canal frontage be redeveloped?
- Option 3 - Should development look to improve access to the west?

5.3.22 The Options presented for the Kensal Gasworks site did not represent options as such, but an invitation for comments/ideas which made the options difficult to appraise effectively. Overall, the extent to which Option 1 met the SA Objectives would depend on the time taken to receive a decision on whether Kensal Eco Town would be developed and were this decision to take several years, there may be value in earlier development of the Gasworks site in a manner to meet the immediate housing and employment needs of the Borough's residents but with the potential for future integration into Kensal Eco Town. There is poor road accessibility to the west from the Gasworks site and it would be unlikely for any additional road infrastructure to succeed through planning. Therefore, improved access would need to focus on pedestrian/cycle infrastructure as well as a new Crossrail station.

5.3.23 **Mitigation/recommendations** - Option 2 provided very little information to perform an effective appraisal. However, the canal frontage on the south bank (the north bank is assumed to be left in its current state), although adjacent to previously developed land could undergo development to enhance its amenity value. Independent of development proposed on the site, the canal is an asset that should be exploited to maximise amenity, heritage values, natural environment and biodiversity in the area.

Kensington Sports Centre Key Site

5.3.24 The two options proposed included:

- Option 1 - Should the sports centre be rebuilt on the existing site with a range of other uses (such as housing) to fund the new sports centre?
- Option 2 - Should the site be used for a new school and the sports centre be relocated to a more accessible area?

5.3.25 For this site, the priority needs for the area in terms of whether there is a greater need for redeveloped sports facilities or additional school facilities must be ascertained. The site's poor accessibility and the Options' omission of reference to improved transport infrastructure implied the accessibility of the site is unlikely to change. Option 1's proposal to refurbish Kensington Sports Centre, again, just 6 years after earlier refurbishment, could meet with public opposition, and although additional housing may be provided, there would continue to be serious

accessibility problems. Option 2, proposing new school provision appeared to deliver a more sustainable solution to the use of the site, particularly if it were a mixed-use facility providing services to the wider community.

- 5.3.26 **Mitigation/recommendations** - Identify to what extent the Westway sports centre cannot deliver the sporting facilities required by the community and establish whether it could be extended to provide these additional facilities. Identify whether a mixed-use school could provide the necessary community/sporting facilities to complement the Westway. Identify other areas in need of sporting provision and other possible sites.

Wornington Estate Key Site

- 5.3.27 The Wornington Estate options included:
- Option 1 - Should the facilities provided at the Wornington Estate be aimed at all age groups or cater for one specific age group?.
 - Option 2 - Should the Portobello frontage remain in residential use or provide for the potential to change to retail?.
- 5.3.28 Again, limited information outlined in the options made an effective appraisal difficult, however, the SA did comment that community facilities should cater to the whole community and provide equal opportunities to all members and facilitating dialogue across different ages and backgrounds leads to greater understanding and cultural awareness. Option 2 performed well in terms of improved business and employment opportunities, but it would likely be to the detriment of housing provision in the area.
- 5.3.29 **Mitigation/recommendations** - Justification of providing community facilities for just one specific age group and a socio-economic analysis of benefits of changing the Portobello frontage from residential to retail use.

5.4 Conclusions

- 5.4.1 The area covered by the NKAAP was recognised not only by the RBKC, but also by the London Plan as an area for regeneration which was further reinforced through an examination of the evidence base that reveals a distinct north/south disparity in terms of deprivation in the Borough (with the north of RBKC being more deprived than the south). North Kensington experiences high income deprivation and high levels of economic inactivity. Other key issues include poor access to public transport and high levels of air pollution along transport corridors.
- 5.4.2 The SA highlighted the importance of improved accessibility. The transport links in North Kensington need to be improved; there is poor connectivity both within the Borough as well as to neighbouring boroughs. The options presenting either a new station on the West London Line or a new Crossrail station would both deliver different benefits but are subject to different constraints. The proposed Crossrail station would likely provide greater accessibility to London and the wider region and greater connectivity within North Kensington itself. Initial research indicates however, that it would require a minimum of 12,000 passengers per day to be viable. Hence, additional development including housing, retail and mixed use facilities would also need to be developed as part of a wider scheme to ensure the stations viability. This could

deliver significant benefits to an area in need of redevelopment but other considerations such as cost, the likelihood of higher density housing, the need for additional healthcare provision and schooling and likely increased traffic congestion etcetera, must also be fully factored into any decision. A station at North Pole Road in contrast might not offer as significant a benefit, however, it would be cheaper and not require such extensive redevelopment to ensure its viability.

- 5.4.3 Education provision in North Kensington is also a significant issue that is likely to be only resolved by constructing a new school. There are two main options for location; the Gasworks site and the Kensington Sports Centre. A school at the Gasworks site could limit the opportunities for redevelopment necessary to support a Crossrail station but locating a school at the Kensington Sports Centre may be hampered by accessibility issues as well as a loss of sporting provision. Detailed analysis, in particular addressing the full extent of additional education/sporting needs and their relative dependence on accessibility needs to be undertaken.
- 5.4.4 Facilities that provide for the local need should remain as such unless they become economically unviable or the space could be more effectively utilised. This should be delivered through clear planning requirements for sites, with particular emphasis on good and efficient use of space (such as under the Westway). It is important to maximise the amount of open space in North Kensington by delivering high density developments, however, in relation to estate redevelopment a long-term view should be taken to ensure that needs are met without over development (all construction impacts should be mitigated through appropriate project level activities).
- 5.4.5 The areas under consideration for redevelopment may require sustainability tradeoffs with regards to cultural heritage (development on conservation areas) and open space loss. However, it is expected that overall there will be significant benefits through regeneration of North Kensington including the estates and economic areas that will benefit the entire Borough in the longer-term. Where opportunities for regeneration of the historic environment exist, this would minimise loss of heritage value in the area and benefit the local community further.

6 Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan (2009)

6.1 How have things changed

- 6.1.1 The “Towards Preferred Options” (July 2008) is the third stage in the preparation of the Council’s Core Strategy. This follows two Issues and Options consultations. The first on the Core Strategy was in November 2005. The second on both the Core Strategy and the North Kensington Area Action Plan (NKAAP) ended in April 2008.
- 6.1.2 Previous Issues and Options consultations highlighted how important the regeneration of the north of the borough is and that it is integral to achieving an effective and spatial Core Strategy. The Council decided to incorporate the NKAAP into the Core Strategy and the document is now titled the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan.
- 6.1.3 The Council has identified seven strategic objectives or themes to guide the development of the borough:
- Keeping Life Local
 - Fostering Vitality
 - Better Travel Choices
 - Caring for the Public Realm
 - Renewing the Legacy
 - Diversity of Housing
 - Respecting Environmental Limits.
- 6.1.4 The document offers alternative visions, considers the Issues and Options consultations, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and possible directions of new research.

6.2 How has the Interim SA Reports influenced the Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan

- 6.2.1 The “Towards Preferred Options” document has considered the Interim SA Reports (ISARs) published for the Core Strategy and the NKAAP in order to feed SA recommendations into the document.
- 6.2.2 The “Towards Preferred Options” document can be accessed from the Council’s website: <http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/General/default.asp#pastconsult>.
- 6.2.3 **Table 6** identifies the indicative policy directions in the “Towards Preferred Options” and the ISARs recommendations.

Table 6: ISARs recommendations and where they have been considered in the “Towards Preferred Options” document

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Keeping Life Local		
Social and Community Uses	Options should not only protect existing resources but could also require contributions from new developments; and where there is a marginal difference in need on a case-by-case basis, (between residential and doctors surgeries) the preference should be for the latter.	Addressed in Box 4.2: Protecting existing and supporting new facilities, Section 106 Contributions.
Walkable Neighbourhoods	Walking should be encouraged as an attractive form of travel to centres which are diverse and cater for a majority of local need including services facilities and healthcare.	Addressed in Box 4.3: Ensure that everywhere in the Borough is within walking time of a “day-to-day” or “local” use and to maintain or enhance existing stock of ‘local’ uses.
Local Retail	The provision of facilities for local people which reduce the need to travel would support both the SA objectives to “promote traffic reduction” and “ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected and encouraged”.	Addressed in Box 4.4: The Council will support provision of local shopping and other local uses, ideally within existing town centres however, if not possible isolated local uses where required. New stores should be small in fitting with the existing building environment.
Education	The SA highlighted that the need to ensure current and future communities are met should be awarded on a needs based allocation.	Addressed in Box 4.5: Primary schools are to be within reasonable walkable distance from every home in the borough and any new or extended provision will be funded through the Government’s national ‘Building Schools for the Future’ programme.
Health Facilities	The provision of any community facility should be on a needs based assessment. Existing facilities to be protected and new facilities supported where a local need is identified.	Addressed in Box 4.6: The Council will work with the Kensington and Chelsea Primary Care Trust and private medical sector to deliver high quality accessible facilities are provided in areas of need and that existing facilities are improved. Section 106 funding to be sought for new facilities identified.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Facilities for the Police	The SA notes the Council should protect existing facilities, support proposals where local need is identified and plan for future need for 'community uses' in order to reduce crime in the borough.	Addressed in Box 4.7: New facilities that will improve services to the public and help reduce crime will be favoured and would normally override other policy provisions. The LDF will support specific land use requirements of the Metropolitan Police Authority when identified.
Fostering Vitality		
Businesses	Economic activity is vital for a sustainable borough, however, the type of activity should be controlled. Small business units should be encouraged and retained including micro-businesses that may assist in creating a more vibrant borough.	Addressed in Box 5.2: All light industrial uses in the borough will be protected with the aim of ensuring no net loss of light industrial use. Town centre office uses will be retained and the provision of additional office floorspace will be explored. Affordable business space obtained through the use of planning obligations will be applied where appropriate.
New Town Centres	Large scale development and a Crossrail station key to attracting necessary investment, delivered through phased transport led construction process to minimize disruption to local communities.	Addressed in Box 5.3: Two new town centres in Kensal and Notting Barns West areas. A Kensal Road Centre would depend upon the nature of development and proximity of a Crossrail station.
Retail Hierarchy	The SA does not specifically consider the position of each of the borough's centres within the London-wide hierarchy however, it does support the diversification of town centres whilst recognising that its primary retail function should remain.	Addressed in Box 5.4: The following hierarchy and location of town centres is identified: International (e.g. Knightsbridge) – Major (e.g. Kensington High Street) – District (e.g. Earl's Court Road) – Neighbourhood and Local (e.g. North Pole Road).
Changing Retail Demand	Support of retail concentrations within existing town centres for easy access, however, support of new town centre in the Notting Barns West area. A new town centre in the Kensal area, linked to a new Crossrail station could also have considerable benefits.	Addressed in Box 5.5: The Core Strategy will ensure that the borough's town centres remain competitive and continue to flourish with a lively mix of shops and services.
Diversity of uses with Town Centres	Concentration of retail uses within existing town centres supported due to their accessibility. The SA also supports the diversification of town centres to ensure the maximum accessibility of these uses. It also supports policies which express the individual character of centres and the retention of valued uses.	Addressed in Box 5.6: Support of expansion of existing centres with a degree of diversity for both shopping and other 'town centre' uses. The Council will ensure the provision of a mix of unit sizes and use S106 agreements where appropriate. Vitality plans will also be developed.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Arts and Culture	Resist the loss of existing arts, cultural and entertainment facilities and encourage new facilities within shopping centres and other locations easily accessed by public transport.	Addressed in Box 5.7: Protect and enhance existing arts and cultural uses within the borough and endorse new uses, particularly where these are within town centres.
South Kensington Museums	Policies should express the individual character of centres and encourage retention of valued uses such as the cultural uses of South Kensington.	Addressed in Box 5.8: The designation of the South Kensington museums complex as a Strategic Cultural Area is supported and arts and cultural uses within this area are to be protected and enhanced.
Leisure and Entertainment	The loss of existing leisure / entertainment facilities should be resisted. Replacement of facilities to locate within shopping centres or locations accessible by sustainable transport.	Addressed in Box 5.9: The Council recognises the need to not only protect the leisure and entertainment facilities in the borough but also improve the range of services provided, focusing them in town centres.
Active Recreation Provision	The SA does not come to any conclusions directly relating to sporting facilities in the borough. It states that options should reflect the needs of the community.	Addressed in Box 5.10: Facilitate access to sport and active recreation which are easily accessible and affordable to borough residents.
Visitors	Tourism should be encouraged where it is beneficial to the borough, however, there is a balance between the positive economic effects and the potential negative impacts it can have on the residential community.	Addressed in Box 5.11: No increase in visitor numbers to the borough is sought: the aim is to improve the quality of their visit in a way which benefits both visitors and local residents.
Hotels	The SA does not come to any clear conclusions about how the Hotel stock should be managed. Sustainable construction should be integrated into any new development to minimise impacts on the built heritage.	Addressed in Box 5.12: Encourage new hotels as part of mixed use developments is considered appropriate. Reduce number of hotels in areas where residential amenity has been degraded due to cumulative effect of hotel numbers.
Better Travel Choices		
Public Transport Accessibility	Support of proposals for new development in areas of lower public transport accessibility if significant improvements to public transport services are secured.	Addressed in Box 6.2: Support for the provision of a new station and other potential connections if further evidence and engagement with TFL suggests this is feasible.
Residents' Car Parking and Car Ownership	Restrictive approach to on-street and off-street parking supported, to help move towards greater public transport usage.	Addressed in Box 6.3: New development will not add to existing levels of parking demand and lower levels sought. The potential for further expansion of car clubs will also be assessed.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Walking and Cycling	The provision of specific lanes dedicated to cyclists would encourage further cycling. Increased walking provides many of the same benefits in terms of improved air quality, and the promotion of sustainable transport.	Addressed in Box 6.4: Walking and cycling should be promoted through the creation of well designed and maintained spaces. Shared space principles should be considered wherever possible.
Caring for the Public Realm		
Priorities within the Public Realm – Streets and Spaces	Although not specifically considered, the SA framework supports any initiatives which will reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity.	Addressed in Box 7.2a: Delivery of streets and squares that are attractive, functional, robust, user-friendly to all, safe and that stimulate civic well-being. This is not a one-size-fits-all approach, but one that is tailored to address local circumstances and support local distinctiveness.
Priorities within the Public Realm – Green Spaces	Although not specifically considered, the SA framework supports any initiatives which will reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity.	Assessed in Box 7.2b: Large scale developments in designated areas of open space deficiency to provide new public open space on site, where its resultant size and layout is suitable and of high quality. On smaller scale development where this cannot be achieved, we will expect new private communal open space that offers visual amenity to the public.
Thames and Waterside Environments	Caring for our waterways contributes to objective 16 and objective 1 of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, to conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	Addressed in Box 7.4a: Any development on the riverside and canalside to preserve or enhance the waterside character and setting, the physical and visual links with the surrounding areas and their amenity use for leisure activities.
Designing and Managing the Public Realm	The approach to managing the public realm was not specifically considered by the initial SA. The SA does support initiatives that will promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable forms of transport.	Addressed in Box 7.4b: Discourage and remove non-essential street furniture and minimise essential street furniture in terms of its provision and visual and physical impact.
Quality of the Public Realm	Although not specifically considered, the SA framework supports any initiatives which will reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity.	Addressed in Box 7.5: Continue to preserve and enhance the public realm through the management of development. Insist that new development positively integrates with the public realm.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Activities within the Public Realm	Providing for activities within our public realm contributes to Sustainability Appraisal Framework Objective 16, to reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity.	Addressed in Box 7.7: Work towards a strategy that is location sensitive and focused on good management.
Renewing the Legacy		
Conserving our Heritage Assets	The SA didn't come to any firm conclusions. The conserving our heritage assets is seen to support Objective 16 and aims to reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity.	Addressed in Box 8.2: Ensure development preserves or enhances buildings and areas of recognised architectural or historic interest and pays positive regard to their settings and to cultural and environmental values.
High Quality New Design	The SA did not specifically considered High Quality New Design. However, the promotion of high quality design is considered to support Objective 16 which aims to reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity; and Objective 2, to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.	Addressed in Box 8.3: Only new development where it demonstrates high quality architecture and urban design will be permitted. Innovative and imaginative designs will be encouraged where they respond well to the existing context or establish a distinctive sense of place.
Density of Development	Density was not directly considered by the SA, but operating density standards in the borough would contribute in part to achieving many of its objectives, the principal one being to meet the housing needs of our residents.	Addressed in Box 8.4: Permit only those developments that are within the appropriate levels within the London Plan's Density Matrix and pay specific regard to local context, preserving or enhancing its local distinctiveness, and are within its infrastructure capacity.
Tall Buildings	The SA supports the principle of identifying those areas where it considers that new tall buildings may be appropriate. Whilst it does not comment in detail on the criteria used to develop these areas it does note that tall buildings should not be allowed to harm the character of the borough's conservation areas.	Addressed in Box 8.5: Tall buildings will be permitted where: they do not harm any valued historic environment; they contribute positively to urban legibility and the public realm; public transport and access is good; and they are of outstanding architecture.
The Demolition of Eyesores	The removal of eyesore buildings was not considered by the SA, but would contribute to Objective 16, which seeks to reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity.	Addressed in Box 8.5: An approach to the removal of eyesore buildings within our borough will be developed. The details of the approach are best developed in the form of an SPD.
Access	Access was not considered directly by the SA, but would greatly contribute to Objective 4, which encourages social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equity and a respect for diversity.	Addressed in Box 8.7: Require that all development is accessible to people with special mobility requirements, and that adaptations to its historic buildings in particular are architecturally sympathetic to their character.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Diversity of Housing		
Housing Numbers	The need for a mix of housing types for families and smaller households is supported. Where higher densities are utilised adequate infrastructure including things such as public transport and doctors, should be put in place.	Addressed in Box 9.2: The housing target is fixed until the next review of the London Plan. This target may be exceeded if all anticipated developments are implemented. The Council will produce indicative housing figures for the period 2016 – 2026 once the Mayor's guidance on this matter is available.
Provide a Mix of Market Housing	Seeking a range of houses and flats of different sizes is the most sustainable option, as opposed to leaving it to the market to decide.	Addressed in Box 9.3: Housing schemes should provide a mix of units of different sizes which satisfy local demand, which also takes account of the London-wide housing mix requirements.
Provide a Mix of Affordable Homes	A key point arising from the assessment included that options for mixed use schemes should include affordable and key worker housing provision.	Addressed in Box 9.4: It is necessary to provide a range of sizes of affordable housing units. Development proposals should be skewed towards larger, family sized accommodation (three or more bedrooms) as the greatest shortage, relative to supply, is of properties with four or more bedrooms.
Affordable Housing and Threshold and Percentage	Enabling affordable housing on smaller sites is beneficial if economically viable. Where apartments/flats are developed a threshold in terms of floor space should be considered. Monitor delivery and change thresholds if un-economic.	Addressed in Box 9.5: Affordable housing should be provided at a 1:1 ratio on floor area above 500sqm. Applications which trigger the affordable housing requirement will be expected to provide affordable housing, in a 1:1 ratio, unless this level of provision would make a scheme unviable.
Social Rented and Intermediate Affordable Housing Units	Where there is no specific information on the need for social rented and intermediate housing for the borough, the London Plan 70/30 split should be adopted. Not specifically requiring the intermediate housing means that the borough's housing needs are not met, which could have adverse effects in terms of community diversity/inclusion.	Addressed in Box 9.6: The Council is proposing to vary the proportion of social rented and intermediate housing to maximise diversity within neighbourhoods. The exact proportions will be kept under review.
Location of Affordable Housing	Seek more affordable housing units in central and southern parts of the borough, particularly on development sites.	Addressed in Box 9.7: Affordable housing should be required on the principal housing/mixed use development site. Off-site affordable housing provision is only likely to be accepted in very exceptional cases.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Estate Renewal	A mix of tenures is positive, and will provide social and economic benefits providing there is adequate provision of affordable housing. Utilising market housing to fund renewal is also beneficial to the local economy.	Addressed in Box 9.8: Estate renewal proposals should ensure that there is no net loss of affordable housing provision. If re-provided affordable housing is being funded by the sale of new private housing on the estate, then the amount of private housing should be related to the level of funding required to replace the existing amount of affordable housing, and to good design and townscape considerations. Where capacity exists to increase the affordable component, this should take the form of intermediate housing.
Supported Housing and Housing for Older People	Loss of residential homes should be resisted, although where this is not economically viable, and there is sufficient community health care capacity, replacement special needs housing should be provided.	Addressed in Box 9.9: The Council will increase the choice available to older residents by protecting existing facilities, where economically viable and by supporting the development of all forms of housing for older people, including extra care housing.
Homes for All – Lifetime Homes	If Lifetime Homes are not provided this will not meet the needs of all local residents and does not provide social inclusion/equity. Requiring Lifetime Homes should meet residents' needs and promote a diverse, socially inclusive community. It is recommended that strong policy wording requiring Lifetime Homes would provide most benefit to the community.	Addressed in Box 9.10: The Council is of the view that all new housing should be built to 'Lifetime Homes' standards as a minimum.
De-conversions	De-conversions back to family units may be done at the expense of single person households, but conversely not allowing de-conversion may also exclude sections of the community from housing. There should be a policy promoting a balance of provision for small households and families.	Addressed in Box 9.11: The Council believes that de-conversion proposals may be acceptable in certain circumstances, for instance when the proposal involves de-conversion back to a purpose built family house. Further details will be set out in a future Local Development Document.
House Extensions	Extensions are not specifically addressed in the SA. However under the comments about protecting the existing housing stock, the provision of homes through demolition and rebuilding is noted as a significant source of housing.	Addressed in Box 9.12: The Council believes that extensions may be acceptable in certain circumstances. Further details will be set out in a future Local Development Document.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Amenity Space	Access to private outdoor amenity space does not address the SA objectives directly, but contributes to reinforcing local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity (no.16), and to meeting the housing needs of our residents in general (13).	Addressed in Box 9.13: The provision of private amenity space as part of existing and new residential accommodation is highly important. Prevent any significant loss of existing amenity space and require the provision of new private amenity space, particularly for families at ground floor level.
Gypsies and Travellers	The SA does not explicitly refer to gypsy and traveller accommodation but it notes that the most sustainable option in terms of housing mix, is to seek a range of different sizes of accommodation in all housing proposals.	Addressed in Box 9.14: Include the following criteria: Any site should meet an identified need which cannot be met on the existing Westway site; and adequate on-site services provided for water supply, power, drainage, sewage disposal and waste disposal facilities.
Respecting Environmental Limits		
Climate Change	There is a balance between the promotion of sustainable design and energy efficiency and the borough's cultural heritage although a combination of the two is possible. Energy efficiency and sustainable design should be seen with the same importance and that all effort is made to meet energy efficiency targets whilst retaining the character of the borough and the special characteristics of listed buildings.	Addressed in Box 10.2: All new residential development should achieve specified CSH Levels. All non-residential development to achieve BREEAM Excellent. All new development to be as energy efficient as possible by maximizing natural heating and cooling and renewable energy technologies. District heating opportunities will be identified. All development should be discreet and respect the existing townscape character. Information on sustainable development, climate change and renewable energies to be made widely available.
Air Quality	Encourages sustainable approaches to the maintenance and enhancement of buildings and the environment, including the improvement of Air Quality. This predominantly relates to locating high trip generating land uses in areas of high public transport accessibility and reducing car use.	Addressed in Box 10.3: Take imaginative measures in relation to transport, construction methods and land use to reduce the negative impact new development has on air quality. Promote walking, cycling, public transport and alternatives to individual car ownership. Consider the provision of green space as very important and discourage paving of private gardens.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Waste	Include combined measures to ensure that waste is recycled and disposed of effectively and to minimise the production of waste. Options for other forms of waste disposal and recycling should be put forward due to poor accessibility to some recycling and waste disposal facilities such as Cremorne Wharf.	Apply the waste hierarchy: reduce, reuse and recycle. Ensure that the capacity of existing waste management sites is not reduced unless appropriate compensatory provision is made. Support and encourage mix-used developments, with waste management facilities at ground floor and basement level.
Flooding	Reducing the risk of flooding to current and future residents. Future development will need to take into account location and the potential risk of flooding. Mitigation measures will to be considered.	Require site specific Flood Risk Assessments for all development in Flood Risk Zone 2 and 3 and for all sites greater than 1 ha and take into account the Environment Agency's comments on these. Resist "highly vulnerable" uses in Flood Risk Zone 3. Encourage the use of SUDS measures and require sites greater than 1 ha to implement SUDS within the proposed development.
Nature Conservation (Biodiversity)	In response to potential biodiversity losses, development which may lead to any adverse environmental impacts, such as on nature conservation, must be the last choice location for this development and proposals must respect the biodiversity of the site. Preservation of green / landscaped front gardens will contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage and biodiversity of the Borough.	Explore how developments can best facilitate additional habitat creation by requiring, for example, green / brown roofs, green landscaped areas within developments, planting and discouraging hard standings, especially paving used for on-site parking. The Council will also encourage the integration of development sites through a series of green chains, and the 'Blue Ribbon Network'.
North Kensington Plan		
Public Transport	Greater connectivity in North Kensington is needed. Road expansion was not a sustainable option and therefore, accessibility improvements must come from better public transport services such as improved bus services and possible new stations at North Pole Road and a new Crossrail station.	Addressed in Box 12.1: Highlighted need to improve and extend bus services with improved infrastructure to overcome barriers to bus services. Continually research the feasibility of new stations at North Pole Road and a new Crossrail station. Better use of existing public transport facilities.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Walking and Cycling	The area's physical barriers limit the opportunity for major transport infrastructure development and well lit and safe cycle and pedestrian routes across barriers such as the West Cross Route to White City tube would facilitate considerable ease of access to the central line and mitigate to some extent the need for other transport improvements.	Addressed in Box 12.2: Support any proposals for improved pedestrian and cycle links, particularly where they overcome significant barriers. The Council will work with the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham to ensure good pedestrian and cycle links are made across the West London Line to Westfield London, White City as part of that redevelopment.
The Land under the Westway	The mixed use option would be more likely to maintain a focus on local community uses for the benefit of the community, but the single use focus would force a more competitive process that could result in greater economic growth. If limiting space solely to local users could not maximise the use of the space, consideration should be given to opening up the space to wider users. Ensure the use of land continues to serve a local need, by outlining criteria of the nature of suitable uses.	Addressed in Box 12.3: The Council supports the mixed use vision for the land under the Westway and will work with the Westway Trust and local community to implement this.
Educating our Children	A mixed use, community focused new school should be considered. By providing such a facility, it would deliver multiple benefits to not only the borough's children but also the local community and the borough as a whole.	Addressed in Box 12.4: The Council will search for and allocate a suitable location for the provision of a new secondary school to ensure the community needs for education facilities are met.
Our Stock of Housing Estates	The most efficient use of resources is achieved when the existing estates are no longer fit for purpose or the running and maintenance costs are greater than the costs of estate renewal. A 20 year plan would provide a strategic approach, and would enable a framework to be developed to deliver the necessary improvements in the timeliest manner.	Addressed in Box 12.5: Alongside the Housing Stock Options Review, master plans will be prepared for key sites to assess the potential for regeneration should significant renewal be the recommendation of the Housing Stock Options Review.
Creating Jobs	A fundamental change to the area is most likely to deliver greater benefits in terms of suitable employment and opportunities for skills training but this would need to be carefully balanced against possible increases in land values, housing demand and the loss of cultural identity.	Addressed in Box 12.6: The Council will work with key stakeholders to plan for and support enterprises including addressing barriers to employment in the North Kensington area. The Council will investigate further the regenerative potential of options around establishing a Crossrail station.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Shopping in North Kensington	Support any attempts to try to maintain the diversity and character of the borough's centres and support the retail uses being located in areas which will reduce the need to travel. Large scale development would help address the area's transport, employment and housing needs – albeit at the cost of significant disruption to local communities during the lengthy construction phase. A new local centre in the Notting Barns West Area was welcomed.	Addressed in Box 12.7: Work towards the creation of two new town centres in Kensal and Notting Barns West areas. Support initiatives to maintain the character and diversity of our centres including the designation of the Portobello Road and Westbourne Grove as Special District centres. Explore methods by which visitors can be encouraged to use the length of Portobello Road
Quality Built In	SA was not carried out on this option.	Addressed in Box 12.8: Large scale redevelopment of housing estates in North Kensington should be based on the principles of good urban design, with the reintroduction or reworking of the traditional urban structure, and the provision of high quality contemporary architecture which contribute to the existing sense of place or creates new spaces of distinctive character.
Spatial Areas for North Kensington		
Kensal Spatial Area	A significant redevelopment of the area with the creation of a mixed use development with better transport links and community facilities would deliver multiple benefits although significant change may have some negative consequences. Phased construction to mitigate disruption to local communities.	Addressed in Box 13.3a: There is a one-off opportunity for significant regeneration of Kensal and the North Kensington area as a whole. The Council will continue to research the deliverability of developing the gas works site and a Crossrail station and other, infrastructure potential and requirements.
Kensal Gasworks, adjacent vacant site, Sainsbury's site and North Pole Depot	Improved access to the site will need to focus on pedestrian and cycle infrastructure as well as the benefits of a new Crossrail station. The canal should be exploited to maximise amenity, natural environment and biodiversity in the area. Comprehensive mixed use redevelopment will deliver significant benefits to an area in need of regeneration.	Addressed in Box 13.3b: The Council will seek to allocate these four sites for mixed use integrated redevelopment, to high environmental standards and well integrated into the surrounding fabric, to stimulate the regeneration of the area and provide for a Crossrail station, and will work with land owners in preparing a planning and design framework for the site.

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Golborne and Trellick Spatial area	The SA made no specific references to Golborne Area, however, in relation to town centres any option should recognise the importance of a centre's character, valued uses and street markets. This is particularly relevant to Golborne's unique character and valued uses to the local community.	Addressed in Box 13.4: Encourage initiatives to support the unique retail character, in particular the market provision of the Golborne Area. Strengthen the links between Golborne Road and Portobello Road will be supported only where the individual character of each centre is not eroded. Support improved pedestrian links northwards, such as footbridges over the canals in order to gain greater connectivity.
Strategic site: Wornington Green Estate	The re-provision of the social rented housing and the provision of further market housing will help to address the housing needs of the borough. The redevelopment of the estate is recommended as it provides more certainty that the development will be better in terms of sustainability.	Addressed in Box 13.4b: The Council is mindful of the concerns of residents and the case for change made by Kensington Housing Trust and will consider responses to the recent consultation before reaching any conclusions.
Notting Barns West Area Spatial Area	Option 3, could create a greater sense of identity for the area and prioritizing use under the Westway would ensure the most effective use of available space. Well lit and safe cycle and pedestrian routes across the West Cross Route to White City tube station would facilitate considerable ease of access to the Central Line and reduce the feeling of isolation.	Addressed in Box 13.5a: Develop a masterplan for the Notting Barns West Spatial Area which will include a new local centre with convenience shops close to the Latimer Road station. Provision of new market and affordable housing, employment opportunities and new social and community facilities – including sports provision.
Strategic site: Kensington Sports Centre	The site should provide a mixed use facility providing services to the wider community. Recommends identifying whether a mixed-use school could provide the necessary community/sporting facilities to complement the Westway.	Addressed in Box 13.5b: Include this site within the Notting Barns West area masterplan and investigate further the feasibility of redevelopment.
Portobello and Westbourne Grove Spatial Area	Additional retail space must be balanced carefully against the housing needs of local communities and the desire to maintain the unique characteristics of the area. Expansion should be extended to the north, as this expansion would allow the individual distinctiveness of the area to be maintained more effectively.	Addressed in Box 13.6: Support initiatives to retain the retail character of the Portobello Road and continue to explore the potential to strengthen the links between Portobello Road and Golborne Road whilst ensuring that the individual character of each centre is not eroded

Issue	SA Recommendation	Indicative Policy Direction
Notting Hill Gate Town Centre Spatial Area	The SA Report does not refer to Notting Hill Gate specifically.	Addressed in Box 13.7: The Council is still developing a vision for Notting Hill Gate and the Towards Preferred Options report identifies two alternatives for consultation.

6.3 Sustainability Appraisal scoping update

- 6.3.1 As the last gathering of baseline evidence for the SA was undertaken in 2005, and with further evidence from baseline studies emerging for the plan, this report is an opportunity to update the SA baseline in order to undertake the appraisal of the combined plan. The remaining sections of this chapter aim to outline the updates to the scoping exercise undertaken in 2005.

6.4 Update to review of other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

- 6.4.1 Policy development is not a static process and policy at national, regional and local levels has changed since policies were last reviewed in the 2005 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report. **Table 7** provides an update of reviewed policies including their key messages for the consideration of the SA. **Appendix 5** contains the review of the documents using the standard proforma.

Table 7: Update of policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

Document	Summary of key messages
International	
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) – update to UK ‘The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) (Amendment) Regulations(2007)	The amended Regulations transpose into English law the requirement to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) / Appropriate Assessment (AA) for land use plans including Local Development Documents (LDDs), such as Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).
European Landscape Convention (2000)	The convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and creation, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. It also encourages the integration of landscape into relevant areas of policy. Specific measures of the convention include: raising awareness of the value of landscapes; promoting landscape training and education; active participation of stakeholders; and setting objectives for landscape quality.
National	
PPS1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change (2007)	LPAs should consider the likely performance of LDDs on mitigating climate change and in adapting to the impacts of likely changes to the climate. This should be a key part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which should be used to identify and evaluate possible tensions or inconsistencies between current or likely future, baseline conditions.

Document	Summary of key messages
PPS3: Housing (2006)	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3) underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and the goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.
PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)	Spatial planning plays a central role in the overall task of place shaping and in the delivery of land uses and associated activities. PPS12 sets out how policies should be prepared and what should be taken into account by LPAs authorities in preparing LDDs.
Good Practice Guide on planning for Tourism (2006)	Highlights the key objectives which LPAs should take into account when planning for tourism in order to ensure that the characteristics, the trends and the needs within the tourism industry are considered in the development of plans and planning decisions.
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)	Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. Its aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	Local authorities are important in tackling air quality issues. Local authorities will continue to periodically review and assess the current and likely future, air quality in their areas against the national air quality objectives.
Encroachment Policy for Tidal Rivers and Estuaries (2006)	Any proposed development close to tidal rivers and estuaries will require planning permission from the local authority and flood defence consent from the Environment Agency.

Document	Summary of key messages
London	
The London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004) (2008)	The London Plan integrates the physical and geographic dimensions of the Mayor's other strategies for the development of a framework for land use management and development in London. It also provides the London-wide context for all London boroughs when developing their local planning policies, which all boroughs DPDs must be in 'general conformity' with. A selection policies relevant to Kensington and Chelsea are: POLICY 2A.7 AREAS FOR REGENERATION North Kensington is identified as an area for regeneration. POLICY 3A.2 BOROUGH HOUSING TARGETS Kensington and Chelsea's expected targets for housing delivery are 3,500 new homes over a ten year period 2007/08 to 2016/17, with an annual monitoring target of 350 new homes. POLICY 3D.4 DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF ARTS AND CULTURE This policy aims to identify, protect and enhance Strategic Cultural Areas and their settings. The South Kensington museums complex is a Strategic Cultural Area. POLICY 5F.1 THE STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR WEST LONDON Some of the priorities are to promote London's world city role – Knightsbridge and South Kensington museums complex and an area for regeneration in parts of North Kensington.
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2005)	This Strategy is produced on behalf of the Mayor of London by the London Development Agency (LDA) and it sets out the action plan for all those involved in London's economy and concerned with its success. The key aim is to develop London as an exemplary sustainable city with continued economic growth, social inclusivity and excellent environmental management; a good place to live, work, study and visit.
The London Rivers Action Plan (2009)	The London Rivers Action Plan (LRAP) details restoration opportunities and practical guidance to take forward London's river restoration strategies. The key aims of the LRAP are to: improve flood management using more natural processes; reduce the likely negative impacts of climate change; reconnect people to the natural environment through urban regeneration with better access for recreation and improved well-being; and to enhance habitats for wildlife.

Document	Summary of key messages
Draft River Basin Management Plan (Thames River Basin District) (2009)	The Draft River Basin Management Plan (Thames Region) is prepared under the Water Framework Directive by the Environment Agency. The plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment including surface freshwaters, groundwater, coastal waters and all estuarine waters. The plan also covers planning for future development including considering water quality, water resources, biodiversity and river restoration and surface water run-off.
Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (2009)	Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) plan looks at management of flood risk for London and the Thames Estuary in the short (25 years), medium (the following 40 years) and long term (to the end of the Century). In particular the plan considers how tidal flood risk is likely to change with climate change and with increases in population and development in the floodplain.
Local	
Air Quality Action Plan Consultation (2008)	The Royal Borough suffers from poor air quality caused mainly by two pollutants: NO2 and PM10 from road vehicles and heating buildings. The Air Quality Action Plan consultation sets new targets and proposes actions to improve air quality in the Royal Borough in particular to these pollutants and to feed into the new action plan.
Local Implementation Plan (2007)	The Local Implementation Plan sets out the Council's proposals to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy over the coming years across the Royal Borough.
Environment Strategy (2006)	Identifies the key priority areas for action in the Borough and where the most tangible difference can be made to achieving environmental sustainability. Also contains action plans and sets new targets.
Local Development Scheme (2008)	This is the programme for preparing the LDF over the next 3 years for the Borough. It proposes to fulfil four priorities for the LDF within specified time limits.
Community Strategy Update (2008)	The Community Strategy provides a future vision for the Borough's local community. This strategy is seeking to understand the local needs and opportunities and make plans for how these will be delivered aiming at improving the quality of life in the Royal Borough. The strategy is organised around eight themes dealing with aspects of life in the Royal Borough a set of aims and objectives arranged around the themes.
Cabinet Business Plan 2009/10 to 2011/12: Proposals for Discussion (2009)	The Cabinet Business Plan sets out the Cabinet's policy priorities and budget proposals for the Council between the 2009/2010 and 2011/2012 financial years. The Cabinet Business Plan is updated annually.

Document	Summary of key messages
Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 (2008)	This Crime and Community Safety Plan provides an account of the locally identified crime and anti-social behaviour priorities and details the goals and the measures/actions to tackle them in relation with the government's priorities and identifies partnerships for achieving these goals. The six local priority areas identified for action are: acquisitive crime, violence, street crime, the misuse of drug and alcohol and anti-social behaviour.
The Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2011 (2007)	Protecting and enhancing locally important species and habitats and contribute to ecological sustainability and quality of life in Kensington and Chelsea. Habitat action plans are targeted and designed to benefit a wide range of plant and animal species. Since green space is limited in the borough, there is both a need and opportunity to consider biodiversity in less obvious sites.
Ten Year Parks Strategy 2006/2015 (2006)	There is limited amount of open space in the Borough. This Strategy aims at protecting and bringing the Royal Borough's existing parks up to a consistently excellent standard due to the significant constraint of increasing open space. The Strategy proposes to improve the quality of existing parks by improving the management of parks, providing a wider range of facilities and enhancing the experience of all legitimate park users.
Play Strategy 2006/2009 (2006)	The Play Strategy highlights the importance of play in children's development. The aims are to maximise the use of parks and open spaces, as well as, other play opportunities, provide good quality and safe play opportunities and ensure accessibility for all children in the Borough.
Draft Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009)	There is estimated to be an annual need for 3,663 affordable units in Kensington and Chelsea. In terms of the type of affordable accommodation required, further analysis suggests that 14% could be intermediate (if priced at the 'usefully affordable point') and the remaining 86% social rented. Almost three-quarters of the intermediate requirement is for intermediate-rented housing. Households in need in the North and North West of the Borough house price areas are least likely to be able to afford an intermediate housing solution. An analysis of net need for affordable housing by bedroom size suggests that more than 40% of the net need is for studio or one bedroom accommodation, almost a third for two bedroom accommodation and almost 30% for three and four bedroom accommodation. The need relative to supply is greatest for larger (three and four bedroom) accommodation.

Document	Summary of key messages
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)	The Draft Final SFRA for Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham has recommendations for how flood risk should be managed and reduced within the Borough. The SFRA focuses on existing site allocations within the boroughs but also sets out the procedure to be followed when assessing sites for future development to assist with spatial planning. For RBKC, Flood Zone 1 exists in the majority of the Borough, including all the area north and some of the area to the south of the Kings Road is Flood Zone 1. Flood Zone 1 equates to a flood event with less than a 0.1% chance of occurring each year (1 in 1000 year event). The extent of Flood Zone 2 within the Borough is mostly the same as Flood Zone 3 with a few areas where it extends a little further, areas like the Westfield Park, Chelsea Manor Street and Christchurch Street. Flood Zone 2 equates to a flood event which has a between a 0.1% and 0.5% chance of each year (between a 1 in 1000 and 1 in 200 year event). The extent of Flood Zone 3 covers a small portion of the Borough. Flood Zone 3 mainly consists of the areas adjacent to the Cheyne Walk and the Chelsea Embankment with wider extents around The Royal Hospital and Gardens, Ashburnham Road, Cremorne Road, Chelsea Manor Street and Christchurch Street. Flood Zone 3 equates to a flood event with a greater than a 0.5% chance of occurring each year (1 in 200 year event). There are effectively no areas of functional floodplain within the Borough, however the tidal foreshore exposed each tide should be protected as this plays an important role in the functioning of the Tidal Thames.

Document	Summary of key messages
Employment Land Study (2007)	The analysis of the local economy in the Study identified many positive features, but three apparent deficiencies in RBKC: • There is a concentration of socio-economic disadvantage in the North Kensington wards. • Jobs located in Kensington and Chelsea on average are relatively low-paid; it seems that high-skilled, high-earning residents typically commute to work out of the Borough, largely to office jobs, while low skilled workers commute into the Borough, largely to jobs in consumer services such as retail and catering. • While the Borough has a positive labour market balance – it provides more jobs than it has working residents - this balance has probably been deteriorating, due to the resident population growing faster than workplace employment. The current UDP addresses the first deficiency. In the new LDF, the Council may choose to correct the second deficiency, by encouraging higher-paid, higher-skilled jobs also to locate and remain in the Borough. With regard to labour market balance, the Council's scope for action is limited. Kensington and Chelsea is home to specialist clusters in publishing and media and creative industries. The Council might consider an objective of supporting and encouraging these clusters through its planning policies. The Employment Land Study has estimated a minimum requirement of 114,000 sq m of office/B1 space between 2001-21 and a maximum loss of 73,000 sq m of industrial/warehousing space over the same period. Since there is no new development land in Kensington and Chelsea, and little or no land is likely to be transferred to employment land for other uses, the management of the existing stock is the main issue for the LDF. All employment development in the Borough is likely to be redevelopment, mostly of existing employment sites. Much of this development is likely to be in mixed-use schemes. The Study also suggests an approach to monitor and review employment land policies.

6.5 Update to evidence base

- 6.5.1 An essential part of the appraisal process is the identification of the current state of the environment and its likely evolution. The 2005 Scoping Report outlined the main social, economic and environmental baseline conditions relevant to the borough, the region and against national performance.

- 6.5.2 Set out in **Table 8** is a brief review of the updated sustainability baseline in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea as a result of the baseline update in February 2009.

Table 8: Summary of key baseline information from the 2009 baseline update

Objective	Key information / trends
Biodiversity	There is a significant biodiversity resource in Kensington and Chelsea. There are 27 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SINCs) that have been designated. 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”. 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 intertidal 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. 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.

Objective	Key information / trends
Crime	In the period 2006/7 - 2007/8, there were notable decreases in domestic burglary offences (by 21.6%), common assaults (by 23.1%), and personal robbery offences (by 17.9%). Vehicle crimes decreased 7.2% and have shown significant reductions over the four previous years. Sexual offences between 2000/01 – 2007/08 have shown an overall increase of 9.7% and an average annual change of 1.2%. The same period showed an overall decrease in burglary (-43%), burglary from dwelling (-135%), theft of a motor vehicle (-161%) and theft from a motor vehicle (-22%). The total notifiable offences in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea have decreased 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%. The indices of Deprivation Domain for Crime, highlights Super Output Areas (SOA) that lie within ward boundaries that are within the 20% most deprived in England. These statistics have improved between 2004 and 2007: the number of SOAs within 20% most deprived in England decreased from 26 to 15. The wards with the most crime are concentrated in the north of the Borough, in the wards of Golborne, Colville, Notting Barns and Pembridge.

Objective	Key information / trends
Economy	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 123,700 in 2007. This is a higher percentage of the population (69.3%) than for London (66.9%) and the UK (62.2%). A 38.5% increase in employment occurred between 1999/2000 and 2007/2008. The proportion of people of working age in employment in January-December 2007 and July 2007-June 2008 increased from 67.1% to 67.9%. This is lower than for London (69.8% and 70.6%) and for the England (74.4% Jan-Dec 2007) and the UK (74.5% July 2007 – June 2008). This figure has varied in the Borough over the last 10 years, from a high of 68.7% in March 2000-February 2001, to a low of 61.5% in April 2006-March 2007. 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. Claimant count with rates dropped significantly between 2006 and 2008 to increase again in the end of 2008. Number of claimants remains lower than for London and the UK (respectively, May 2008: 1.7%, 2.5%, 2.1%, and December 2008: 2.0%, 3.2%, 3.0%). In 2007, average gross weekly earnings for the Borough (£862.4) were higher than for London (£580.8) and the UK (£479.3), and increased by £76 between 2007-08. Percentage of low pay for the Borough (8.2%) is lower than for London (12.8%) and the UK (13.1%) – although this figure has decreased since the 1990s, it has increased in most recent years. Levels of GVA per capita increased between 1995 and 2004 by 55.6% in RBKC to £88,563, and remain at a significantly higher level than in London and the UK. Although job density has decreased in RBKC from 1.34 in 2001 to 1.23 in 2003, it remains higher than for London (1.02) and the UK (0.88). The indices of Deprivation Domain for Income and Employment highlight Super Output Areas (SOA) that lie within ward boundaries that are within the 20% most deprived in England. These statistics have improved between 2004 and 2007: the number of SOAs within 20% most deprived in England decreased from 26 and 23 to 19 respectively. The wards with the most income deprivation are concentrated in the wards of St Charles, Golborne, Notting Barns, Colville, and Cremorne. The wards with the most employment deprivation are concentrated in the wards of Golborne, Notting Barns, Norland, and Redcliffe.

Objective	Key information / trends
	The recent Employment Land Study in the analysis of the local economy in the Study identified many positive features, but three apparent deficiencies in RBKC: • There is a concentration of socio-economic disadvantage in the North Kensington wards. • Jobs located in Kensington and Chelsea on average are relatively low-paid; it seems that high-skilled, high-earning residents typically commute to work out of the Borough, while low skilled workers commute into the Borough. • While the Borough has a positive labour market balance – it provides more jobs than it has working residents. The Employment Land Study has estimated a minimum requirement of 114,000 sq m of office/B1 space between 2001-21 and a maximum loss of 73,000 sq m of industrial/warehousing space over the same period.
Equality	Despite perceptions to the contrary, the entire Borough is not affluent. Of local authorities in England, the Borough has moved down the IMD rankings since 2004 by 15 places from 116/354 to 101/354 (1 is most deprived and 354 least deprived). Within the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, there is a clear north south delineation in regard to equity and social inclusion. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, clearly shows that the northern areas of the Borough are relatively more deprived than those in the south. Indeed, four wards (Golborne, St Charles, Notting Barns, Norland) in the north are in the 0-10% most deprived nationally, whereas the ward of Royal Hospital in the south includes an area are of the 81-100% least deprived, showing the Royal Borough to be an area of extremes. The distribution of indices for Education, Skills and Training, Health Deprivation and Disability, Income and Average Income, also mirror this pattern. Indices also vary for different criteria. For example, for education, skills and training deprivation (2007) 0 SOA's are within the 20% most deprived and 44 are within the 20% least deprived nationally – improving from 34 in 20% least deprived (2004). Whereas for barriers to housing and services (2007), 103 SOAs are within the 20% most deprived and 0 are within the 20% least deprived nationally – worsening from 23 in 20% most deprived (2004). The percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs A* - C increased by 5.6% between 2005 and 2008 to 58.1% - higher than the England average of 47.3%. The percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Maths increased by 17% between 1997 and 2006/07 and for English by 20%. Achievement in maths and English are higher for RBKC in 2007 than for London and the UK.

Climate change	Of the data available, RBKC is currently performing well in regard to council owned buildings SAP scores, and has been rising and achieving in accordance with specified targets. The average energy efficiency of housing stock continues to improve. Although data is limited, it is available for 2005 and 2006. Gas consumption increased by 3.2% and electricity use decreased by 0.81% between 2005 and 2007 in RBKC. Overall, energy use per household decreased (5.7% gas consumption decrease and 1.9% electricity consumption decrease) between 2005 and 2007. However, CO2 emissions increased by 3.1% between 2005 and 2006. There was no change in renewable energy consumption between 2005 and 2006. Total vehicle kilometres steadily decreased between 2002 (590 million) and 2005 (580 million). Between 2005 and 2006, RBKC saw a slight increase in CO2 emissions by end user from industry and commercial and domestic sources, but a slight decrease from transport.
Flooding	The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea lies to the north of the river Thames. The Thames barrier offers defence against flooding for all London boroughs with borders to the Thames. The south of the Borough is at risk from flooding by the Thames, with the wards of Cremorne and Royal Hospital containing areas of Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3. The wards of Redcliffe, Earls Court and Stanley to the south west of the Borough also fall within this area of Flood Zone 2. The ward of Holland, in the west of the Borough, contains an area of Flood Zone 2. 92% of the Royal Borough has less than 0.1% probability of flooding in any year, 2% of the Borough has 0.1%-0.5% probability of flooding and only 6% has high probability of flooding-mainly areas adjacent to the Thames river. There are 4,823 properties (6% of all properties) at risk of tidal flooding. Approximately 92% of the properties at risk of flooding are residential. The main risk of flooding that the Borough faces is flooding from sewer and surface water. The modelling work undertaken as part of the Borough's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), shows that risk of surface water flooding is widespread at locations throughout the Borough. 373 properties flooded as a result of heavy rainfall causing surface water flooding on 20th July 2007.

Air quality	All of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has been declared as an 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). There has been a steady decrease in annual background PM10 concentrations between 2003 and 2007 (28 to 25) and roadside between 2001 and 2007 (from 45 to 35) to within the objective target of 10-40µg/m2. Days when concentrations of PM10 exceed 50 µg/m3 between 2005-2007 for the following wards: Earl's Court ~80, ~70, ~70; Cromwell Rd: ~40, ~60, ~35; North Kensington: ~50, <20, 19. Although overall there has been improvement between 2005 and 2007, the improvement is less clear between 2006 and 2007 and a high concentration was recorded for Cromwell Road ward in 2006 making the overall trend unclear. The objective value for 2004 was 35 exceedances and, of these three wards, North Kensington was the only ward to clearly meet this target in 2007 (and 2006). All sites have been above the annual mean NO2 concentrations for all years apart from North Kensington which fell below the objective level for the first time in 2006 and has remained just below in 2007. Also, for the first time in five years there has been an overall decline in annual mean levels at roadside locations. The objective for number of times in one hour the concentration of NO2 exceed 200 µg/m3 is 18, and this is reached by North Kensington and Cromwell Road, although it should be noted that North Kensington's average was higher for 2007 than 2006. Between 2005 and 2007, Knightsbridge peaked at 449 in 2007 and Chelsea Town Hall at 136 in 2006, showing an unclear trend for Chelsea Town Hall but an increasing and worsening trend for Knightsbridge. The introduction of stricter objectives for 2010 may mean that there will potentially be larger areas exceeding the objectives.
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Parks and open spaces	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 1,000 population in London (0.26ha). There are areas within the Borough where there is 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. There are 188 hectares of open space in the Borough; 51 hectares of public open space, 47 hectares of public open space with limited access and 90 hectares of private open space. In total this provides 2.8 square metres of public open space per resident. However, the Borough has limited amounts of public and private open space. According to the Park Strategy, the aim of the Council is to improve the quality of existing space rather than increase the amount of open space.
Pollution	Noise complaints are rising with 6, 751 (2004/05), 9,504 (2005/06) and 9,706 (2006/07). Noise complaints were particularly elevated in 2000/01, 7,142. Complaints about other nuisance are reducing. In 2005, water quality in this area of the Thames had been increasing for a period of eight years. There is a data gap for more recent information on river quality in this area of the Thames. All land incidents recorded in Kensington and Chelsea have had no environmental impact (category 4) over the last five years, with the exception of two with minor environmental impact (category 3). There has been an improvement in the number of land pollution incidents, although there was an increase in 2007.
Previously developed land	RBKC performs particularly well in regard to this objective, having 100% of development on previously developed land for the last four years, exceeding London (98%), the UK (70%) and the National Headline Target of 60%. This trend looks likely to continue. In 2005 land use in the Borough comprised: • Domestic buildings 19.2% • Non domestic buildings 11.2% • Road 23.4% • Domestic gardens 17.5% • Green space 15.1% • Water 2.5%.

Transport	The baseline information for air pollution indicates that road vehicles are a significant source of the air pollution within the Borough. The air quality modelling figures reinforce this message with areas of higher pollutant concentrations being the major road transport routes. Accessibility to public transport in the Borough is variable. Access rated very poor or worse is mainly located at the extremities of the ward; in the north west of the Borough (Golborne and St Charles wards) and the centre of the Borough (Holland), and to a lesser degree in the south (Redcliffe, Cremorne and Royal Hospital). Very good access runs through much of the centre of the Borough (with the exception of Holland ward).
Waste	Overall the Borough has made good progress in its waste indicators. Between 2006/07 and 2007/08 household waste recycled increased by 3.45%. Percentage composted improved in this time period from 0.69% to 0.90%. The figure for 2006/07 is better in the Borough (26.58% recycled and 0.69%) compared to London (23% recycled or composted). In 2006 to 2007 the Council began to distribute free orange recycling sacks to all residents in a doorstep collection service which mean that the Council is just 2.7% behind the London wide target, which has increased to 27%. The Borough is also very densely populated with a very small number of private gardens that produce compostable waste. 1% target is the maximum attainable, unless the Council moves into the exceptionally difficult area of kitchen waste composting. The Borough has made progress in achieving over 8% year on year reduction on percentage of household waste land filled. There has been an increase in the number of mini recycling centres from 24 to 26 in 2007/08. Levels of household waste collected per head were lower in the Borough (349.3kg) than for London (428.7kg) and England (441.3kg) in 2007/08. However, this figure is still quite high with an increase in 2007/08 that is probably largely due to population estimate changes. The cost of waste collection dropped between 2006/07 and 2007/08 from £62.26 to £59.23 and targets were met. The target of 100% population served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre has been consistently reached in consecutive years because the collection of household green waste for composting counts as a recyclable collection for the purpose of this indicator.

Community facilities	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 increasing to 28% in 2006/7. There is insufficient data to identify local trend in terms of access to services and facilities against London and national indicators. Three main public leisure centres serve the Borough and each of the main parks has a range of sports facilities on offer. There is no change in the number of public leisure centres and sport facilities. In terms of health, deprivation and disability; the wards in the north of the Borough (St Charles, Holborne, Notting Barns, much of Colville and Norland), rank 40% most deprived or worse. However, much of the other wards include areas of 81-100% least deprived, particularly Pembridge, Campden, Queen's Gate and Royal Hospital. Wards along the west boundary of the Borough are of mixed deprivation levels. For Education, Skills and Training, most of the Borough ranks reasonably well, but, again, with clearer levels of deprivation to the north. Norland, St Charles and Golborne in the north, and Cremorne in the south west, contain areas that are 21-40% most deprived.
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Housing	The Royal Borough has the highest property prices in the country. In 2008, the average residential property price in the Borough (£869,808) for exceeded the London (£345,911) and national average (£179,455). The average house price rose by almost £150,000 between April 2006 (£602,662) and April 2007 (765,926). This is a three times the amount of the previous year's increase of approximately £50,000 over the year. House price to income ratio is also higher and a significant increase occurred between 2003 and 2005 in the house price to income ratio. In the UK in 2007 a little under 35% of the housing stock comprised unfit dwellings. In the Borough, just 4.1% of dwellings were unfit. However, in 2006 6.1% of private sector housing was unfit compared to 4.3% in the same study in 2000. The Borough has predicted is forecast to exceed its target by the end of 2016 to 2017, by achieving over 7000 net units. Homelessness increased in the Borough from 1,146 in 2007/08 compared to 629 in 2003/04. The number of decent homes has gone down and non-decent local authority dwellings changed by 19.5% (2006/07-2007/08). Dwelling density and numbers of derelict buildings are a likely data gap. The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea is the most densely populated area in the country. Additionally, there are 103 Super Output Areas (SOAs) are ranked in the most deprived 20% of authorities in England in relation to the indices of deprivation for barriers to housing and services housing. This has increased from 23 SOAs ranked in the most deprived 20% in 2004.
Energy efficiency	In 2001 it was estimated that 31% of households in the Council's stock, and 13% of private sector households were fuel poor. There has been as significant decrease in fuel poor households in the Royal Borough. Energy efficiency improvements have been carried in Council owned buildings. In 2002 HRA was reported that 90% of the Council stock had full or partial central heating. Number of Decent Homes has gone down with a net reduction of over 200 properties. 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.

Health	The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea generally performs well in regard to health. However, in considering the distribution of equality of health care it is interesting to note that in 2007 the northern area of the Borough has 3 SOAs ranked as the worst 20% performing SOAs in the England. The worst performing SOAs are found in St Charles, Golborne, and Notting Barns wards. This has improved from 2004 where there were 7 SOAs ranked as the worst performing 20%. The Royal Borough has higher life expectancies than the London and England and Wales averages.
Local distinctiveness	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 36 Conservation Areas, encompassing about 72% of the Borough. The Borough also contains over 4,000 buildings which are listed at Grade II or above for their special architectural or historic interest. There are further areas of architectural character and historic interest including strategically important views, for example that of St. Paul's Cathedral. The strategic importance of the Thames and the functions it serves in addition to its importance for archaeology are also recognised. The Borough's scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas are also important to local distinctiveness.

6.5.3

Table 9 aims to summarise key trends identified from the baseline update in comparison to the original baseline that was completed in 2005. It identifies for each indicator, where data was available and comparable, the key trends and whether they represent an improved (+) or worsened (-) state over time.

Table 9: Key trends from the 2009 baseline update

Indicator	Improved (+) / worsened (-) scenario	Summary of key trends
Objective 1: Biodiversity		
Bird Populations	-	Dunnock-marked decrease, Song Thrush decrease, House Sparrow locally extinct, Starling decrease [2006]
Objective 2: Crime		
Crime survey and recorded crime	+	23,485 notifiable offences in 2007/08 compared to 30,714 in 2000/01

Indicator	Improved (+) / worsened (-) scenario	Summary of key trends
Violence against the person	+	Decrease in numbers of registered cases. 3,168 cases in 2007/08 compared to 3,378 cases in 2003/04
Burglary from Dwelling	+	1,086 cases in 2007/08 compared to 2,558 cases in 2000/01
Burglary (not from dwelling)	+	697 cases in 2007/08 compared to 991 cases in 2000/01
Sexual offences	+	154 cases in 2007/08 compared to 265 cases in 2003/04
Theft of a motor vehicle	+	566 cases in 2007/08 compared to 1,481 in 2000/01
Crime and disorder (calls to police regarding anti social behaviour)	+	8,251 cases in 2007/08 compared to 11,844 in 2000
Drug offences	-	2,721 cases in 2007/08 compared to 1,019 cases in 2003/04
Objective 4: Social inclusion		
Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English	+	87.2% in 2007/08 compared to 84% in 2003/04
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A*-C or equivalent	+	58.1% in 2008 compared to 56% in 2003/04
Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Maths	+	83.4% in 2007/08 compared to 79% in 2003/04
Objective 7: Air quality		
Days when air pollution is Moderate or Higher (PM10)	+	In North Kensington, 19 days in 2007 compared to 59 days in 2003
Objective 11: Waste		
BV82a Household waste – percentage recycled	+	27.03% in 2007/08 compared to 16.13% in 2003/04

Indicator	Improved (+) / worsened (-) scenario	Summary of key trends
BV82a Household waste – percentage composted	+	0.9% in 2007/08 compared to 0.34% identified in the 2005 baseline
Objective 12: Social and community uses		
Percentage of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people	+	28% in 2006/07 compared to 14% in 2002/03
Objective 13: Housing		
Average house prices	-	The average house price rose by almost £150,000 between April 2006 (£602,662) and April 2007 (765,926). This is a three times the amount of the previous year's increase of approximately £50,000 over the year.
House price to income ratio	-	7.72 in 2005 compared to 4.47 in 2003
Housing conditions	+	Non-decent local authority dwellings was 24% in 2007/08 compared to 57% in 2003/04
Homelessness – households in temporary accommodation	-	1,146 in 2007/08 compared to 629 in 2003/04
Objective 14: Energy efficiency		
SAP ratings of council's housing stock	+	71 in 2007/08 compared to 61 in 2002/03
Objective 15: Health		
Health inequality	+	Male and female life expectancy at birth was 83.7 and 87.8 respectively in 2005/07 compared to 79 and 81.4 in 2000/02

6.5.4 The full baseline in a tabular form is provided in **Appendix 6**.

6.5.5 **Appendix 7** contains updated baseline characterisation figures.

6.6 New key sustainability issues

6.6.1 Even though there have been changes in the status of indicators in terms of trends as identified in **Table 9**, they have generally tended to show improvements in performance. However, there are some indicators for objectives that have shown to have worsened. These include:

- Objective 1: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity;
- Objective 2: Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime; and
- Objective 13: To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.

6.6.2 Although the indicators related to these objectives have shown to have worsened, they have not raised any further key sustainability issues already identified in the 2005 Scoping Report (see **Table 2**).

6.7 Changes proposed to the original SA framework

6.7.1 Changes to the original SA framework have arisen as a result of undertaking the policy context review and a suggestion from the Council.

6.7.2 The following changes to the original SA framework are suggested in *italics* in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Proposed changes to the original SA framework

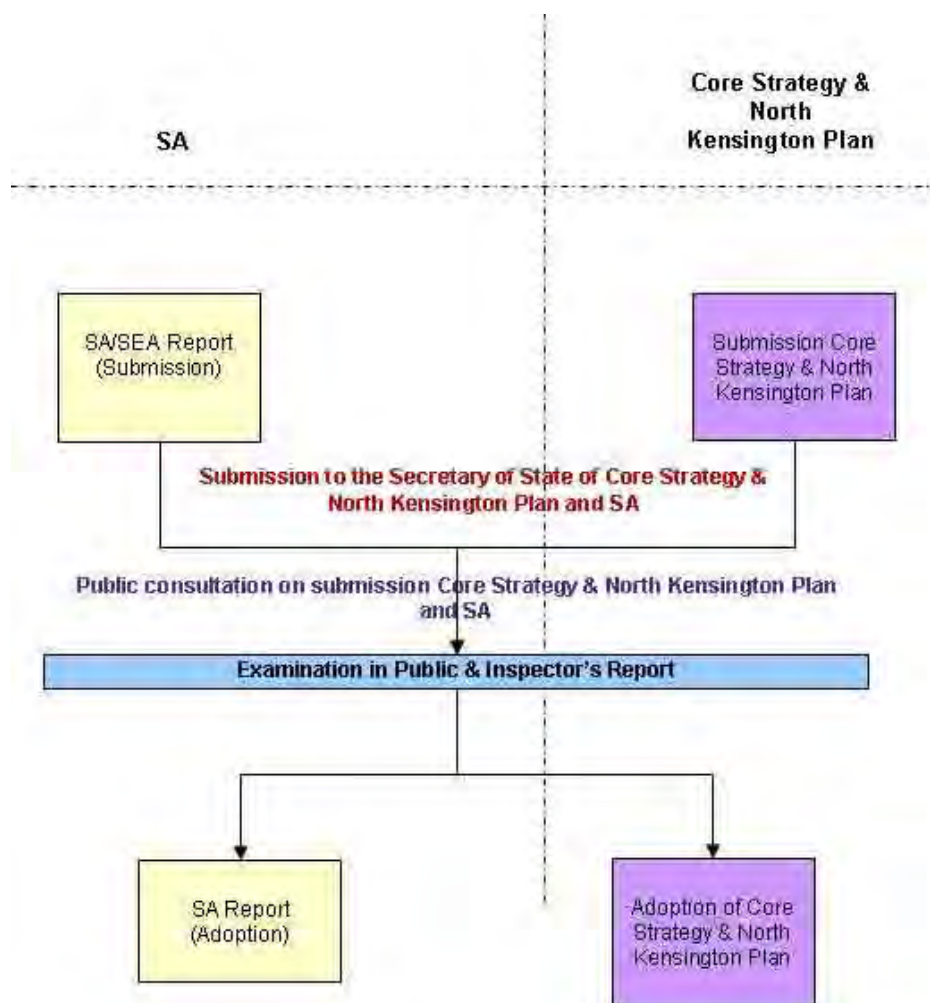
No.	SA objective
1	To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity
2	Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime
3	To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth
4	Encourage social inclusion (<i>including access</i>), equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity
5	Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables <i>and adopt measures to adapt to climate change</i>
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
9a	Prioritise 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

No.	SA objective
16	To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage

7 Next Steps

- 7.1.1 This report was made available for a five week consultation with statutory consultees and other stakeholders from 6 March to 10 April 2009.
- 7.1.2 The consultation sought views on the SA work to date, the scoping report update including the proposed changes to the original SA framework. Consultation responses have been taken into account in finalising this report and can be found in **Appendix 8**.
- 7.1.3 The Core Strategy and North Kensington Plan will undergo further Sustainability Appraisal (SA) with the details of the appraisal contained in a SA Report available with the draft plan for formal consultation following submission to the Secretary of State.
- 7.1.4 **Figure 5** identifies the remaining stages of the plan and the SA.

Figure 5: Remaining stages of the plan and the SA



Appendix – 1: List of policies reviewed in 2005

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
PPG3: 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
PPS23: Planning and pollution control
PPG24: Planning and noise
PPS25: 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

Appendix – 2: Key messages from the 2005 context review

Document	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
Waste Framework Directive	Options will need to be identified for the disposal, minimisation and treatment of waste.
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Promote landscape protection, management and creation, and to encourage the integration of landscape into relevant areas of policy.
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.

Document	Key message
PPS – 6: Planning for Town Centres	Concentrate major trip generators where there is a choice of means of transport other than the car.
	Enhance consumer choice.
	Regenerate deprived areas.
	Promote social inclusion.
	Promote good design.
PPS – 9: Biodiversity and Geology Conservation	Promote the conservation of biodiversity <i>and</i> the <i>enhancement</i> of biodiversity conservation.
	Conserve and enhance biodiversity. In particular, the protection of all statutory nature conservation sites as well as focusing on biodiversity in the wider environment, connectivity and the provision of new habitats.
PPG – 13: Transport	Reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling and improving public transport linkages
PPG – 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, PPG – 16: Archaeology and Planning	Preserving and enhancing the Royal Borough's unique and rich cultural heritage including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and sites of Archaeological value.
PPG – 17: Planning for Open Space, sport and recreation	Protect open space and sports and recreational facilities of high quality / value to the local community.
PPS – 21: Tourism	Upgrade tourism facilities, promote diversity and reduce seasonality, and ensure that tourist activity is not detrimental to residential amenity.
	Use existing cultural and historical attributes to encourage sustainable forms of tourism.
PPS – 22: Renewable Energy	The Council may include policies which require a percentage of energy used in new developments to come from on-site, renewable energy developments.
	Endeavour to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate changes already underway.

Document	Key message
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.
PPS – 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.
The London Rivers Action Plan (2009)	Restore river environments to improve flood management, reconnect people to the natural environment and to enhance habitats for wildlife.

Document	Key message
Draft River Basin Management Plan (Thames River Basin District) (2009)	Protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.
Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (2009)	Flood risk management for London and the Thames Estuary over the next century, in particular considering how tidal flood risk is likely to change with climate change and with increases in population and development.
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 fulfil residents "wants" in each sector covered by the document and also, commitments within this document will need to be addressed.
Community Safety Strategy	The LDF should concentrate on crime sectors that are highlighted as priorities, and should aim to reduce anti-social behaviour as well as other forms of crime.
Homelessness Strategy	Despite the high house prices within the borough, the needs of the borough in terms of affordable housing will need to be accommodated.
Building Communities – A housing strategy for West London	The LDF should ensure that the underlying causes of housing problems are address and suggest suitable mitigation where needed being mindful of the character of the area. Additionally, the bigger picture of housing in West London should be included.
Biodiversity Action Plan	The limited areas of nature conservation interest in the borough should be protected, enhanced, and where possible new habitat should be created.

Document	Key message
Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan	Despite constraints, waste management and disposal is a key area where the Borough can improve.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)	The Draft Final SFRA is a planning tool that enables the Council to identify sustainable sites for future development that are located away from flood risk areas.

Appendix – 3: Summary of 2005 key baseline information and trends

Objective	Key information / trends
Biodiversity	There is a significant biodiversity resource in Kensington and Chelsea. There are a provisional 23 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SINCs) that are currently being recommended for designation. 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”.
Crime	The total notifiable offences in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea have decreased 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%. 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%.
Economy	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 131,300 in 2004 (mid year estimate) (a 14.5% increase from 2001). Of this number 68.1% (89,284) 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. Evidence gathered as part of the 2002 UDP indicated that there is a shortage of small office units, <300m² and particularly <100m². Additionally, the Employment Indices of Deprivation have shown some wards amongst the most economically deprived in the country in particular, north of the Westway and SW Chelsea. 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	Key information / trends
Equality	Within the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, there is a clear north south delineation in regard to equity and social inclusion. 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, the entire borough is not affluent, indeed there are three 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. This is reinforced further, showing in turn the distribution of indices for Education, Skills and Training, Health Deprivation and Disability, Income and Average Income.
Climate change	The available data for the climate change indicators is scarce. 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.
Flooding	The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea lies to the north of the river Thames. The Thames barrier offers defence against flooding for all London boroughs with borders to the Thames. Within the borough there are eight wards (Notting Barns: 431; Norland: 1,138; Holland: 800; Abingdon: 5; Earl's Court: 1; Redcliffe: 2; Cremorne: 110 and Royal Hospital: 110) with buildings at risk from a 1 in 200 year event (including the added variable of a failure in the flood defences), with total buildings in the flood plain being 2,586. The main risk of flooding that the borough faces is flooding from sewer and surface water. The modelling work undertaken as part of the borough's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), shows that risk of surface water flooding is widespread at locations throughout the borough. 373 properties flooded as a result of heavy rainfall causing surface water flooding on 20th July 2007.⁶

⁶ RBKC (2008) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment [online] available at:
http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/planning/localdevelopmentframework/ldf_strategic_flood_assess_map.pdf (accessed 03/09)

Objective	Key information / trends
Air quality	All of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has been declared as an 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). 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). Trends from the more recently established sites at Knightsbridge and Chelsea (installed April and September 2000 respectively) show overall increases. Future monitoring will be very important to predict trends. 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.
Parks and open spaces	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). There are areas within the borough where there is 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.
Pollution	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 <i>net</i> increase in noise complaint in the borough. Water quality in this area of the Thames has been increasing for a period of eight years. There is an information gap concerning the incidents of pollutant spills and their location and content.
Previously developed land	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 Governments headline target of 60%.
Transport	The baseline information for air pollution indicates that road vehicles are a significant source of the air pollution within the borough. The air quality modelling figures reinforce this message with areas of higher pollutant concentrations being the major road transport routes. 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.

Objective	Key information / trends
Waste	The borough compares favourably in regard to the disposal and handling of waste. For four out of five 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). Anecdotal evidence suggests there is a problem with recycling in the borough. 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.
Community facilities	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. The indices of deprivation for RBKC show a clear separation between the north and the south of the borough in regard to health, training and disability.
Housing	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 earners. Following prevailing market trends, the house prices in the Borough, in line with London and South East House prices have been increasing. With 131 people per hectare density, RBKC has the highest population density of a LPA in Britain. 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. Housing problems could also be due to the nature of the built environment, and the transient nature of the population.
Energy efficiency	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	Key information / trends
Health	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. 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.
Local distinctiveness	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 4,200 buildings which are listed at Grade II or above for their special architectural or historic interest. There are further areas of architectural character and historic interest including strategically important views, for example that of St. Paul's Cathedral. The strategic importance of the Thames and the functions it serves in addition to its importance for archaeology are also recognised. The Borough's scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas are also important to local distinctiveness.

Appendix – 4: NKAAP objectives assessment

++	Objectives are highly compatible	+	Objectives are compatible	0	No relationship	X	Objectives are not compatible	X X	Objectives are very conflicting	?	Relationship is uncertain
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SA Framework Objective	Objective 1. A reduction in the number of households out of work	Objective 2. A reduction in poverty	Objective 3. Greater economic vibrancy	Objective 4. A reduction in crime	Objective 5. Improved levels of health	Objective 6. A more attractive environment and public realm	Objective 7. Improved housing management and infrastructure, with increased levels of tenant and leaseholder satisfaction
1	0	?	X	0	0	+	+
2	+	+	0	++	0	+	+
3	+	+	++	0	0	0	0
4	+	?	?	+	+	+	?
5	?	?	?	0	0	0	+
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
7	X	0	?	0	0	+	+
8	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
9	X	0	?	0	0	+	+
9a	0	0	?	0	0	+	+
10	X	X	?	0	0	?	+

SA Framework Objective	Objective 1. A reduction in the number of households out of work	Objective 2. A reduction in poverty	Objective 3. Greater economic vibrancy	Objective 4. A reduction in crime	Objective 5. Improved levels of health	Objective 6. A more attractive environment and public realm	Objective 7. Improved housing management and infrastructure, with increased levels of tenant and leaseholder satisfaction
11	0	0	?	0	0	0	+
12	0	0	?	0	+	0	+
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
15	0	0	?	0	0	0	+
16	?	0	+	0	0	+	0

Appendix – 5: Review of policies 2009

International

Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	
Proponent body	European Community
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	1992 (entered into UK law in 1994; UK Regulations amended in 2007)
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Habitats Directive sets out the requirement to submit and subsequently adopt Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Natura 2000 network. Article 6 of the Directive sets out the requirements for protection, and compensation for loss of these sites. Annex I of the Directive sets out a list of habitat types, Annex II sets out species types, Annex IV sets out those animal and plant species in need of strict protection.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The Habitats Directive Article 6 outlines measures needed to be undertaken by Member States for the protection of European designated sites (Natura 2000). The RBKC does not contain within its borders, or is it adjacent to any Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Obligations on RBKC or the LDF under the Habitats Directive due to amended Regulations will need to be confirmed with Natural England.	The RBKC does not contain within its borders, or is it adjacent to any SACs or SPAs. Obligations on RBKC or the LDF under the Habitats Directive due to amended Regulations will need to be confirmed with Natural England.
Implications for the SA	
Obligations on RBKC or the LDF under the Habitats Directive due to amended Regulations will need to be confirmed with Natural England.	
Internet link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm; http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/pdf/uksi_20071843_en.pdf; http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/160442.pdf	
Useful cross-references: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy	

European Landscape Convention (2000)	
Proponent body	Council of Europe
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	2000 (entered into UK law in 2007)
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The European Landscape Convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and creation, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. It also encourages the integration of landscape into relevant areas of policy.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
General measures of the convention are for each Party to: • recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings; • establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning; and • integrate landscape into planning policies and any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape. Specific measures of the convention include: raising awareness of the value of landscapes; promoting landscape training and education; active participation of stakeholders; setting objectives for landscape quality and putting landscape policies into effect.	
Implications for the SA	
The SA includes objectives on conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reinforcing local distinctiveness.	
Internet link: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/176.htm	
Useful cross-references:	

National

PPS1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change	
Proponent body	Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government Policy
Date produced	2007
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1 sets out the national planning policy framework for the delivery of sustainable development. This PPS, supplements PPS1 by setting out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions, stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences while meeting community needs for economic and housing development. This PPS does not aim to assemble all national planning policy relevant or applicable to climate change and it should be read alongside the PPS/G series. It also takes precedence where there is any difference in emphasis on climate change between policies in this PPS and others in the national series.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
Climate change is the greatest long-term challenge facing the world today. Therefore addressing climate changes is one of the Governments priorities in achieving sustainable development. The LDF should promote and encourage renewable and low carbon energy generation in frameworks and policies.	The ambition and policies in this PSS should be fully reflected by LPAs in the preparation of their LDDs and used when determining planning applications. The policies in this PPS are capable of being material to planning application decisions.
Implications for the SA	
The SA includes an objective to minimise the effects of climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	
Internet link: http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppsclimatechange.pdf	
Useful cross-references: PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	

PPS3 Housing	
Proponent body	Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government Policy
Date produced	2006
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on aspects of planning in England. PPS3 sets out the national planning policy framework for delivering the Government's housing objectives. The Government's key policy objectives for housing include: • Achieving high quality housing, both market and affordable housing, for everyone to have the opportunity to live in a decent home • Providing housing variety in terms of tenure, price and mixture of households types • Making effective use of existing housing by restoring vacant houses and buildings • Ensuring that new housing reflects the sustainable development principles • Developing new house in locations with accessibility to key services and jobs.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
In the preparation of their Local Development Documents (LDDs), Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should take into consideration the policies set out in PPS3. Among others, their objectives should include: • Developing sustainable and consistently environmentally friendly new houses. • Planning for a mix of housing regarding household type, price and tenure taking into account the future trends in housing need and demand. • Providing affordable housing based on the local needs. • Making effective use of land by recycling previously developed land-according to the national annual target at least 60 per cent of new housing should be developed on previously developed land. • Setting out a range of densities across the plan area rather than one broad density - the national indicative minimum density is 30 dwellings per hectare net.	To be effective, LPAs should consider these objectives within their local context. In order to ensure that performance is achieved in line with the national objectives, the Royal Borough should set out its local policies and action plans to reflect the local circumstances and the market conditions regarding housing and substantiate the reasons why actual performance might vary from the indicative performance.

Implications for the SA

The SA currently contains objectives that aim to ensure that housing needs of the Borough's residents are met and prioritise development on previously developed land.

Internet link: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing>

Useful cross-references:

PPS12 Local Spatial Planning	
Proponent body	Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government Policy
Date produced	2008
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) explains what local spatial planning is and how it benefits communities. It also sets out what the key ingredients of local spatial plans are and the key government policies on how they should be prepared. It should be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in preparing Development Plan Documents and other Local Development Documents (LDDs).	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
Spatial planning plays a central role in the overall task of place shaping and in the delivery of land uses and associated activities: • In relation to housing; spatial planning ensures that the necessary land is available to deliver new housing; that the location and community characteristics are considered and that development is delivered in the most sustainable way. • Spatial planning is important for the economic growth and regeneration by providing land for business and investment in the area, assessing the need for supporting infrastructure and natural resources for economic development. • Spatial planning provides a means of safeguarding the area's environmental assets, both for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to social and economic well being. • In relation to land and buildings, spatial planning helps review the use of land and buildings, identifies and releases land for the provision of services in a local authority area, as well as, where necessary allows for regeneration schemes to progress.	LPAs should include in their Core Strategies the following: • An overall vision which sets out how the area and the places within it should develop. • Strategic objectives for the area focusing on the key issues to be addressed. • A delivery strategy for achieving these objectives including how much development is intended to happen, where, when, and by what means it will be delivered. • Clear arrangements for managing and monitoring the delivery of the strategy.
Implications for the SA	
The purpose of SA is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies contained in a LDD from the outset of the preparation process. This ensures that decision making is informed by sustainable development principles and suggestions to achieve a more sustainable plan.	
Internet link: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps12lsp	
Useful cross-references:	

Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk	
Proponent body	Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Government Policy
Date produced	2006
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. The aim of PPS25 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) consider flood risk in all stages of the planning process in order to prevent development in areas which are at risk of flooding.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
LPAs should consult the Environment Agency and other relevant bodies (e.g. neighbouring boroughs) when preparing their policies preventing development in sites which are at risk of flooding. Flood maps and effective monitoring are essential to manage and reduce risk of flooding. Flood risk management should be considered in the LDF alongside other spatial planning issues like transport, housing, economic growth, natural resources, regeneration, biodiversity, the historic environment and the management of other hazards. LDF flood risk policies should be integrated effectively with other strategies of material significance such as the Regional Economic Strategy.	The Environment Agency has statutory responsibility for flood management and defence in England. If the Environment Agency objects to a planning application on flood risk grounds, Direction 2007 requires the LPA to report to the Secretary of State for the proposal.
Implications for the SA	
SA should be informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SRFA) carried out in liaison with the Environment Agency. The RBKC currently has a draft SFRA produced in February 2008.	
Internet link: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk	
Useful cross-references:	

Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	
Proponent body	DEFRA
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	2007
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Air Quality Strategy sets out the UK Government and devolved administrations' air quality objectives and policy options for improving air quality in the UK. Air quality significantly affects public health and the environment. This strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, details objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered, as well as, how the further development of existing measures can assist local authorities further to tackle air pollution issues.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The Strategy specifies opportunities for reducing emissions from road transport: - Traffic management measures to limit access to, or re-route traffic away from problem areas, including Low Emission Zones (LEZ) (A LEZ applies to all roads and some motorways across most of Greater London which commenced on 4 February 2008 and was implemented by Transport for London (TfL); - Development and adoption of green travel plans (refer to reviewed local Air Quality Action Plan Consultation document); - Uptake of cleaner fuelled vehicles in the Council's own fleet (refer to reviewed local Air Quality Action Plan Consultation document); - Congestion charging schemes and/or workplace parking levies (Most of the Borough is included in the central London Congestion Charging zone. The zone was extended to include most of the Borough in 19 February 2007). Please refer to the reviewed local Air Quality Action Plan Consultation document for further action that the Borough is taking to improve air quality. The LDF should seek to encourage development that has low emissions in terms of heating, ventilation and cooling or HVAC and possible address embodied energy (EE) in materials by specifying low EE materials for conversions and new developments.	The Borough is densely populated (highest density in England) as such there is high energy consumption, and associated emissions from power stations. In addition, whilst the area of the borough is relatively small, the cars in proportion to the area are at a level where there is currently not enough parking for them in the Borough, many cars equate to more vehicle emissions. The Boroughs main air pollution sources include the emissions from road transport and from domestic energy consumption. The whole of the borough has been designated as an Air Quality Management Area.
Implications for the SA	

The SA already includes objectives which encourage improvement in air quality and a reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.

Internet link: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/>

Useful cross-references:

Encroachment Policy for Tidal Rivers and Estuaries	
Proponent body	Environment Agency
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	2006
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Environment Agency generally opposes works that encroach on tidal rivers and estuaries. This policy relates to all functions and activities of the Agency, as well as, to those proposed by others, with the aim to minimise the encroachment of tidal rivers and estuaries and promote sustainable use of the water environment.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The River Thames provides the southern border of the Royal Borough. Tidal rivers and estuaries are important assets, in particular for those communities living beside them. Tidal rivers and estuaries support important habitats which sustain a wealth of animals and plant species, they are used for navigation and they provide opportunities for leisure, tourism and business development.	The Borough is highly urbanised and contains instances of flooding mainly within Flood Zone 3 and also within Flood Zone 2 to the south following the River Thames and to the west of the Borough. The area to the south of the borough bordered by the Thames contains flood defences. Any proposed development in this area close to the River Thames would require flood defence consent from the Environment Agency. Flood defence consents are determined by the Environment Agency for any works in, over or under the tidal river and within the byelaw margin of the tidal flood defences. In determining flood defence consents and providing advice in relation to planning applications the Agency is required to take into account land drainage, flood defence, conservation, archaeology, recreation, landscape, navigation and other environmental matters. It must also consider the costs and benefits involved in its decisions.
Implications for the SA	
The SA already includes an objective aiming to reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	
Internet link: http://www.intertidalmanagement.co.uk/contents/ea_policy/pdfs/C&FRM/222_06.pdf	
Useful cross-references:	

Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism	
Proponent body	Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	2006
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism is designed to: - ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions, - ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications, and - ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
Tourism is an important industry for the UK economy as it generates significant revenues, creates millions of jobs and helps to maintain and improve important national assets. In urban areas, like the Royal Borough, that attracts significantly high numbers of tourists, further benefits from tourism development include: - Opportunities for regeneration, - Increase in urban vitality, - Support to important services and facilities, and - Accessibility to sustainable modes of transport.	There is a need to ensure sustainable tourism development, as tourism depends heavily on the natural and built environment.
Implications for the SA	
The SA includes the following objectives that relate to sustainable tourism development: - To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity - To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth - Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces - To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	
Internet link: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/goodpracticeguide	
Useful cross-references:	

London

The London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004)	
Proponent body	GLA
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	2008
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Spatial Development Strategy for London, the London Plan, is the strategic plan which sets out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the development of London for the next 15-20 years. The London Plan integrates the physical and geographic dimensions of the Mayor's other strategies for the development of a framework for land use management and development. It also provides the London-wide context for all London boroughs when developing their local planning policies. The London Plan is developed in accordance with the European guidance and it takes into account the three cross-cutting themes which have to be considered in preparing and implementing all Mayoral strategies, as required by the Greater London Authority Act 1999: - Promote the health of Londoners - Contribute to the overall sustainable development in the UK - Providing equal opportunities for all	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The London Plan sets out the Mayor's objectives and policies for achieving sustainable development in Greater London. There are synergies between the objectives of the London Plan and those set out by the Royal Borough in its LDF. Within the London Plan, some priority actions specific to the Royal Borough, amongst others include: - To promote the cultural enhancement of Knightsbridge and the Kensington museums complex as international shopping and leisure destinations. - To address the needs of some significant areas of deprivation, especially in inner parts such as North Kensington, meeting needs for affordable housing and social inclusion.	The London Plan deals with matters that are of strategic importance to Greater London and the Borough's Development Plan Documents must be in 'general conformity' with it.
Implications for the SA	
The Mayor's objectives set out in the London Plan are reflected in those of the SA. However, the SA objective on minimising the effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables should also include a sub-objective on adaption to climate change.	
Internet link: http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/thelondonplan.jsp	
Useful cross-references	

The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy	
Proponent body	GLA
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	2005
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
This Strategy is one of the eight strategies the Mayor of London is required to produce by law (Greater London Authority Act, 1999). This Strategy is produced on behalf of the Mayor of London by the London Development Agency (LDA) and it sets out the action plan for all those involved in London's economy and concerned with its success. The key aim is to develop London as an exemplary sustainable city with continued economic growth, social inclusivity and excellent environmental management; a good place to live, work, study and visit. This Strategy therefore seeks to: • Build on London's strengths, including its social diversity and its range of markets • Identify opportunities for building on success and making the best use of its existing assets • Address existing weaknesses associated with high costs of living, social exclusion and poor environmental management.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
This Strategy identifies opportunities for sustained economic growth taking into account the three cross-cutting themes which have to be considered in preparing and implementing all Mayoral strategies: • Promote the health of Londoners • Contribute to the overall sustainable development in the UK • Providing equal opportunities for all There will be opportunities for RBKC to progress local needs for economic development, whilst ensuring that these steps fit into the strategic picture for sustained economic growth across London. The issue of economic activity is often cross-cutting with other themes such as social inclusion and environmental protection; therefore there is also an opportunity to promote economic policies within the LDF that have secondary beneficial impacts to other themes.	This Strategy sets out a programme for action for the delivery of the national and regional priorities in terms of economic growth which the Royal Borough should refer to during development of its LDF. There are potentially constraints relating to the existing economic breakdown, and the ambitions for the borough as a result of LDF policies. Policies must address the fundamental causes of economic deprivation and should focus in sustainable industries and the correlating sustainable economic growth.
Implications for the SA	
The SA already includes an objective to support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	
Internet link: http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/economic_development/sustaining_success.jsp	
Useful cross-references:	

The London River Action Plan	
Proponent body	
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Non-statutory
Date produced	2009
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The London Rivers Action Plan (LRAP) details restoration opportunities and practical guidance to identify and take forward London's river restoration strategies. The key aims of the LRAP are to: • improve flood management using more natural processes; • reduce the likely negative impacts of climate change; • reconnect people to the natural environment through urban regeneration with better access for recreation and improved well-being; and • to enhance habitats for wildlife.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The LRAP identifies opportunities for river restoration through the enhancement of the water environment, riverside parks, green spaces and the built environment. There are synergies between the plan and other London based water management strategies. The LRAP supports the delivery of the Thames River Basin Management Plan and the Environment Agency's Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan. The plan also aims to implement the Blue Ribbon policies and one of the biodiversity targets (to restore 15km of river by 2015) of the London Plan and contributes to the implementation of the Mayor's access to nature aspirations.	The Borough has a relatively small area fronting the River Thames.
Implications for the SA	
The SA includes objectives to conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity, to reduce the risk of flooding and to reduce pollution of water.	
Internet link: http://www.therrc.co.uk/lrap/lplan.pdf	
Useful cross-references:	

Draft River Basin Management Plan (Thames River Basin District) (2009)	
Proponent body	Environment Agency
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	February 2009
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The River Basin Management Plan (Thames River Basin) identifies the actions that are needed to meet objectives under the European Water Framework Directive. The plan sets out actions for achieving: • Cleaner sources of water for drinking, bathing, communities and economic uses • More sustainable use of water • Improved wildlife habitat in and around water • Protect and enhance native wildlife • Protect the natural landscape, promoting recreation	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The Environment Agency has prepared the Draft River Basin Management Plan under the Water Framework Directive, which requires all countries throughout the European Union to manage the water environment to consistently high standards. The River Basin Management Plan is specific to the Thames River Basin District and will play a role in planning how both the levels, and location of growth, can assist in achieving the Water Framework Directives objectives.	The main risks to the water environment may come from: • flood defences • increased development (pressures on water quality and water resources and on increased surface water run-off) • sewage systems (leaks and overflows) • industrial waste • use of fertilisers and pesticides • river maintenance and dredging
Implications for the SA	
The SA includes objectives to conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity, to reduce the risk of flooding and to reduce pollution of water.	
Internet link: http://wfdconsultation.environment-agency.gov.uk/wfdcms/Libraries/Thames_Main/Consultation%20main%20document.sflb?download=true	
Useful cross-references:	

Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (2009)	
Proponent body	Environment Agency
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	April 2009
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) plan looks at management of flood risk for London and the Thames Estuary in the short (25 years), medium (the following 40 years) and long term (to the end of the Century). In particular the plan considers how tidal flood risk is likely to change with climate change and with increases in population and development in the floodplain.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
TE2100 is an Environment Agency project to create a long-term flood risk management strategy for the tidal Thames. The TE2100 area includes the Thames Estuary, its tidal tributaries and floodplain from Teddington to a line between Shoeburyness and Sheerness. It covers about 500,000 homes and 40,000 non-residential properties, including key government and financial centres in London. The Estuary is also important environmentally, and is one of the five most important estuaries in Europe for birds. The project aim is "To develop a flood management plan for London and the Thames Estuary that is risk based, takes into account existing and future assets, is sustainable, includes the needs of stakeholders and addresses the issues in the context of a changing climate and varying socio-economic conditions that may develop over the next 100 years. The SFRA needs to include findings and recommendations from TE2100.	Today protection against flooding from the sea is provided by walls, embankments, barriers, gates and other flood defence structures. These structures were designed to protect against a 1-in-1,000 year flood in 2030 for most of the TE2100 area. The present flood defences are gradually deteriorating, and will reach the peak of their design lives over the next 20 to 30 years. This coupled with the potential for an increased frequency and severity of flooding due to socio-economic change and climate change. The Borough is listed as an implementation partner in the TE2100 action plan.
Implications for the SA	
The SA already includes an objective aiming to reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	
Internet link: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/consultations/106100.aspx#docs	
Useful cross-references:	

Local

Air Quality Action Plan Consultation	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	2008
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Royal Borough suffers from poor air quality caused mainly by two pollutants: NO₂ and PM₁₀ from road vehicles and heating buildings. The Air Quality Action Plan Consultation has been designed to stimulate the discussion of the issues surrounding local air quality and propose ideas and suggestions of new measures and actions to feed in the new edition of the Royal Borough's Air Quality Action Plan.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
Many of the original action plan measures have already been put into practice including: the Low Emission Zone (LEZ) and the Congestion Charge Zone (CCZ) implemented by the TFL; vehicle emission testing; idling engine network and the establishment of a car club network. Extended actions include cleaner Council fleet and graduated parking permits. The Air Quality Action Plan Consultation indicates areas for further action for the overall improvement of air quality in the Royal Borough which include: • The Council to lead by example with the introduction of low emission vehicles & energy efficiency measures in its buildings. • To reduce the emissions from buildings by minimising the emissions during construction phase, sustainable design and by promoting the adoption of energy efficiency measures in homes. • To encourage a shift away from using the car to using sustainable modes of transport through the implementation of Action Travel Plans in Schools, Practical Pedestrian Training and further decrease of vehicle emissions by including taxis in the London LEZ.	For the period 2006 to 2010 an additional increase in population by 8.3% is expected in the Royal Borough. This population increase is expected to cause additional stress on the already elevated air pollution levels and it signifies the necessity for immediate action. • The increased demand for new housing will further contribute to the elevated air pollution through the construction of new development. • Gas combustion from domestic and commercial sources is the largest source of NO_x emissions in the Royal Borough and the proportion of contribution is predicted to increase to 62% by 2010. • Modelling shows that objective levels for emission from transport will not be reached by 2011.
Implications for the SA	
The SA includes an objective to minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables. The SA also includes an objective to improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/AirQuality/eq_latest_news.asp	
Useful cross-references:	

Local Implementation Plan	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	2007
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) is a statutory document required under the Greater London Authority Act (GLAA) 1999 which all London boroughs are required to prepare to demonstrate how they will deliver the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy. The LIP sets out the Royal Borough's proposals to implement the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The LIP sets out how the Royal Borough intends to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy. It has a wide ranging scope and therefore there is a high degree of integration with other policies and strategies including the Royal Borough's Air Quality Action Plan and development of the LDF.	This LIP sets out the Council's proposals to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy and therefore there are limitations to what it can put into affect through the LDF.
Implications for the SA	
The SA already includes an objective to promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/TransportandStreets/general/lip.asp#a	
Useful cross-references:	

Environment Strategy	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	2006
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Council's Environment Strategy 2006 – 2011 is built on the past success of Environmental Policy Statements and sets out proposals to advance environmental sustainability in the local, regional and global environment. This Strategy indicates how the Council can also influence good practice from its suppliers and contractors through its procurement policies. The Council has set the following themes as priority areas with a clear view for tangible achievements towards sustainability: • Sustainable Energy • Waste and Recycling • Transport • Pollution and Environmental Quality • Development and Construction • Procurement and Resource Use • Ecology and Biodiversity	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
This strategy offers opportunities for integration with other Council strategies and plans such as the Cabinet Business Plan; the Capital Strategy; the Children and Young People's Plan; the Community Strategy for Kensington and Chelsea, developed by the Kensington and Chelsea Partnership; and the Unitary Development Plan (to be replaced by the LDF). The visions set out in the Strategy provide incentives for improvement across the Council. The Council will employ indicators based on those published by the government to determine the progress of the strategy and the overall progress in environmental quality. These indicators would also be relevant to the SA, especially where they would be regularly collected and monitored.	Environmental sustainability is not the Council's only priority, nor is it the only thing that matters to the residents. Therefore there might be conflicts between the views of this strategy and those of the residents or other strategies. This strategy is a statement of the Council's overall intent for achieving environmental sustainability which addresses how decision makers should make more balanced choices.
Implications for the SA	
The objectives of the Environment Strategy have already been incorporated in the SA.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/OurPolicyStatement/default.asp	
Useful cross-references:	

Local Development Scheme	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	2008
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the work programme for preparing the Local Development Framework (LDF). It covers a period for the next 3 years (to the end of 2010) and it specifies the Local Development Documents (LDDs), which will be produced, and the timetable and milestones against which progress will be measured. The Scheme is the starting point for the public to ascertain the status of the LDF, and the processes and timetables for its future preparation. The Borough has four priorities: • The Core Strategy and the North Kensington Area Action Plan. These Development Plan Documents (DPDs) will contain key site allocations. • The Annual Monitoring Report • Potential Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) • Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
LDDs (DPDs and SPDs) must be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA). These appraisals are essential in preparing the documents and they will be used to assess their potential social, environmental and economic effects. Therefore there are opportunities for the integration of sustainability and to make planning policies more sustainable through the use of SA.	Ensuring that the SA findings of LDDs are incorporated as much as possible.
Implications for the SA	
The SA should set its timetable with that of the LDS in order to encourage integration and suitable consultations.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/ldf_page5.asp	
Useful cross-references:	

Community Strategy Update	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	2008
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Community Strategy provides a future vision of the local community. This strategy is seeking to understand the local needs and opportunities and make plans for how these will be delivered aiming at improving the quality of life in the Royal Borough. The strategy is organised around eight themes dealing with aspects of life in the Royal Borough a set of aims and objectives in relation to these themes: • Environment and Transport • Culture Arts and Leisure • Safer Communities • Health and Social Care • Homes and Housing • Community Equality and Inclusivity • Learning • Work and Business	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The Community Strategy sets the long term goals, aims and objectives for the Royal Borough and it indicates ways for all sectors of the community to be involved in achieving them. There are synergies between the Community Strategy, the LDF and other strategies in the Royal Borough including among others the Environment Strategy, the Air Quality Strategy and the Local Biodiversity Action Plan. PPS12 recommends that the vision of the Core Strategy should closely relate to Sustainable Community Strategy for the area.	Some areas of the borough have a combination of problems such as low incomes, high unemployment, high crime and poor health. These problems should not be viewed in isolation. The Community Strategy needs recognise and respond to the different views and needs of all residents in the Borough. The LDF will have to consider these and any commitments made in the Strategy in its preparation.
Implications for the SA	
The views and the needs of the local residents in the borough have been reflected in the SA objectives.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/KCPCCommunityStrategy/general/	
Useful cross-references:	

Cabinet Business Plan 2009/2010 to 2011/2012: Proposals for Discussion	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	2009
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Cabinet Business Plan sets out the Cabinet's policy priorities and budget proposals for the Council between the 2009/2010 and 2011/2012 financial years. The Cabinet Business Plan is updated annually. The 'Proposals for Discussion' document was published in January 2009 for comments from residents, partners, Overview and Scrutiny Committees and other stakeholder. The final plan will be published in March 2009 and this version will be titled "Final proposals to Council". The council's vision is a 'Better city life' with three key aims that contribute to this vision: • Providing really good services and high standards for the residents, • Responding to the residents diverse needs, • Renewing the legacy by investing in improvements in services, public buildings and places which will continue to make the Royal Borough special.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The LDF is a spatial plan and can assist with addressing issues other than land use. Areas such as education, crime, and the environment can be addressed through the LDF.	RBKC has the highest property prices and private sector rents in the country, the highest residential density in the country, the highest proportion of people renting privately in the UK and a lower than average proportion of owner occupiers. Some parts of the Royal Borough are among the ten per cent most deprived in the country. The aims of the plan acknowledge that such wide variations mean that ensuring all residents can enjoy a good quality of life is a constant challenge.
Implications for the SA	
The SA will need to consider the 'borough aims'.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/HowWeGovern/CabinetBusinessPlan/	
Useful cross-references:	

Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	Statutory
Date produced	2008
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
This is the first Kensington and Chelsea Crime and Community Safety Plan developed in line with the Home Office Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Reform Programme under the new requirements of the Police and Criminal Justice Act 2006. This Crime and Community Safety Plan provides an account of the locally identified crime and anti-social behaviour priorities and details the goals and the measures/actions to tackle them in relation with the government's priorities and identifies partnerships for achieving these goals. The Crime and Anti-social Behaviour Priorities have been grouped under six themes in no particular order: • Serious acquisitive crime • Violence • Street crime • The misuse of drug and alcohol • Antisocial behaviour.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
There is a range of intervention and situational prevention options in place, as well as, enforcement activities to target known offenders and hotspot areas, reduce the offences, and improve the quality of services and engaging with communities to develop these actions. Furthermore partnership work is essential in targeting on each of the above issues. There is a relationship between crime levels and other factors such as unemployment, poverty and population differences. Social and economic regeneration may help to decrease crime and disorder in areas of deprivation. The LPA should look at reducing crime through design and may consider the inclusion of policies that impose conditions with the objective of reducing crime in and around new developments.	Crime and socio-economic deprivation are interrelated. The causes of crime and other anti-social behaviour should be addressed through actions that reduce poverty, improve health and well-being, promote social cohesion and generate opportunities for residents and particularly young people to achieve their potential.
Implications for the SA	
The SA includes an objective to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/CommunitySafety/	
Useful cross-references:	

The Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2011	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	2007
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The role of the Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) is to take the national and regional BAPs targets into effective action and furthermore to protect locally important species and habitats. The Royal Borough's LBAP runs for 5 years (2007/08 to 2011/12) aiming at contributing to the ecological sustainability and the quality of life in Kensington and Chelsea by: • Protecting and enhancing the borough's biodiversity resource • Raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity • Monitoring the ecological status of habitats and species. These aims have been fulfilled to some extent by the 2004-06 LBAP. This was a 3 year plan which was considered to be a very short period for delivering the longer term objectives.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The main focus of this LBAP is on habitat protection. Several actions are already in place to target on biodiversity conservation and habitat protection. The LBAP suggests that biodiversity conservation should be considered in site management plans and there should be appropriate measures for the protection of key species and habitats. Furthermore the Royal Borough Partnership is working with the private sector and voluntary groups to increase people's awareness and involvement in biodiversity conservation. There are opportunities to use innovative technologies and methods to create and enhance biodiversity within the borough. The presence of parks, open space and Sites of Nature Conservation Importance provide a base from which to develop biodiversity in the borough.	Kensington and Chelsea is one of the most densely populated areas in the country, with the least open space per head. For such an urbanised area, the biodiversity resource is remarkably rich. Since green space is limited in the Borough, there is both a need and opportunity to consider biodiversity in less obvious sites, as any available areas in RBKC that are undeveloped will be under heavy development pressure. Additionally, the density of housing offers little scope for creating new habitats. The 2007-11 LBAP follows the London and other borough BAPs in including more specific and uniquely urban habitats, such as the tidal Thames, cemeteries and burial grounds, private gardens, and parks and open spaces.
Implications for the SA	
The SA already includes a biodiversity objective with sub-objectives addressing issues like habitat protection and biodiversity conservation.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/ecology/actionplan.asp	
Useful cross-references:	

Ten Year Parks Strategy 2006/2015	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	2006
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The aim of this strategy is to guide the investment needed over the next ten years to bring the Royal Borough's Parks up to an excellent standard. In regards to this aim, seven key objectives have been developed. These objectives are: • Ensuring high standards of maintenance, management and safety in the parks • Recognising and develop the parks as a community resource • Providing space for nature • Providing space for leisure and relaxation • Ensuring good design quality and observance of our cultural heritage • Developing the parks as a source of good health and feeling of well-being • Integrating the parks as a part of the local economy.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
Parks provide multiple opportunities and serve multiple purposes. Parks are places for relaxation, leisure, exercise and play. They are also places of nature conservation. To enhance their multiple character and role it is essential to improve their quality. The LDF should encourage the use of s.106 to contribute to improving the quality of existing open space. There are also opportunities to use innovative design to create other forms of open space for new developments such as large balconies and roof top gardens.	The Royal Borough is the most densely populated borough in England and Wales and therefore open space is limited. Since there is significant constraint in increasing open space, priority should be given to improving the quality of existing open space by providing better maintenance and a good range of facilities where possible.
Implications for the SA	
The SA already includes an objective for the protection of the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/ParksAndGardens/General/consultation_ten_year_strategy_intro.asp	
Useful cross-references:	

Play Strategy 2006/2009	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	2006
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The Royal Borough's Play Strategy sets out the Council's aims for children and young people in Kensington and Chelsea; these include: • Respecting themselves and others and engaging positively with the society • Being enquiring and keen to learn and to help others • Enjoying life and have fun • Growing up safely and healthily • Having their achievements recognised and built upon • Being prepared for an active, economically independent, participative adulthood • Getting the extra help they need if they are in difficult circumstances. The Play Strategy underpins the significance of play in children's lives and in establishing strong family relations. Therefore there will be made every effort to include these aims into the development of play services and opportunities for children and families in Kensington and Chelsea.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
Play contributes significantly in children's development and in building strong family bonds. Furthermore play provides opportunities for healthier lifestyles, social inclusion and emotional well-being and can help to tackle anti-social behaviour. The LDF should encourage the use of s.106 to contribute to improving the quality of existing open space including play opportunities.	The Royal Borough is the most densely populated borough in the UK and therefore there are limited opportunities for developing play facilities. The Play Strategy has been produced alongside the Parks and Open Space Strategy to ensure that these plans complement each other, in order to maximise the use of parks and open spaces as much as possible, and by providing more play opportunities.
Implications for the SA	
The SA already includes an objective for the protection of the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/childcareinformation/general/play_strategy.asp	
Useful cross-references:	

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	February 2008
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The SFRA enables selection of sustainable site allocations away from vulnerable flood risk areas, the key objectives of the SFRA are: - To identify the extent and severity of flood risk. - Determine the actual flood risk in Zone 3 (with defences). - Identify the effects of flood defence failure and overtopping. - Assess the potential increase in flood risk resulting from climate change. - To establish the flood risk to proposed development sites. - To determine the effect of increase in surface water drainage from proposed development. - To provide a risk based approach to development control. - To contribute to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and LDF. - To provide a reference document.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
Flood risk management should be considered in the LDF alongside other spatial planning issues like transport, housing, economic growth, natural resources, regeneration, biodiversity, the historic environment and the management of other hazards. The SRFA sets out the procedure to be followed when assessing sites for future development to assist with spatial planning and has recommendations for how flood risk should be managed and reduced within the Borough.	The Environment Agency has statutory responsibility for flood management and defence in England. If the Environment Agency objects to a planning application on flood risk grounds, Direction 2007 requires the LPA to report to the Secretary of State for the proposal.
Implications for the SA	
SA should be informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SRFA) carried out in liaison with the Environment Agency.	
Internet link: http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Images/KCHFSFRA_FinalDraft_v5_1t_tcm21-93915.pdf	
Useful cross-references:	

Draft Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	April 2009
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
There is estimated to be an annual need for 3,663 affordable units in Kensington and Chelsea. In terms of the type of affordable accommodation required, further analysis suggests that 14% could be intermediate (if priced at the 'usefully affordable point') and the remaining 86% social rented. Almost three-quarters of the intermediate requirement is for intermediate-rented housing. Households in need in the North and North West of the Borough house price areas are least likely to be able to afford an intermediate housing solution. An analysis of net need for affordable housing by bedroom size suggests that more than 40% of the net need is for studio or one bedroom accommodation, almost a third for two bedroom accommodation and almost 30% for three and four bedroom accommodation. The need relative to supply is greatest for larger (three and four bedroom) accommodation.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The purpose of the SHMA is to provide robust evidence that will inform local housing strategy and planning policies.	It is clear in Kensington and Chelsea that the level of housing need is far too high to be met by any foreseeable supply of newbuild affordable housing. It is a policy issue for the Council to decide what types of affordable housing to build.
Implications for the SA	
SA should be informed by a Strategic Housing Market Assessment.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/General/strategichousing_main_report.pdf	
Useful cross-references:	

Employment Land Study	
Proponent body	RBKC
Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)	
Date produced	January 2007
Why is it relevant to RBKC LDF?	
The study's focus was to review the supply and demand for employment land and floorspace in the Borough.	
Opportunities / synergies	Constraints / challenges
The analysis of the local economy in the Study identified many positive features, but three apparent deficiencies in RBKC: - There is a concentration of socio-economic disadvantage in the North Kensington wards. - Jobs located in Kensington and Chelsea on average are relatively low-paid; it seems that high-skilled, high-earning residents typically commute to work out of the Borough, largely to office jobs, while low skilled workers commute into the Borough, largely to jobs in consumer services such as retail and catering. - While the Borough has a positive labour market balance – it provides more jobs than it has working residents - this balance has probably been deteriorating, due to the resident population growing faster than workplace employment.	The current UDP addresses the first deficiency. In the new LDF, the Council may choose to correct the second deficiency, by encouraging higher-paid, higher-skilled jobs also to locate and remain in the Borough. With regard to labour market balance, the Council's scope for action is limited. Kensington and Chelsea is home to specialist clusters in publishing and media and creative industries. The Council might consider an objective of supporting and encouraging these clusters through its planning policies. The Employment Land Study has estimated a minimum requirement of 114,000 sq m of office/B1 space between 2001-21 and a maximum loss of 73,000 sq m of industrial/warehousing space over the same period. Since there is no new development land in Kensington and Chelsea, and little or no land is likely to be transferred to employment land for other uses, the management of the existing stock is the main issue for the LDF. All employment development in the Borough is likely to be redevelopment, mostly of existing employment sites. Much of this development is likely to be in mixed-use schemes. The Study also suggests an approach to monitor and review employment land policies.
Implications for the SA	
SA should be informed by an Employment Land Study.	
Internet link: http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/general/employment_land_study.pdf?bcsi_scan_F6892CABA15785B4=0&bcsi_scan_filename=employment_land_study.pdf	
Useful cross-references:	

Appendix – 6: Baseline information update 2009

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea LDF 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 following table. These are organised broadly according to SEAD Topics. 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
Under review	Indicator is improving 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 (i.e. no trend)
3	Data for other geographical areas

Baseline information update 2009

RBKC LDF SEA / SA Baseline Review											
Obj	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Date update	Data sources	
Objective 1: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity:											
OBJ 1	Area of contaminated land	All land incidents recorded in Kensington and Chelsea have had no environmental impact (category 4), over the last five years, with the exception of two with minor environmental impact (category 3).		No data available		There has been an improvement in the number of land pollution incidents although there was an increase in 2007		The Council has produced a Remediation Strategy for contaminated land which can be used for guidance in planning applications	2	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/officesearch/KENSINGTON_factsheet.pdf	
OBJ 1	Number of waste recycling facilities	26 mini recycling centres	London has 41 reuse and recycling centres operated by London waste authorities and their contractors	No data available		Increase in the number of mini recycling centres from 24 to 26		Wheat Civic Amenity and Recycling Centre closed to the public	2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Environment/Services/RubbishRecycling/RecyclingCentres.aspx http://www.capthwaite.co.uk/tome.htm?id/36/Default.asp	
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 - House Sparrow, Swift and the Grey Heron Mammals - Pipit, Mole, Badger Plants - Mistletoe Trees - Black Poplar	Stag Beetle, Bat, Black Poplar, Black Redstart, Bombus humilis, Grey Heron, House Martin, House Sparrow, Mistletoe, Peregrine Falcon, Reptiles, Sand Martin, Swift, Water Vole, Tower Mustard	Data not readily available - likely data gap				The 2007/11 LBAP indicates a number of monitoring studies and survey to take place in the RBKC over this period which is expected to provide valuable information to assess local trends	2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Environment/Services/Policy/rbkc_lbap.pdf http://www.ukbap.org.uk/bap.asp?id=40&5	
OBJ 1	Achievement of BAP objectives for key habitats	Tidal Thames, cemeteries and burial grounds, private gardens, and parks and open spaces.	Acid grasslands, Calcareous grassland/Built up areas and gardens, Canals, Churchyards and Cemeteries, Parks, Squares and Amenity Grassland, Rivers and streams, Tidal Thames, Wetland, Woodland, Lowland Heathland, Redbeds	Data not readily available - likely data gap				The 2004-06 LBAP covered water, woodlands and grasslands providing a good coverage of the types of habitats in the borough. The 2007/11 LBAP reviews the London and other borough BAPs including more habitats. Several surveys have been planned regarding key habitats under the LBAP 2007/11	2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Environment/Services/Policy/rbkc_lbap.pdf http://www.ukbap.org.uk/bap.asp?id=40&6	
OBJ 1	Area of sites of conservation value	9 sites of Metropolitan Importance, 5 sites of Borough Importance Grade I, 8 sites of Borough Importance Grade II, 8 sites of Local Importance	There are two SACs in London: Wimbledon Common and Richmond Park	There are currently 609 designated SACs in the UK covering over 2,500,000 hectares	Data not readily available - likely data gap	Change between 1993 and 2008 Kensal Green Gas Works and Kings College proposed de-designation due to planning approval Fulham and Western Region Land adjustment of site boundary Natural History Museum Gardens, Little Wormwood Site Park, Camille Gardens proposed de-designation as Borough Grade II Chelsea Hospital South Front Lawn, Holland Park School, Sunbeam Gardens, Kensington Memorial Gardens new sites		The sites that may be lost are sites identified in the 2002 UDP as sites for development or sites whose development would have a strategic importance for London.	1	Annual Monitoring Report, Draft for submission to the Government (December 2008) http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countrywide/protected-areas/sac.htm http://www.lbp.org.uk/guidance/aw.htm#SAC	
OBJ 1	Bird Populations a) Farmland b) Woodland c) Coasts and estuaries d) Wetland e) Urban?	Sparrowhawk 1, Moorhen 9, Great Spotted Woodpecker 2, Wren 27, Dunnock 6, Robin 25, Blackbird 46, Song Thrush 4, Blackcap 8, Blue Tit 40, Magpie 4, Carrion Crow 5, Starling 7, House Sparrow 0, Greenfinch 13 [2006]	Bird population indices (all birds) 109 (index of populations 1994=100) [2006]	Bird population indices farmland birds: 64, woodland birds: 80 and coastal birds 97 (index of populations 1994=100) [2006]	Data not readily available - likely data gap	Dunnock - marked decrease, Song Thrush decrease, House Sparrow locally extinct, Starling decrease [2006]		Please also note that no breeding survey was done in 2006 and also that no survey took place in 2007. It is hoped that the survey will be resumed in future years.	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/planning/localdev/development/annual_monitoring_report07.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/06_natural_resources.doc http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/regional.htm	
OBJ 1	Biodiversity Conservation priority species status, priority habitat status	Dunnock, Song Thrush, Starling have decreased, House Sparrow has locally extinct, Greenfinch has increased and the rest remained stable	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Priority species (number of species) Increasing 42 Stable or probably stable 134 Fluctuating (probably declining) 23 Declining (slowly) 36 Declining (continuing/accelerating) 43 Lost (since BAP publication) 11 Lost (pre BAP publication) 5 [2006] Priority habitats (number of habitats) Increasing 10 Stable or probably stable 8 Fluctuating (probably declining) 3 Declining (slowly) 11 Declining (continuing/accelerating) 3 [2006]	Data not readily available - likely data gap			2	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/06_natural_resources.doc
								According to the 2007/11 LBAP several monitoring and biological surveys are planned for key species and habitats in the RBKC to be completed by 2011			

Ref	Indicators	RDBC	Location	Unit	Target	Local trend	Indicative status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources *
OBJ 1	Agricultural sector (fertiliser input, farmland, the population, and ammonia and methane emissions and output)		Data not readily available - likely data gap	Fertiliser input (5 (fertiliser index, 1990=100) (2007) Farmland bird populations (00 (population's index, 1990=100) (2006) Ammonia emissions (1 (thousand tonnes) (2006) Methane emissions (8 (thousand tonnes) (2006) Output (97 (thousand tonnes) (2007)	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Farming and Environmental Stewardship indicators might not be relevant to the RDBC	3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/01_all_indicators.xls
OBJ 1	Farming and Environmental Stewardship		Data not readily available - likely data gap	Land covered by higher level schemes 2.35 million hectares Entry level environmental schemes 5 million hectares	Data not readily available - likely data gap				3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/01_all_indicators.xls
OBJ 1	Fish Stocks (fish stocks around the UK within sustainable limits)		Data not readily available - likely data gap	Fish stocks around the UK within biological sustainable limits 30%	Data not readily available - likely data gap				2	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/01_all_indicators.xls
OBJ 1	Number of Tree preservation orders	718 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) (2008)	No data available			In the review year, 4 additional TPOs were declared in the borough. In April 2005 there were a total of 706 Tree Preservation Orders in the borough. Twelve were added in 2004 and between 01/01/2005 and 31/03/2005 five had been created.		Annual Monitoring Report, Draft for submission to the Government (December 2008)	1	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/planningto/citydevelopment/annualreport/conservationandtrees.pdf
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		Since no data at local level is available cannot comment on indicator's status. This is expected to be developed.	3	www.ncars.org
OBJ 1	Habitat Diversity	21 habitat types (Borough ecological survey 2002)	Data not readily available - likely data gap			To increase diversity of habitat in the borough over the plan period	Insufficient data to identify local trend		2	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/Ecology/ecologicalsurvey2002.asp
OBJ 1	Species Diversity	143 plant species (Borough ecological survey 2002)	Data not readily available - likely data gap			To increase diversity of species in the borough over the plan period	Insufficient data to identify local trend		2	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/Ecology/ecologicalsurvey2002.asp
OBJ 1	Land Use (area used for agriculture, woodland, water, or other, urban (contested indicator))	The land use in Kensington and Chelsea is dense urban land. There is no greenbelt land in the borough. Domestic buildings 19.2% Non domestic buildings 11.2% Road 23.4% Domestic gardens 17.7% Green space 15.1% Water 2.5% (2005)	Area covered by different land uses (hectares) Grassland & rough grazing 5,324 (2005) Crops & bare fallow 4,398 (2005) Woodland 5,203 (2005) Other agricultural uses 1,551 (2005) Urban and sub-urban 130,000 (2001)	Agricultural land - Grassland & rough grazing 52% Agricultural land - Crops & bare fallow 10% Agricultural land - Other 3% Forest & woodland 12% Urban land & land not otherwise specified 77% Wetland water 1% (2005)	No Target identified	Insufficient data to identify local trend		2	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/neighborhood.asp?geo=7&code=44&size=333372&unit=10112&year=197&mm1&g=1&at=1&id=1233857750750&encl=6&h=98&w=50&f=false http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/ENGINSTON_15sheet.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/01_all_indicators.xls	
Objective 3: Reduce crime and govtal behaviour and the harm of crime										
OBJ 2	Crime (survey and recorded crime for a) Vehicles b) Domestic burglary c) Violence	2007/08 Recorded Crime: Total Notifiable Offences: 23,488 Residential burglaries: 1,086 Domestic burglaries per 1,000 household 12.62 Violent crime per 1,000 population 22.37 Robberies per 1,000 population 3.52 Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population 16.44	British Crime Survey 2006/07 All burglary per 10,000 households: 422 (17.5% 1990/02-2006/07) All motor vehicle theft per 10,000 households: 893 (39.3% 1990/02-2006/07) Recorded Crime 2006/07 Number of recorded burglaries in a dwelling per 100,000 population: 708 (49.9% 1990/02-2006/07) Number of recorded thefts of or from a vehicle per 100,000 population: 1,276 (39.0% 1990/02-2006/07)	England & Wales 2006/07 British Crime Survey Vehicle crime: 1,497,000 Violent crime: 2,164,000 Domestic burglary: 729,000 All burglary per 10,000 households: 311 (29.7% 1990/02-2006/07) All motor vehicle theft per 10,000 households: 773 (37.6% 1990/02-2006/07) Recorded Crime Vehicle crime: 602,559 Domestic burglary: 280,704 Number of recorded burglaries in a dwelling per 100,000 population: 537 (48.7% 1990/02-2006/07) Number of recorded thefts of or from a vehicle per 100,000 population: 1,324 (43.2% 1990/02-2006/07)	Kensington and Chelsea Police Targets 2008/2009 Domestic burglary: 1.0% Vehicle crime: 1.0% Violence: 5.1%	2005/06-2007/08 TPOs - 3.0% Residential burglaries: 30.3% reduction Vehicle crime: 1.3% increase Actual reduction 2006/07-2007/08 Domestic burglary offences 21.6% (299 fewer crimes) Woundings 2.4%, common assault 23.1% (31 and 230 fewer crimes respectively) Personal robbery offences 17.9% (137 fewer crimes) Vehicle crimes 7.2% (226 fewer offences); significant reductions in motor vehicle crime over the four previous years (968 fewer vehicle crimes than in 2003/04)		The Royal Borough's Best Value User Survey 2006/07 revealed that: 90% of residents believe that police community support officers are doing an 'excellent' or 'good' job 74% of people believe the police in the borough are doing an 'excellent' or 'good' job 6% of people perceived there were 'high' levels of antisocial behaviour in the borough There are still targets to be met in the borough in terms of reducing crime	1	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/CPPartnership/our/our_community_safetyplan.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/sustainable-communities.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/01_all_indicators.xls http://www.rbc.gov.uk/You/Community/CommunitySafety/CommunitySafety2008/11.pdf

Ref	Indicator	Risk	Location	Unit	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Is a quality	Data sources
OBJ 2	Violence Against the person	2007/08 9,169	2007/08 173,675	2007/08 896,287	Kensington and Chelsea Police Targets 2006/2009 Knife Offences -5.1% on 2007/08 performance Sexual Youth Violence -6.1% on 2007/08 performance	There was a 2.4% reduction in woundings and a 23.1% reduction in common assaults (21 and 230 fewer crimes respectively) in 2007/08 compared to 2006/07		Tackling violence is one of the key local priorities for Kensington and Chelsea set in the Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	1	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?_af=7&_bs=27672&_cs=chelsea&d=13&_fs=3&g=339877&_i=1001x1003x1004&_m=0&_s=1&_t=1232621851213&_enc=1&_f=analysis=904 http://www.met.police.uk/home/statistics/ http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/communitysafety/communitysafetystrategy20082011.pdf
OBJ 2	Sexual Offences	2007/08 154	2007/08 9,768	Sexual offences account for 1% of police recorded crime	No target identified	2000/01: 139 Overall change: 9.7% Annual average change: 1.2%		Tackling violence is one of the key local priorities for Kensington and Chelsea set in the Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	1	http://www.met.police.uk/home/statistics/ http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/docs/index.html
OBJ 2	Burglary	2007/08 (other than dwelling) 527	2007/08 (other than dwelling) 34,067	2007/08 (other than dwelling) 286,875	Kensington and Chelsea Police reduction targets 2008/2009: Robbery -1.0% Total acquisitive crime -1.0%	2000/01: 597 Overall change: 4.1% Annual average change: -5.3%		Serious Acquisitive Crime is one of the key local priorities for Kensington and Chelsea set in the Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	1	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?_af=7&_bs=27672&_cs=chelsea&d=13&_fs=3&g=339877&_i=1001x1003x1004&_m=0&_s=1&_t=1232621851213&_enc=1&_f=analysis=904 http://www.met.police.uk/home/statistics/
OBJ 2	Burglary from Dwelling	2007/08 1,006	2007/08 59,837	2007/08 269,400	Kensington and Chelsea Police reduction targets 2008/2009: Residential burglary -1.0%	2000/01: 2,558 Overall change: 1.35% Annual average change: -16.8%		Serious Acquisitive Crime is one of the key local priorities for Kensington and Chelsea set in the Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	1	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?_af=7&_bs=27672&_cs=chelsea&d=13&_fs=3&g=339877&_i=1001x1003x1004&_m=0&_s=1&_t=1232621851213&_enc=1&_f=analysis=904 http://www.met.police.uk/home/statistics/ http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/communitysafety/communitysafetystrategy20082011.pdf
OBJ 2	Theft of a motor vehicle	2007/08 566	2007/08 33,947	2007/08 160,109	Kensington and Chelsea Police reduction targets 2008/2009: Theft of a motor vehicle -1.0%	2000/01: 1,461 Overall change: -16.1% Annual average change: -20%		Serious Acquisitive Crime is one of the key local priorities for Kensington and Chelsea set in the Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	1	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?_af=7&_bs=27672&_cs=chelsea&d=13&_fs=3&g=339877&_i=1001x1003x1004&_m=0&_s=1&_t=1232621851213&_enc=1&_f=analysis=904 http://www.met.police.uk/home/statistics/ http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/communitysafety/communitysafetystrategy20082011.pdf
OBJ 2	Theft from a motor vehicle	2007/08 2,380	2007/08 95,714	2007/08 407,141	Kensington and Chelsea Police reduction targets 2008/2009: Theft from a motor vehicle -1.0%	2000/01: 2,967 Overall change: -22% Annual average change: 2.6%		Serious Acquisitive Crime is one of the key local priorities for Kensington and Chelsea set in the Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	1	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?_af=7&_bs=27672&_cs=chelsea&d=13&_fs=3&g=339877&_i=1001x1003x1004&_m=0&_s=1&_t=1232621851213&_enc=1&_f=analysis=904 http://www.met.police.uk/home/statistics/ http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/communitysafety/communitysafetystrategy20082011.pdf
OBJ 2	Fear of Crime: a) Car theft b) burglary c) violence	2008 Kensington and Chelsea statistics: 14% people very worried about car theft 63% people worried about burglary (breaking into their house) 31% people worried about violence (physical assault or harassing)	18.4% of people very worried about burglary (0.5% change 2001/02-2006/07) 18.1% of people with a high level of worry about car crime (1.2% change 2001/02-2006/07) 23.2% of people with a high level of worry about violent crime (1.1% change 2001/02-2006/07)	12.6% of people very worried about burglary (-2.6% change 2001/02-2006/07) 13.2% of people with a high level of worry about car crime (-4.8% change 2001/02-2006/07) 17.1% of people with a high level of worry about violent crime (-4.8% change 2001/02-2006/07)	No target identified	2008 Kensington and Chelsea statistics: 15% people very worried about car theft 57% people worried about burglary (breaking into their house) 35% people worried about violence (physical assault or harassing) People's fear of crime in all cases has decreased since 2006		In the question about the change in the amount of crime in their local area over the last year, 51% of the residents responded that it is about the same	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/KCPPartnership/analysis/community_ch3sales.pdf http://www.detra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-research/documents/standards_communities.js http://www.detra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-research/documents/standards_communities.js
OBJ 2	Crime and Disorder Calls to police regarding antisocial behaviour	2007/08 9,251	No data available	No data available	Perceptions of antisocial behaviour: reduction of 1% in 2008/09 to 15%	% change 2005/06 - 2007/09: -3.0%		Although there is a decrease in the number of calls to the police regarding antisocial behaviour, fighting antisocial behaviour is still one of the key local priorities for Kensington and Chelsea	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/KCPPartnership/analysis/community_ch3sales.pdf http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/YourCouncil/communitysafety/communitysafetystrategy20082011.pdf
OBJ 2	Drug offences	2721	71260	Police recorded crime 2007/08: drug offences: 5%	Drug Intervention Programme and Profile and Priority Offender programme	Recorded counts of possession of drugs in the Borough have increased by 242% from 2005/06 to 2007/08 due to the reclassification of cannabis		Drug misuse is one of the key local priorities for Kensington and Chelsea set in the Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	1	http://www.met.police.uk/home/statistics/ http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/yourcouncil/analysis/community_ch3sales.pdf

Ref	Indicator	RDCC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Time quality	Data sources
OBJ 3	Indices of Deprivation Crime	Number of Kensington and Chelsea LSOAs within: 20% most deprived: 15 20% least deprived: 0 Crime 9.3% of IMD [2007]	Data not readily available - likely data gap			2004 Number of Kensington and Chelsea LSOAs within: 20% most deprived: 26 20% least deprived: 4		It is not possible to compare the index scores from 2004 to 2007 as an area's score is affected by the scores of every other area, so it is impossible to tell whether a change in score is a real change in the level of deprivation in an area or whether it is due to the scores of other areas going up or down.	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/cip/partnership/glossary/cip_indices_rbkc.pdf http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/cip/partnership/glossary/cip_community_childindices.pdf
OBJ 2	No. of pupils per 1,000 permanently excluded from primary schools	1.5 [2007/08]	Proportion of pupils permanently excluded in any given year: England: 0.1% [average of 2004/05 to 2006/07]	Proportion of pupils permanently excluded in any given year: Inner London: 0.1% [average of 2004/05 to 2006/07]	Target for 2007/08 was set at 1.4	1.37 in 2006/07. There are less than 20 permanent exclusions from maintained schools in the Royal Borough each year.		This indicator measures pupils permanently excluded from maintained schools in the borough per 1,000 pupils.	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2009) www.powers.org.uk/maps/upper%20tier%20data.xls
Objective 3: To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to realise sustainable economic growth										
OBJ 3	Unemployment rate	Unemployed (% are for those on working age, i.e. 16-64) January-December 2007: 5.5% July 2007-June 2008: 5.0%	Unemployed (% are for those on working age, i.e. 16-64) January-December 2007: 6.8% July 2007-June 2008: 5.3%	Unemployed (% are for those on working age, i.e. 16-64) England: January-December 2007: 5.4% Great Britain: July 2007-June 2008: 5.2%	No Target Identified	Between March 1996 and February 1997 the unemployment rate in the RBKC was 10%. For the period March 2000-February 2001 it was significantly lower at 6%. For the period January 2004-December 2004 it was 6.2% and for the period January 2006-January 2007 it was 6.7%. Unemployment rate has decreased since late 1990s, however it is subject to fluctuations year by year. It is always lower than the London average but higher than the national average.		Unemployment rate is below London average. At the latest count it was also below the Great Britain average.	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/cip/partnership/glossary/cip_community_childwork.pdf https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/impla/2038431866/report.aspx?statenum=9
OBJ 3	Average claimant count rate	May 2008: 1.7% December 2008: 2.0%	May 2008: 2.5% December 2008: 3.2%	May 2008: 2.1% December 2008: 3.0%	No Target Identified	Claimant count with rates dropped significantly between 2006 and 2008 to increase again in the end of 2008.		Working age benefit claimants per 1,000 seekers	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/cip/partnership/glossary/cip_community_childwork.pdf https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/impla/2038431866/report.aspx?statenum=9
OBJ 3	Proportion of people of working age in employment	January-December 2007: 67.1% July 2007-June 2008: 67.9%	January-December 2007: 69.0% July 2007-June 2008: 70.6%	England: January-December 2007: 74.4% Great Britain: July 2007-June 2008: 74.5%	No Target Identified	There have been changes in the proportion of people of working age in employment over the last 10 years. Lowest was 61.5% for the period Apr 2005-March 2007 and the highest was 69.7% for the period March 2000-February 2001.		Levels are below London and national	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/cip/partnership/glossary/cip_community_childwork.pdf https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/impla/2038431866/report.aspx?statenum=9
OBJ 3	Proportion of lone parents, long term ill and disabled people who are economically active	Percentage of employed with disability: 2007/08: 5.16%	No data available			Proportion of lone parents, long term ill and disabled people who are economically active (2003) Overall rate for GB: 79% Lone parents: 57.5% People with disabilities: 53.5%		The number of disabled employees has increased by one from 2006/7. However, reported performance has deteriorated as the total number of sample years included within the indicator increased by 193. The increase is due to better data quality and recording.	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2009) http://www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/sustainable/qualityofmain/indexdata-data.xls
OBJ 3	Ethnic minority employment and unemployment	July 2007-June 2008 Working age employment rate: 63.2% 16+ unemployment rate: 6.0% % of ethnic minority of working age who are economically inactive: 32.4%	July 2007-June 2008 Working age employment rate: 61.6% 16+ unemployment rate: 10.7% % of ethnic minority of working age who are economically inactive: 31.0%	July 2007-June 2008 Working age employment rate: 61.1% 16+ unemployment rate: 10.2% % of ethnic minority of working age who are economically inactive: 32.0%	The Council's goal is that performance should at least match the figure for BME people in the local population. The proportion of BME staff is above that of the local population and increasing.	No trend identified			2	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2009) https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/output/dn258/67%7BFE44A81E-BD9C-A4E2-B76D-EC0A099A402%7D/index_2009_02_02_160416.xls
OBJ 3	Low pay	2007 % low pay (no qualifications): 8.2%	2007 % low pay (no qualifications): 12.8%	2007 % low pay (no qualifications): 13.1%	No Target identified	The number of low pay although has dropped since the late 1990s levels, it has increased over the last couple of years.			1	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/impla/2038431866/report.aspx
OBJ 3	Average gross weekly earnings	Earnings by residence 2008: Gross weekly pay (full-time workers): £682.4	Earnings by residence 2008: Gross weekly pay (full-time workers): £580.8	Earnings by residence 2008: Gross weekly pay (full-time workers): £479.3	No Target Identified	2007: £768.40 Change between 2007-2008 is £76.		Median earnings in pounds for sample years living in the area shows that an average Kensington and Chelsea residents have higher earning than London as a whole or England.	1	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/impla/2038431866/report.aspx The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2009)
OBJ 3	Job Density	1.23 (2005) 153,000 jobs	1.02	0.89	No Target Identified	Job density in RBKC in 2001 was 1.34. Job density has dropped by 0.11.			1	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/impla/2038431866/report.aspx http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/understandshen/07709.xls
OBJ 3	Change in total VAT registered business stock	2007: Registrations: 1,240 De-registrations: 865 Stock (at the end of the year): 10,386	2007: Registrations: 12.0% De-registrations: 8.6%	2007: Registrations: 10.2% De-registrations: 7.3% (Great Britain)	No Target Identified	1954 Registrations: 1,110 De-registrations: 905 Stock (at the end of the year): 2,720 Total change 1992-2007: 2,905		Businesses do not have to register until they meet the VAT threshold (currently annual turnover £62,000). Large business also operate in the borough but have not registered administrative offices elsewhere, are not included.	1	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/impla/2038431866/report.aspx http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/cip/partnership/glossary/cip_community_childwork.pdf

Ref	Indicator	RBC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data source(s)
OBJ3	GVA per capita	Gross Value Added (GVA) per head was £89,563 in 2004	73,579 (2003)	15,960 (2003)	No Target identified	Increase in GVA per head between 1995 and 2004 in Kensington and Chelsea: 56.6 per cent		Levels are above London and national	1	http://www.norwich.gov.uk/sustainable/governments/progress/data-research/documents/KensingtonandChelsea.pdf http://www.statistics.gov.uk/download/ethnics_compandiregion_in_figures_winter04/London_Chapter3.xls
OBJ3	Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, of working age in employment									Data not readily available - likely data gap
OBJ3	Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year									Data not readily available - likely data gap
OBJ3	Proportion of young people (16-24 year olds), in the most deprived areas, in full time education or employment									Data not readily available - likely data gap
OBJ3	Percentage increase or decrease in work place based employment in the most deprived areas									Data not readily available - likely data gap
OBJ3	Average annual increase in GVA per worker for manufacturing and the knowledge sectors									Data not readily available - likely data gap
OBJ3	Value of manufacturing exports per head									Data not readily available - likely data gap
OBJ3	Investment a) Total investment b) Social investment relative to GDP	No data available	Total investment from foreign owned companies as a percentage of GVA 1.3 Total investment from UK owned companies as a percentage of GVA 5.1 (2007)	Total investment in chained volume measures 114.6 (2007) (reference year 2000, index 1990 = 100) Social investment in current prices 99.3 (2007) (index 1990 = 100)		No data available		Since no data on local level is available cannot comment on indicator's status	3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governments/progress/data-research/documents/contextual-indicators.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governments/progress/data-research/documents/07_contextual_indicators.xls
OBJ3	Employment people of working age in employment	Economically active population in employment July 2007-June 2008: 90,000 (67.9%)	Economically active population in employment July 2007-June 2008: 70.6%	Economically active population in employment July 2007-June 2008: 74.5%	To create and maintain an attractive and vibrant business environment in the borough	Economically active population in employment 1999/2000: 65,000 (63.7%) 30.5% increase in employment over this period		This data can be open to fluctuations at a borough level.	1	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/cip/partnership/generals/community_chapter09-10.pdf http://www.norwich.co.uk/reporting/2008/03/2008031808/subreports/ess_inner_areas/mood.aspx
OBJ3	Workless households population living in workless households a) Children b) Working age	Proportions of children living in families in key benefits 2007 data: 26.1% (2007)	Percentage of children living in working-age workless households: 24.6% (2007)	Percentage of children living in working-age workless households: 11.8% (2007)	To improve the employment prospects of residents including young people and parents, creating opportunities and tackling those barriers which make it difficult for certain groups to gain or retain employment	In 2006 the proportion of children living in families in key benefits was 28%. In 2007 the proportion of children in families in key benefits was reduced by 1.3%		Within Kensington and Chelsea there are some areas with up to 53.3% of children living in families in receipt of key benefits	1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governments/progress/data-research/documents/sustainable-communities.xls
OBJ3	Economically inactive people of working age who are economically inactive	Economically inactive population in July 2007-June 2008: 36,900 (29.3%)	Economically inactive population in July 2007-June 2008: 34.5%	Economically inactive population in July 2007-June 2008: 21.2%		Economically inactive population in 1999/2000: 39,000 (29.8%) Economically inactive population has increased by 7,300		This data can be open to fluctuations at a borough level.	1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governments/progress/data-research/documents/2008031808/report.aspx?M http://www.rbc.gov.uk/cip/partnership/generals/community_chapter09-10.pdf

Ref	Indicator	MRIC	London	RA	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data source
OBJ 3	Employment in key tourist sectors	Employment in hotels and restaurants: 23,630 (23%) (2006)	Employment in hotels and restaurants: 16.3% (2006)	Employment in hotels and restaurants: 16.2% (2006)	No Target identified	Tourism related employment in 1995: 10,859 (19.1%)		Tourism is a very important industry for the Royal Borough: 17 million tourists spend approximately £2 billion in the Royal Borough every year. An estimated £1,445 million is accounted for by tourist accommodation.	1	https://www.kensington.gov.uk/reports/imp/2008/431966/report.aspx?# http://www.rbk.gov.uk/cpa/comm-policies/afpic_community_work.pdf
OBJ 3	Working age population	123,700 (69.3%) (2007)	66.90%	62.20%	No Target identified	Although working age population has been increasing since 2000, the percentage of the working population in the Royal Borough has been declining.			1	https://www.kensington.gov.uk/reports/imp/2008/431966/report.aspx?#
Objective 5: Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a reward for diversity.										
OBJ 4	Index of multiple deprivation	23.61 (where 1 is the least deprived) - ranked 101/354 local authorities in England (2007)	London mean LSOA rank is 17,680 (2007) (1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA and 32,462 to the least deprived LSOA) London contains 463 of the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England	Number of LSOAs in most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England: 8,496/32,462 % of LSOAs falling in most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England 20.0 (2007)	No Target identified	The IMD score in 2004 was 21.49 which ranked 115/354. This means that the borough as a whole has moved down the rankings since 2004 by 15 places (1 is most deprived and 354 least deprived)		It is not possible to compare the index scores from 2004 to 2007 as an area's score is affected by the scores of every other area, so it is impossible to tell whether a change in score is a real change in the level of deprivation in an area or whether it	1	http://www.rbk.gov.uk/cpa/comm-policies/afpic_indices_rbk.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/733520.pdf
OBJ 4	Proportion of children under 16 who live in low income households	Proportion of children living in families with income support/income based claimants: 0.21 (2005/06)	14% of children in London live in income Deprived Households (2007)	Percentage of children living in low income households: Before housing costs: 22% After housing costs: 30% (2006/07)	No Target identified	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index Number of Kensington and Chelsea LSOAs within 20% most deprived 2004: 26 2007: 24		The information on LSOAs is not adequate to assess whether there has been actual improvement	2	http://www.local.edpm.gov.uk/finance/0607/table106611_1376.htm http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/733520.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-research/documents/07_employment_and_poverty.xls http://www.rbk.gov.uk/cpa/comm-policies/afpic_indices_rbk.pdf
OBJ 4	Benefit recipients	All housing benefit recipients: 16.1% All housing benefit recipients as % of all households: 19.4% (2007)	Housing benefit claimed: 599,300 (August 2007)	All Housing Benefit recipients by tenure and whether paid as in receipt of/ not in receipt of (SPHC/GC/USA/BS) 4,040.9 (August 2007)	No Target identified	Insufficient data to identify local trends			2	http://www.rbk.gov.uk/cpa/comm-policies/afpic_indices_rbk.pdf
OBJ 4	Percentage of households in fuel poverty	% in Fuel Poverty - full income: 5.2% % in Fuel Poverty - base income: 6.7% % in Fuel Poverty total households: 12% (2007)	5.4% of households are in fuel poverty	The overall number of households in fuel poverty in England in 2006 was estimated to be 2.4m (around 11.5% of all households) of which around 1.2 million were vulnerable	No Target identified	In 2001 it was estimated that 31% of households in the Council's stock, and 13% of private sector households were fuel poor. There has been a significant decrease in fuel poor households in the Royal Borough. Energy efficiency improvements have been carried in Council owned buildings. In 2002 HRA was reported that 90% of the Council stock had full or partial central heating.		Better performance compared to previous years. Tackling fuel poverty should be one of the council's priorities	1	http://www.rbk.gov.uk/housing/General/0208housingstrategy.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-research/documents/sustainable-communities.xls http://www.fuelpovertyindicators.org.uk/ http://www.rbk.gov.uk/housing/General/0203hra.pdf
OBJ 4	Number of households with no central heating	8653 (11.2%) (2001) 163,376 (6.4%) (2003)	88% with, 12% without	88% with, 12% without	No Target identified	Insufficient data to identify local trends		Data is out of date however, RDKC would appear to have similar levels as London and the UK as a whole	2	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/download/sfme_compends/fcl2003/04Housing.pdf http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/offices2001.aspx
OBJ 4	Water affordability				Data not readily available - likely data gap					
OBJ 4	Demography population and population of working age	Total population: 179,600 Working age population: 123,700 (2007)	Total population: 7,556,300 Working age population: 5,032,000 (2006/07)	Total population: 60,587,000 Working age population: 37,707,000 (2006)	No Target identified	Total population in 2000: 154,700 Total population in 2006: 179,600 Population increased by 13.6% (2000-2007) Population increased by 1.6% (2005-2007)			1	https://www.kensington.gov.uk/reports/imp/2008/431966/report.aspx#tab=tab http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-research/documents/containing_indicators.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-research/documents/07_containing_indicators.xls
OBJ 4	Employment Deprivation	Only one LSOA in the borough is in the worst 5% deprived and a further 18 are within the worst 20% and 48 within 20% least deprived (2007)	Mean LSOA rank: 15,054/32,462	In England there are 1,138 LSOAs where more than one quarter of adults experience employment deprivation. There are also 6,906 LSOAs where less than 5% of all adults are employment deprived and 20 LSOAs where less than 1% of adults are employment deprived	No Target identified	23 LSOAs within 20% most deprived 48 within 20% least deprived (2004)		These areas are mainly in the north with the exception of two areas in the far south. Many areas in the Royal Borough are ranked as the least deprived in the country on the income domain.	1	http://www.rbk.gov.uk/cpa/comm-policies/afpic_indices_rbk.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/733520.pdf
OBJ 4	Health Deprivation	3 LSOAs within 20% most deprived 57 within 20% least deprived (2007)	Mean LSOA rank: 15,857/32,462	No data available	No Target identified	7 LSOAs within 20% most deprived 58 within 20% least deprived (2004)		This domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behavior or environment that may be predictive of forthcoming health deprivation.	1	http://www.rbk.gov.uk/cpa/comm-policies/afpic_indices_rbk.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/733520.pdf

Ref	Indicator	RDKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Time horizon	Source
OBU 4	Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	0 LSOA's within 20% most deprived 44 within 20% least deprived [2007]	Mean LSOA rank 11,366/37,482	No data available	No Target identified	0 LSOA's within 20% most deprived 34 within 20% least deprived [2004]		The Education, Skills and Training deprivation domain measures deprivation in educational attainment, skills and training for children, young people and the working age population in a local area.	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/corporate/governance/indices_jbkc.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/733520.pdf
OBU 4	Barriers to housing and Services	103 LSOA's within 20% most deprived 0 within 20% least deprived [2007]	The London Region is the most deprived with a mean LSOA rank 917,951/927,482	No data available	No Target identified	29 LSOA's within 20% most deprived 0 within 20% least deprived [2004]		The indicators fall into two sub-domains: geographical barriers which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability and overcrowding and 'wider barriers' which includes distances to and accessibility of key services such as GPs, primary schools and post offices.	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/corporate/governance/indices_jbkc.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/733520.pdf
OBU 4	Action community participation informal and formal volunteering at least once a month	No data available	Informal/formal volunteering - percentage who had participated at least once a month in the previous 12 months: 45% (overall change 2001-2007: -2.6%) [2007]	Informal/formal volunteering - percentage who had participated at least once a month in the previous 12 months in England: 48% [2007]	No Target identified	Insufficient data to identify local trend		The Council believed that the success of the borough also depends on the involvement of people in voluntary activities for the benefit of the others. However since there is not local information available it is not possible to comment on the status of this indicator.	3	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/sustainable-communities.xls
OBU 4	Childhood poverty children in relative low income households a) before housing costs b) after housing costs	22.7% of children live in families that are income deprived [2004]	Percentage of children living in households below 60% median, before housing costs: 2003/4-2005/6: 36% Percentage of children living in households below 60% median, after housing costs: 2003/4-2005/6: 41%	Children in relative low-income households Before housing costs: 22% After housing costs: 30% [2006/07]	No Target identified	Insufficient data to identify local trend		There might be more recent relevant information available from the council.	2	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/sustainable-communities.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/09_employment_and_poverty.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/09_employment_and_poverty.xls
OBU 4	Young adults 16-19 year olds not in employment, education or training	6.6% [2007]	11% [2006]	9.4% [2007]	The area of children and young people not in education, employment or training is receiving additional resources through its inclusion in the Local Area Agreement. A joint working approach involving a number of different departments within Family and Children's services is also being adopted. Future targets are in line with those agreed through the LAA and Commission targets.	6.2% [2006] - Decrease by 1.6%			1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/sustainable-communities.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/09_employment_and_poverty.xls
OBU 4	Pensioner poverty pensioners in relative low income households a) before housing costs b) after housing costs	16.2 % of the population over 60 live in households that are income deprived [2004]	Pensioners living in households below 60% median, before housing costs: 2003/4-2005/6: 20% Pensioners living in households below 60% median, after housing costs: 2003/4-2005/6: 21%	Pensioners living in households below 60% median, before housing costs: 2006/07: 23% Pensioners living in households below 60% median, after housing costs: 2006/07: 19%	No Target identified	Insufficient data to identify local trend		There might be more recent relevant information available from the council.	2	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/09_employment_and_poverty.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/09_employment_and_poverty.xls
OBU 4	% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English	97.2% [2007/08]	90% [2007]	England 80% [2007]	In 2007/8 Kensington and Chelsea was the highest performing local authority in the country for value added between KS1 and KS2, a measure of schools effectiveness. Target for 2007/08 was set at 95%. Achieved 1.2% above that target.	1997: 67% 2006/07: 95.25% 20% points difference since 1997		In 2007/8 for KS2, the Royal Borough was 3rd nationally for English.	1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/09_employment_and_poverty.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data-resources/documents/09_employment_and_poverty.xls

Ref	Indicator	Target	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data source
OBJ 4	% of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent	88.1% (including English and maths) [2008]	No data available	England average: 48.3% (including English and maths) [2008]	Performance for 2007/8 was well above the national average and the average of other authorities deemed similar to Kensington and Chelsea. The Government Statutory targets are now set for pupils with 5 or more Grades A*-C including English and mathematics (National Indicator 75)	5.6 % (increase since 2005 (52.5 %))			1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2009) http://www.rbc.gov.uk/your-performance/tables/group_006/p?Mode=2&Type=LA&Begin=6&N=507&Base=0&Phase=1&F=1&L=50&Year=08
OBJ 4	% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Maths	83.4% [2007/08]	78% [2007]	England: 77% [2007]	007/8 Kensington and Chelsea was the highest performing local authority in the country for value-added between KS1 and KS2, a measure of schools effectiveness. Target for 2007/8 was set at 86%. Achieved 2.6% below that target	1997: 66% 2006/07: 80.0% 17% points increase since 1997		In 2007/8 for KS2, like Royal Borough was 4th nationally for mathematics	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2009) http://www.rbc.gov.uk/your-performance/tables/group_006/p?Mode=2&Type=LA&Begin=6&N=507&Base=0&Phase=1&F=1&L=50&Year=08
OBJ 4	% of pupils achieving one or more GCSEs at grade C or equivalent	84% (including English and maths) [2008]	No data available		Statutory targets are now set for pupils with 5 or more Grades A*-C including English and mathematics (National Indicator 75)	84.7 % 2006/07 (0.7% decrease)		Performance for 2007/8 was well above the national average and the average of other authorities deemed similar to the RBKC by the Government. Statutory targets are now set for pupils with 5 or more Grades A*-C including English and mathematics (National Indicator 75)	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008) http://www.rbc.gov.uk/your-performance/tables/group_006/p?Mode=2&Type=LA&Begin=6&N=507&Base=0&Phase=1&F=1&L=50&Year=08
OBJ 4	% of secondary schools with 25% or more of their places unfilled	0% [2007/08]	No data available			0.00%		There are fewer places than applicants for secondary schools	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008)
OBJ 4	% of primary schools with 25% or more of their places unfilled	7.69% [2007/08]	No data available			0.00%		There has been an increase in the percentage of primary schools with 25% or more of their places unfilled this represents 2 of the 26 primary schools	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008)
OBJ 4	Sustainable Development education	16-19 year olds not engaged in education, employment or training 7.3% [2008]	Percentage of 19 year-olds with level 2 qualifications: 75%	Percentage of 19 year-olds with level 2 qualifications: 75.8%	No Target identified	The number of 16-19 year olds not engaged in education, employment or training continues to fall. In 2008 this figure was 9.3% and 9.3% in 2007		This indicator is not measured as yet any more, however continuation on education could be considered an indicator of sustainable development education	1	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/corporate/development/communities/achievements.pdf http://www.dfta.gov.uk/sustainable/development/progress/data-resources/documents/sustainable-communities.xls http://www.dfta.gov.uk/sustainable/development/progress/data-resources/documents/01_all_indicators.xls
Objective 5: Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in greenhouse, energy efficiency and use of sustainable										
OBJ 5	Energy use (gas and electricity)	Gas: 2,030.8 GWh Electricity: 1,467.9 GWh [2007]	Gas: 74,349.3 GWh Electricity: 13,773.7 GWh [2007]	Gas: 614,993 GWh Electricity: 309,669.5 GWh [Great Britain 2007]	The Council is working on promoting energy efficiency measures in public buildings and households.	2005: Gas: 1,968 GWh (Gas consumption increased by 3.2%) Electricity: 1,500 GWh (Electricity consumption decreased by 0.81%)			1	http://www.bcr.gov.uk/files/45735.xls http://www.bcr.gov.uk/files/45726.xls
OBJ 5	Energy use per household	Gas: 1067.5 GWh Electricity: 363.6 GWh [2007]	Gas: 49,929.6 GWh Electricity: 42,197.1 GWh [2007]	Gas: 39,140.5 GWh Electricity: 117,126.3 GWh [Great Britain 2007]	No Target identified	2005: Gas: 1,128 GWh (Gas consumption decreased by 5.7%) Electricity: 381 GWh (Electricity consumption decreased by 1.5%)			1	http://www.bcr.gov.uk/files/45735.xls http://www.bcr.gov.uk/files/45726.xls
OBJ 5	CO2 emissions	1461.9 t CO2 [2008]	49514.3 t CO2 [2008]	591,735.7 t CO2 [2008]	No Target identified	1,417 t CO2 [2005] 3.1% increase over the year		The main sources of CO2 emissions are Gas and Road traffic are also the main sources of air pollution which the RBKC needs to tackle	1	http://www.dfta.gov.uk/environment/statistics/global-atmosphere/regiona/regiona-co2-emissions-05-06.xls
OBJ 5	Embodied energy in new buildings	Data not readily available - likely data gap						Solvents-building emissions NMVOC: 586 tonnes/year [2004]	2	Data from the RBKC
OBJ 5	Average energy efficiency of buildings	Energy efficiency of housing stock? [2007/08]	No data available		2008/09/73 2009/10/74 2010/11/75	Performance remains good and improving. However, the target was not achieved due to the insulation contract not starting when anticipated			1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008)
OBJ 5	% Developments with sustainable urban drainage systems	Data not readily available - likely to be available in the future through the AMR								

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data source ref
OBJ 5	Total vehicle kilometres	580 million vehicle kms (2005)	No data available	2654.71 million vehicle kms (2005) (National Mean)	No Target identified	2005: 600 million vehicle kms 2004: 681 million vehicle kms 2003: 682 million vehicle kms 2002: 590 million vehicle kms			1	http://www.bkcc.gov.uk/planning/localdevelopmentframework/adj_strategic_flood_risk_report.pdf
OBJ 5	no / % roads in floodplain	There are effectively no areas of functional floodplain within the borough	No data available						2	http://www.bkcc.gov.uk/planning/localdevelopmentframework/adj_strategic_flood_risk_report.pdf
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	No data available	71% of the total river lengths in London were of good biological quality and 37% were of good chemical quality (2005)	England average 71% were of good biological quality and 66% were of good chemical quality (2005)	No data available			No local data available so cannot comment on indicator status. There are no watercourses in Kensington and Chelsea designated under the GGA scheme. There has been a reduction in the GGA network over the last few years. The Grand Union Canal (canal feeder to Camden Road) was previously designated.	3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/regional/documents/london_facsheet.pdf
OBJ 5	Cost of flooding	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 5	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Kyoto target and CO2 emissions	507,462 tonnes CO2 per year 75.22% Gas 23.16% Road 1.64% Rail (2004)	No data available	Kyoto target and CO2 emissions Basket of greenhouse gases 530 million tonnes Carbon Dioxide 544 million tonnes (2007) Since 1990, GHG emissions have reduced by 131 million tonnes (17% decrease- domestic Kyoto target is 20% decrease on 1990 emissions by 2012)	No data available				2	Data from the RBKC
OBJ 5	CO2 Emissions by end user industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation)	Industry and Commercial: 830 M CO2 Domestic: 410 M CO2 Road transport: 220 M CO2 (2005)	Industry and Commercial: 21,722 M CO2 Domestic: 16,969 M CO2 Road transport: 10,872 M CO2 (2005)	Industry and Commercial: 245,075 M CO2 Domestic: 153,605 M CO2 Road transport: 135,007 M CO2 (2005)	No Target identified	Slight increase in CO2 emissions from all sources apart from transport 2005 figures Industry and Commercial: 787 M CO2 Domestic: 408 M CO2 Road transport: 223 M CO2			1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/consumption-production.xls
OBJ 5	Aviation and shipping emissions green house gases from UK-based international aviation and shipping fuel burners	Airport emissions: 384 tonnes CO2 per year 3 tonnes CO per year (2004)	No data available	(UK-based international aviation burners: 35.0 million tCO2 Shipping fuel burners: 6.9 million tCO2 (2005)	No data available				2	Data from the RBKC http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/CO2_greenhouse_gas_emissions.xls
OBJ 5	Renewable electricity renewable energy generated as a percentage of total energy	0.3 GWh (total energy from all sources: 4,532.9, i.e. 0.13% from renewable sources) (2005)	243.9 GWh (total energy from all sources: 163,214.3, i.e. 0.15% from renewable sources) (2005)	2,920.5 GWh (total energy from all sources: 2,120,261.5, i.e. 0.13% from renewable sources) (2005)	No Target identified	No actual change on renewable energy consumption between 2005 and 2006			1	http://www.bea.gov.uk/files/448643.xls
OBJ 5	Electricity generation electricity generated, CO2, NOx, and SO2 emissions by electricity generators and GDP	No data available	No data available	Electricity consumption: 1.25 (index 1990 = 100) (2006) CO2 emissions: 94,000 tonnes, Nitro 50,000 (tonne and SO2: 15,000 tonnes (2006)	No data available			No local data available so cannot comment on indicator status	3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/CO2_electricity_generation.xls
OBJ 5	Household energy use domestic CO2 emissions and household final consumption expenditure	Domestic: 410 M CO2 (2005)	Domestic: 16,969 M CO2 (2005)	Domestic: 153,605 M CO2 (2005)	No Target identified	Slight increase in CO2 emissions from domestic energy consumption		Need to promote energy efficiency measures in households	1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalno2/download/regional/local/regionalno2emissions05-06.xls
OBJ 5	Energy Supply UK Primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption	The total energy production in Kensington and Chelsea was 90 Gwh/yr in 2003, within the industrial sector. For combined heat and power. The CO2 emissions from this production are 21,655 tonnes/yr	No data available	Indigenous production 156,663 thousand tonnes (of oil equivalent)	No data available			Energy production in the borough rank 14th out of all the London boroughs.	2	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/CO2_electricity_generation.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/CO2_source_use_and_waste.xls

Objective 5: Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents

Ref	Indicator	RWCT	Location	IR	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources
OBJ 6	% of people protected from flooding	92% of the Royal Borough had less than 0.1% probability of flooding in any year, 2% of the borough had 0.1%-0.5% probability of flooding and only 6% has high probability of flooding (mainly areas adjacent to the Thames river)	1.25 million people are already at risk from flooding by the Thames	No data available		Probability of flooding might increase as a result of the Thames Estuary to Helt Climate Change, surface water drainage		The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea is primarily in Flood Risk Zone 1 (low risk of flooding), but has a small area in Zone 2 (medium risk) and Zone 3a (high risk) adjacent to the Thames	2	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/planning/localdev/development/strategic_flood_risk_assessment.htm http://www.environmental-agency.gov.uk/stabc/documents/research/KENSINGTON_factsheet.pdf http://www.london.gov.uk/assembly/reports/environment/flood_thamesy.pdf
OBJ 6	Number of dwellings within indicative floodplain	In Kensington and Chelsea borough, there are 4,823 properties (6% of all properties) at risk of tidal flooding*. Approximately 92% of the properties at risk of flooding, are residential	Greater London 23,730 live at risk of flooding (proportion of flood risk 14.9%)	No data available				Figures are indicative only and are taken from the 2006 National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRa)	2	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/planning/localdev/development/strategic_flood_risk_assessment.htm http://www.environmental-agency.gov.uk/stabc/documents/research/KENSINGTON_factsheet.pdf
OBJ 6	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.									
OBJ 6	Percentage of developments that provide a FRA, and provide flood mitigation methods where appropriate									
Data not readily available - likely to be available in the future through the AMR										
Data not readily available - likely to be available in the future through the AMR										
Objective 7: Improve air quality in the Royal Borough										
OBJ 7	Ecological impacts of air pollution area of UK, habitat sensitive to acidification and eutrophication with critical load exceedances			Acidity 55.6%, nutrient nitrogen 56.8% (2004)					3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/d05_natural_resources.xls
OBJ 7	Manufacturing sector CO2, NOx, SO2 PM10 Emissions and GVA			CO2 81,000 tonnes NOx 55,000 tonnes SO2 34,000 tonnes PM10 54,000 tonnes (2006)					3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/d04_carbon_dioxide_and_other_emissions.xls
OBJ 7	Service Sector CO2, NOx Emissions and GVA			CO2 111,000 tonnes NOx 54,000 tonnes (2006)					3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/d04_carbon_dioxide_and_other_emissions.xls
OBJ 7	Public sector CO2, NOx Emissions and GVA			CO2 69,000 tonnes NOx 56,000 tonnes (2006)					3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/d04_carbon_dioxide_and_other_emissions.xls
OBJ 7	Resource use Domestic Material Consumption and GDP			Domestic material consumption 147.8 (Gross domestic product: 100) (Index 1990=100)					3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/d05_resource_use_and_waste.xls
OBJ 7	Road Transport CO2, NOx and PM10 Emissions and GDP	117,070 tonnes CO2 per year 395 tonnes NOx per year 31 tonnes PM10 per year (2004)		CO2 112,000 tonnes NOx 40,000 tonnes PM10 54,000 tonnes (2006)					2	Data from the RBKC http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/d04_carbon_dioxide_and_other_emissions.xls
OBJ 7	Private Vehicles CO2, emissions and carbon and household final consumption	70,036 tonnes CO2/year from private cars 2,087 tonnes CO2/year from motorcycles (2004)		114.00 (CO2 (2006))					2	Data from the RBKC http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/d04_carbon_dioxide_and_other_emissions.xls

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local road	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data source
OBJ7	Road Freight CO ₂ Emissions and GVA	12,955 tonnes CO ₂ /year from LGV [2004]	Data not readily available - likely data gap	104,00 tCO ₂ [2006]	Data not readily available - likely data gap				2	Data from the RBKC - http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/sustainable/governance/progress/data_resources/default.asp?tab=about_us_and_other_emissions.xls
OBJ7	Days when Air Pollution is Moderate or Higher (PM10)	North Kensington: 19 Cromwell Rd -35 Earls Court -70 [2007]	Data not readily available - likely data gap						2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/AirQuality/LAQM_2008.pdf
OBJ7	Days when concentrations of PM ₁₀ exceed 50 µg/m ³	North Kensington: 19 Cromwell Rd -35 Earls Court -70 [2007]	Data not readily available - likely data gap		Objective level for 2004 (maximum 35 exceedences allowed)	2005: North Kensington: -20, Cromwell Rd -40, Earls Court -70. 2006: North Kensington: -40, Cromwell Rd -40, Earls Court -80			3	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/AirQuality/LAQM_2008.pdf
OBJ7	Annual mean PM ₁₀ concentrations	Background: 26 µg/m ³ Roadside: 35 µg/m ³ [2007]	Data not readily available - likely data gap		Particulate Matter 10 - 40 µg/m ³ Mean annual objective	2005 Background: 26 Roadside: 40 2007 Background: 26 Roadside: 39 2001 Background: 36 Roadside: 46			1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/corporate/development/community_challenges.pdf
OBJ7	Annual mean NO ₂ concentrations	Background: 39 µg/m ³ Roadside: 72 µg/m ³ [2007]	Data not readily available - likely data gap		Long term objective of 40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	All sites have been above the annual mean for all years apart from North Kensington which fell below the objective level for the first time in 2005 and has remained just below in 2007. Also, for the first time, in five years there has been an overall decline in annual mean levels at roadside locations.		The deadline for achieving these objectives was the end of 2005. The whole of the Royal Borough was declared an Air Quality Management Area in 2000. It was declared on the basis that NO ₂ (and PM10 to a lesser extent) would fail to meet its objectives.	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/AirQuality/LAQM_2008.pdf http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/corporate/development/community_challenges.pdf
OBJ7	No. of times 1-hour concentration of NO ₂ exceed 200 µg/m ³	North Kensington: 14, Cromwell Rd: 2, Knightbridge: 446, Chelsea Town Hall: 75 [2007]	Data not readily available - likely data gap		Short term objective of 200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 10 times as a one hour mean	2005 - North Kensington: 0, Cromwell Rd: 6, Knightbridge: 329, Chelsea Town Hall: 136 2006 - North Kensington: 14, Cromwell Rd: 6, Knightbridge: 254, Chelsea Town Hall: 66			1	
OBJ7	Designated Air Quality Management Areas and Air Quality Action Plan	The whole Borough was declared an Air Quality Management Area in 2000. Local Air Quality Management/Air Quality Action Plan (not updated) in 2008.	29 London boroughs have declared AQMAs	202 Local Authorities that have declared AQMAs	Data not readily available - likely data gap				2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/AirQuality/default.asp http://london.gov.uk/archives/default.asp
OBJ7	Emissions reduction from Borough fleets	124 Vehicles: Euro standard for leased and waste collection vehicles Euro II 8.4% Euro IV 1.1% Euro IV 34% Unknown 1% [2005] Relative air quality benefits: low/medium	Data not readily available - likely data gap					The Council's Green Fleet Steering Group working on alternative fuels. A feasibility study has been undertaken into the use of biofuels. The Council's Green Fleet Steering Group is also working on research on hydrogen fuel cell and retrofit electric hybrids.	2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/AirQuality/airqm_update_report2005.pdf http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/AirQuality/actionplanupdate2008.pdf
OBJ7	Adoption of Green travel plans in schools	39 [2007/08]	Data not readily available - likely data gap			35 in 2006/07 - number of TPS for schools has increased. However the target of 44 for 2007/08 has not been reached			1	The performance of your Council 2006- Facts, figures and statistics (June 2006)
OBJ7	Number of (car park) permit free developments in the borough	55 Permit Free Developments, 7 involved a Section 106 agreement [2008]	Data not readily available - likely data gap		The Council will consider a Permit Free Development when the Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) is at or above Level 3 (medium), where there is provision of off-street parking for future residents, the provision of available off-street parking, the character of the site and access to facilities, and the arrangements for reducing the demand for parking, such as access to Car Clubs.	Between June 2004 (the first Permit Free agreement) and 2007 16 permit free obligations were created, 5 were Section 106, during 2005/06 42, 7 of which by Section 106 and during 2006/07 41, 27 of which by Section 106.			1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/EnvironmentalServices/Planning/default.asp
Objective 8: Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.										
OBJ8	Open space per resident ha / resident	There are 188 hectares of open space in the borough, 51 hectares of public open space, 47 hectares of public open space with limited access and 90 hectares of private open space. In total this provides 2.8 square metres of public open space per resident.	Data not readily available - likely data gap			The borough has limited amounts of public and private open space. According to the Park Strategy, the aim of the Council is to improve the quality of existing space rather than increase the amount of open space.			1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/planning/development/open_spaces/annual_monitoring_report2007.pdf
Objective 9: Reduce pollution of air, water and land.										

Ref	Indicator	RBKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Is a quality	Data source
OBJ 9	Water Resource use total abstraction from non-tidal surface and ground water sources and (SOF)	There are 5 active abstraction licences in Kensington & Chelsea which are predominantly from groundwater. The majority of these licences are for industrial, Commercial and Public Services (50%). Other abstractions are Agriculture (20%) and Production of Energy (30%).	Thames - total water resource use 4,699 million litres/day	England & Wales - total water resource use: 35,589 million litres/day	Data not readily available - likely data gap				3	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/data/documents/Research/KENSINGTON_factsheet.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogressdata-resource/documents/watermanagement-productivity.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogressdata-resource/documents/05_resource_use_and_waste.xls
OBJ 9	Domestic water consumption per head	Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres) = 161	Litres per person per day: 164 (Thames 2005/06)	Litres per person per day: 148 (England & Wales 2005/06)	The Government has set a target for households to achieve 130 litres per person per day so work needs to move on making changes to consumption patterns to protect water resources in order to meet this target	Insufficient data to identify local trend		Domestic water consumption per head is lower than the London average but higher than the national average. Has to reduce to achieve the Government target	2	http://www.metropoles.south-east.commission.gov.uk/wwm3/pdqb3aovfgrbh463/Data%20in%20a%20table.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogressdata-resource/documents/consumption-productivity.xls
OBJ 9	Water stress	Data not readily available - likely data gap								
OBJ 9	River quality rivers of good biological and Chemical quality	No data available	21% of the total river lengths in London were of good biological quality and 37% were of good chemical quality (2005)	England average 21% were of good biological quality and 66% were of good chemical quality (2005)	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Cannot comment on indicator status: once there is no available local data	3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogressdata/documents/londonfactsheet.pdf
OBJ 9	Public concern over noise	10,451 (2007/08)	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Noise complaints were rising with 8,751 for 2004/05, 9,504 complaints in 2005/06, 9,706 in 2006/07. Noise complaints were particularly elevated in 2008/09 (17,142). Complaints about other nuisance are reducing.		2008/09 baseline data being collected	1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/cpact/newsroom/generalsup_community_ch3saafet.pdf
Objective 10: Protection of environment 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%	80% National Headline Target	The level has been at 100% for the last 4 years and looks likely to continue			2	http://www.liver.gov.uk/aged/90m/comparison.asp
Objective 10: 2a promote a more sustainable transport system and encourage more sustainable shopping habits										
OBJ 10	Mobility a) Number of trips per person by mode b) Distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose	Awaiting response from RBKC for data	Distance travelled per person (mile per person per year): 5,385 Percentage of all trips that are by walking or cycling: 25% Percentage of all trips that are by public transport (excluding car): 25% (2005/06)	Distance travelled per person (mile per person per year): 7,137 Percentage of all trips that are by walking or cycling: 25% Percentage of all trips that are by public transport (excluding car): 10% (2005/06)	Data not readily available - likely data gap				3	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogressdata-resource/documents/sustainable-communities.xls
OBJ 10	Travel to work by car	13,825 driver/passenger (2001) Driving (incl passenger), car or van: 18.32% (LIP)	1,191,177 driver/passenger (2001)	16,234,592 driver/passenger (2001)	Data not readily available - likely data gap				2	Census 2001 http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/TransportandStreets/general/01p-chapter2.pdf
OBJ 10	Travel to work by public transport	36,112 (tube, tram, bus, train etc) (2001) Metro, light rail or tram: 34.88% Train: 2.74% Bus, minibuses or coach: 10.52% (LIP)	1,394,314 (tube, tram, bus, train etc) (2001)	3,823,478 (tube, tram, bus, train etc) (2001)	Data not readily available - likely data gap				2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/TransportandStreets/general/01p-chapter2.pdf
OBJ 10	Households without car/van	36671 (2001)	1130643 (2001)	England and Wales 5,802,183 (2001)	Data not readily available - likely data gap			This data has not been updated recently. Trends might have changed.	2	Census 2001
OBJ 10	Households with 1 car or more	11,000 - one car/van (2001)	1,296,480 - one car/van (2001)	8,486,266 - one car/van (2001)	Data not readily available - likely data gap			This data has not been updated recently. Trends might have changed.	2	Census 2001
OBJ 10	Households with 2 or more cars/vans	8,234 (2001)	688,867 (2001)	6,371,826 (2001)	Data not readily available - likely data gap			This data has not been updated recently. Trends might have changed.	2	Census 2001
OBJ 10	Getting to school (how children get to school)	22% by car (1991). Annual reviews of school travel plans show 14% less journeys undertaken by car, 5% increase in walking, 3% increase in bicycle use, 2% (net) increase in public transport, 1% increase in car sharing	Walking or cycling: 45% Private vehicle: 26% Public transport: 29% (2005/06)	Walking or cycling: 40% Private vehicle: 30% Public transport: 21% (2005/06)	100% Schools with School Travel Plan (STP) in place	In 2007/08 target was 44 STP in place - actual achieved was 39. In 2008/09 there were only 28 Schools with STP in place. Modal shift for journeys to school in 2007/08 was 29.85% (target was set to 10%). Decreased number of children travelling to school by car.		School Census (2007) did not require schools without an approved travel plan to provide information on modal shift.	1	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogressdata-resource/documents/sustainable-communities.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogressdata-resource/documents/02_mobility_and_access.xls

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Ref	Indicator	DBRC	Location	UK	Targets	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Date quality	Data source		
OBJ 11	BV82b Household waste - percentage composted	0.50% (2007/08)	25% of household waste is recycled or composted (2006/07)	UK per capita recycling: 157 kg per person (2006/07)	At least 45% by 2015 At least 50% by 2020 (AMR 2008)	0.89% (2006/07) Performance has improved considerably with an increase in the weight of leaves and Christmas trees collected for composting and an improved garden waste collection service		Kensington and Chelsea is the most densely populated Borough with a very small number of private gardens that produce compostable waste. 1% target is the maximum achievable, unless the Council moves into the exceptionally difficult area of kitchen waste composting	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008) http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-resources/documents/05_resource_use_and_waste.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-resources/documents/consumption-production.xls http://www.rbc.gov.uk/corporateship/generalspublic_community_ch2enviro.pdf Annual Monitoring Report, Draft for submission to the Government (December 2008)		
OBJ 11	BV82c Household waste - percentage of heat		Data not readily available - likely data gap					Information on municipal waste incinerated Total Municipal Waste Incinerated (Clinical Waste) 4 tonnes (>0.01 kg) (2007/08)		Annual Monitoring Report, Draft for submission to the Government (December 2008)		
OBJ 11	BV82d Household waste - percentage land filled	-7.2% land filled (2007/08)	Data not readily available - likely data gap				Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill has become a top national priority, and severe financial penalties are being imposed on local authorities for every tonne of waste that is land filled We have made progress in achieving over 8% year on year reduction on percentage of household waste land filled		Information based on figures on total household waste minus the proportion of waste that is going for recycling and composting	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008) Annual Monitoring Report, Draft for submission to the Government (December 2008)	
OBJ 11	BV84 Kg of household waste collected per head	349.3 kg per head (2007/08)	428.7 kg per head (2006/07)	England: 441.3 kg per head (2006/07)	No Target identified	Levels of household waste per head are still quite high with an increase in 2007/08. Large proportion of the increase is due to population estimate changes. Levels remain below London and England			1	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/corporateship/generalspublic_community_ch2enviro.pdf		
OBJ 11	BV86 Cost of waste collection per household	£59.29 (2007/08)	Data not readily available - likely data gap					£62.26 (2006/07) - Cost has dropped and targets met	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008)		
OBJ 11	BV91 % of pop. served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre	100.00%	Data not readily available - likely data gap					The target of 100% had been reached in previous years because the collection of household green waste for composting counts as a recyclable collection for the purpose of this indicator.	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008)		
Objective 12: Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are maintained, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.												
OBJ 12	Social investment as per cent of GDP	The Council's total expenditure is forecast to be over £500 million in 2009/10. 27% Family and Children's Services 23% Benefits Payments 19% Housing, Health and Adult Social Care	Data not readily available - likely data gap				Social investment relative to GDP in current prices (index 1990 = 100) 96.3 (2007)	Data not readily available - likely data gap		2	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/whowewereborn/dateethusingsplan/ http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-resources/documents/07_contextual_indicators.xls	
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				Distance travelled relative to income (miles per person per year) Lowest fifth 3,358 Second lowest fifth 4,579 Middle fifth 5,345 Second highest fifth 8,256 Highest fifth 11,045 All real incomes 9,818 (2000)	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Cannot comment on indicator status since there is no available local data	3	http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/sustainablequalityoflife/indicators/data.xls
OBJ 12	% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people	28% (2006/07)	Data not readily available - likely data gap								2	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008)
OBJ 12	Sports centres	Three main public leisure centres serve the borough Kensington Leisure Centre Chelsea Sports Centre Wesley Sports Centre Also each of the main parks has a range of sports facilities on offer	Data not readily available - likely data gap				There is no change in the number of public leisure centres and sport facilities		1	http://www.rbc.gov.uk/corporateship/generalspublic_community_ch2culture.pdf		

Ref	Indicator	RKBC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Used quality	Data sources
OBJ 12	Access to services and facilities	4 hospitals in the borough and 44 General Practitioners distributed around the borough. 51,921 square metres of convenience retail. 20,501 square metres within Principal Shopping Centres. 25,929 square metres area within Local Shopping Centres. 5,451 square metres elsewhere.	Households finding it very or fairly difficult to get to: a corner shop or supermarket: 9 a post office: 10 a doctor or hospital: 22. [2006-07]	Households finding it very or fairly difficult to get to: a corner shop or supermarket: 11 a post office: 10 a doctor or hospital: 26. [2006-07]	96% of new build granted planning permission in the review year, were located to be within 30 minutes journey times using public transport to one of our NHS. All new residential development are within 30 minutes travel of schools, GP surgeries, areas of employment and shopping centres.	Insufficient data to identify local trend			2	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-research/documents/outlineofcommunities.xls http://www.rkbc.gov.uk/planning/localdevelopment/annualmonitoring_report_2007_intro.asp
Objective 13: To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met										
OBJ 12	Average house prices	Average residential property prices: £889,809 [2003]	£ 345,911 [2006]	England & Wales: £ 179,455 [2006]	To provide adequate affordable housing depending on local needs and demand for affordable homes.	The average house price rose by almost £150,000 between April 2006 (£602,662) and April 2007 (£653,266). This is a three times the amount of the previous year's increase of approximately £51,000 over the year.		The Royal Borough has the highest property prices in the country.	1	http://www.rkbc.gov.uk/cpartnership/generalpublic_community_ch6homes.pdf
OBJ 13	House price to income ratio	7.72 [2006]	4.59 [2003]	National mean: 4.21 [2004]	No Target identified	4.47 in 2003. Significant increase between 2003 and 2005 in the house price to income ratio.			1	http://www.anaprotiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/165cu5513apn055eyv4510dataofthe.asp?entity=10000066 http://www.jd.org.uk/node/3061
OBJ 13	Number of unfit dwellings	3,465 unfit dwellings in 2006 (4.3%)	174,556 [2006]	England: 922,183 unfit dwellings in 2006. UK: 7.7 million non-decent homes in 2007 (a little under 35% of the housing stock)	The borough's conventional target for the period 2007 to 2006 to 2016 to 2017 is 5236 and this year's trajectory identifies that the borough is forecast to exceed this target, achieving over 7000 net units by the end of 2016 to 2017.	The Housing Stock Survey carried out in 2006 found that 6.1% of private sector housing was unfit compared to 8.3% in the same study in 2000.			1	http://www.rkbc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/annual_monitoring_report07.pdf?bca_scan_F0893CABA15705B4-0&bca_scan_filename=annual_monitoring_report07.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/133548.pdf http://www.anaprotiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/165cu5513apn055eyv4510dataofthe.asp?entity=10000066 http://www.sasparc.org/StatPack09/Data/HousingStock/Dwelling%20Stock%20by%20Tenure%20and%20Condition%202006.xls
OBJ 13	Numbers of derelict buildings	Derelict Land and Buildings (Sites): 0 ha Derelict Land and Buildings Suitable for Housing (Sites): 0 ha Derelict Land and Buildings, Estimated Dwellings: 390	Derelict Land and Buildings (Sites): 290 ha Derelict Land and Buildings Suitable for Housing (Sites): 180 ha Derelict Land and Buildings, Estimated Dwellings: 11,880	Derelict Land and Buildings (Sites): 19,870 ha Derelict Land and Buildings Suitable for Housing (Sites): 6,450 ha Derelict Land and Buildings, Estimated Dwellings: 168,272	Data not readily available - likely data gap				2	http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/areaofinterestview.asp?_lang=276762&_c=WM14&_CP2=13&_a=339554&_l=1001x1003x1004&_m=166&_m=0&_a=123375092972&_enc=1&_dsh=smiley=1235
OBJ 13	Dwelling Density	Percentage of new developments completed at: i) Less than 20 dwellings per hectare: 3.33 ii) Between 20/50 dwellings per hectare: 3.75 iii) Above 50 dwellings per hectare: 93.92	Average density of new housing: 84 [2006]	Average density of new housing: 46 [2007]	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Kensington and Chelsea is ranked as the most densely populated authority in London and England and Wales	2	http://www.rkbc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/annual_monitoring_report07.pdf?bca_scan_F0893CABA15705B4-0&bca_scan_filename=annual_monitoring_report07.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-research/documents/outlineofcommunities.xls
OBJ 13	Households and dwellings households, single person households and dwelling stock (contextual indicator)	Dwelling stock: 85,458 [2006] All households: 79,146 [2001 Census] Single person households: 38,454 (33.5% ranked 3 rd in England and Wales for the proportion of single households) [2001 Census]	Dwelling stock (millions): 3.19 [2006] All households (millions): 3.11 [2004] Single person households (millions): 1.11 [2004]	Dwelling stock (millions): 26.4 All households (millions): 24.9 Single person households (millions): 7.1 [2006]	Data not readily available - likely data gap				2	http://www.sasparc.org/StatPack09/Data/HousingStock/Dwelling%20Stock%20by%20Tenure%20and%20Condition%202006.xls http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/areaofinterestview.asp http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-research/documents/outlineofcommunities.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data-research/documents/outlineofcommunities.xls

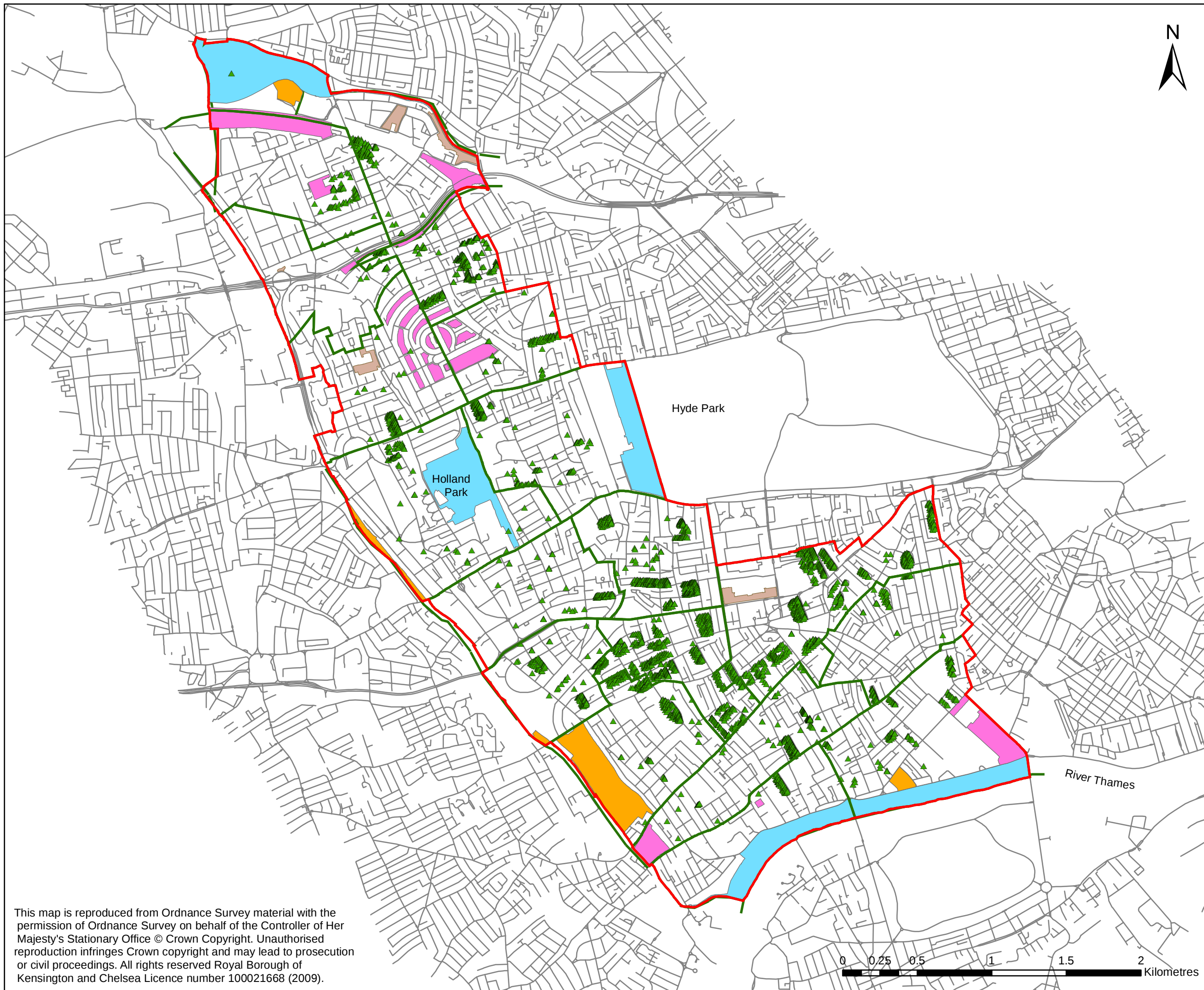
Ref	Indicator	DDG	Current	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator value	Commentary	Base value	Data not ready
OBJ 13	Housing conditions a) social sector homes below the decent homes standard b) vulnerable households in the private sector in homes below the decent homes standard	Non-decent local authority dwellings – 24% (2007/08)	No data available	England 29.7% of social sector homes are below the decent homes standard 12% of vulnerable households in the private sector are in homes below the decent homes standard	Non-decent local authority dwellings – change 44.6% (2006/06) 7.3% (2009/10) 0.0% (2010/11)	Number of Decent Homes has gone down with a halving of over 200 properties. This is mainly due to the ongoing fitment works programme.			1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008)
OBJ 14	Households living in fuel poverty a) pensioners b) households with children c) disabled / long-term sick	Ha. in Fuel poverty – full income 4,080. Ha. in Fuel poverty – basic income 5,300 (2008)	162,241 households fuel poor (2008)	Households in fuel poverty in England in 2006 was estimated to be 2.4m (around 11.5% of all households) Pensioners: 0.6 million Households with children: 0.2 million Disabled / long-term sick: 0.6 million (2005)	The Council's Affordable Warmth Strategy aims to help people out of fuel poverty and also to prevent people from getting into fuel poverty	In 2001 it was estimated that 31% of households in the Council's stock, and 13% of private sector households were fuel poor. There has been a significant decrease in fuel poor households in the Royal Borough. Energy efficiency improvements have been carried in Council owned buildings. In 2002 HRA was reported that 92% of the Council stock had full or partial central heating.			1	http://www.fuelpovertyindicator.org.uk/ http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data_resource/documents/3_social_and_environmental_justice.xls http://www.dhsc.gov.uk/cp/partnership/governmentscommunity_strategy2008_13.pdf http://www.dhsc.gov.uk/Housing/General/3Data.pdf
OBJ 15	Homelessness a) rough sleepers b) households in temporary accommodation c) total d) households with children	Families in temporary accommodation: 1,146 (2007/08) Rough sleepers: 14 (2007/08)	Rough sleepers: 249 Households in accommodation arranged by the local authorities: 59,810 Households with children in accommodation arranged by the local authorities: 46,170	Rough sleepers: 502 (2006) Households in accommodation arranged by the local authorities: 83,500 (2007 annual average) Households with children in accommodation arranged by the local authorities: 85,000 (2007 annual average)	Reduce the number of families in temporary accommodation: 18% (2008/09) 25% (2009/10) 3 supported housing projects expected to open in late 2009/10. The number of rough sleepers is therefore expected to reduce in 2010/11.	In 2006/07 the change in the number of families in temporary accommodation was -6.77%. The target for 2007/08 was -9.0% and the actual change achieved was -9.34%.			1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008) http://www.dhsc.gov.uk/cp/partnership/governmentscommunity_strategy2008_13.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data_resource/documents/3_social_and_environmental_justice.xls
OBJ 16	Change in proportion on non-decent homes	In 2004 an estimated 2,800 homes fell below the Government's 'Decent Home Standard'	Dwellings below the decent homes standard: 1,114 in 2001 (36%), 1,118 in 2003 (36%) - no significant change	Data not readily available	Support vulnerable people to maintain independence in their homes. Ensure the decent homes standard is met to protect tenants and residents health and well-being in the home.	Non-decent local authority dwellings – change (19.5% (2006-07-2007/08))		The result for this indicator has fallen below its target due to issues over how this indicator is calculated. Following its 2006-07 audit, targets were recalculated based on the information from our auditors that those properties refusing advice were to be classed as 'Decent'	1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008) http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentsprogress/data_resource/documents/3_social_and_environmental_justice.xls
Objective 11: Encourage energy efficiency through building's and the recycling of building materials										
OBJ 17	Percentage of new built and retrofit homes meeting EPC homes Very Good standard		Data not readily available - likely to be available in the future through the AMR							
OBJ 18	Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BRE BEAM Very Good standard		Data not readily available - likely to be available in the future through the AMR							
OBJ 19	SAP Ratings of council's housing stock	77	Data not readily available - likely data gap		120 is the highest rating of efficiency. Target for 2009/10 is 73, for 2009/10 is 74 and for 2010/11 is 76.	Performance remains good and improving. However, the target was not achieved due to the insulation project not starting when anticipated.			1	The performance of your Council 2008: Facts, figures and statistics (June 2008)
Objective 12: Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all through provision										
OBJ 20	Long term illness, health problem or disability which limits people's daily activities or the work they could do	13.4% (Census 2001)	15.1% (Census 2001)	England 17.3% (Census 2001)	No Target identified	Projected population (classifying themselves as having a long term limiting illness (2008-2038) 2013 -42% (+200 people) 2018 -44% (+250 people) 2023 -45% (+300 people) 2028 -41% (+300 people)	Census 2001 is the most current data source		1	http://www.dhsc.gov.uk/Partnerships/health/wellbeing/data_health_1111.pdf http://www.dhsc.gov.uk/Partnerships/health/wellbeing/data_health_1111.pdf
OBJ 21	Access to a GP	150,514 people in are registered with a GP	7,562,531 people are registered with GP in Greater London area	63,848,327 people in England and Wales are registered with a GP	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Some of the people are registered with a GP in the neighbour boroughs as well as some people from neighbour boroughs are registered with a GP in the Royal Borough.	2	http://www.c.mha.uk/webfile/publications/propopulations2005/GP%20Registered%20Population%20-%202008.xls

Ref	Indicator	NRKC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data source
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 83.7 Female life expectancy at birth 87.8 [2005/07] During 2004-06, the infant mortality rate was 2.2 per 1000	Male life expectancy at birth 77.8 Female life expectancy at birth 82.4 [2005/07]	Male life expectancy at birth 77.2 Female life expectancy at birth 81.5 [2005/07] Infant mortality: difference between socio-economic groups: Routine: 6.4 Semi-routine: 6.5 Higher professional: 3.8 Large employers and higher managerial: 2.6 [2004/06]	The life expectancy of residents in the north of the borough to approach the same level as that of the residents of Chelsea	Life expectancy at birth: 1995: Male: 75.3 Female: 78.8 2000: Male: 78.6 Female: 82.9 2005: Male: 83.1 Female: 87.2		Many areas of North Kensington fall into the least healthy 20 per cent in London. People living in the northernmost wards have an average life expectancy more than ten years lower than those in the healthiest ward.	1	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/udbmet1008.pdf http://www.lha.org.uk/Download4Public/3724/1/KensingtonChelsea.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentprogress/data-resources/documents/1_health.xls http://www.rhcc.gov.uk/cparishship/genealpic_community_ch4health.pdf
OBJ 16	General Health Good, Family Good, Not good	General health "not good" 11 930 (7.5%)	General health "not good" London 593 914 (8.3%)	General health "not good" UK: 5,490,865 (England and Wales -8%). 2006 percentage saying their health is good or very good by gender: men 74%, women 74%.	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Data has not been updated recently	2	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/indicators2006.asp http://www.statistics.gov.uk/vmsay2001/indicators/uk.asp http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentprogress/data-resources/documents/1_all_indicators.xls
OBJ 15	Population per GP	Kensington and Chelsea Practice Based Commissioning (PBC) Group comprises all 43 GP practices in Kensington and Chelsea and covers 184,300 patients	Data not readily available - likely data gap					Some of the people are registered with a GP in the neighbour boroughs as well as some people from neighbour boroughs are registered with a GP in the Royal Borough	2	http://www.kc-pbc.nhs.uk/resources/reports/documents/2007/08_annual_report.pdf?ccs_scan_F890C-A9A15785B4=0&ccs_scan_filename=2007/08_annual_report.pdf
OBJ 15	Mortality rates: death rates from: a) Circulatory disease b) Cancer, below 75 years and for areas with low worst health and deprivation indicators c) suicides	Circulatory disease: 54.7 per 100,000 [2004/05] Cancer: 475-76.7 per 100,000 [2004/05] Suicide: 49 % of death causes: Male: 1.9%, Female: 1.0% [2005]	Mortality rates per 100,000: Cancer: 114.6 Circulatory disease: 89.9 [2004/06]	England [2004/05] Mortality rates per 100,000: Cancer: 117 (deprived areas: 135.5) Circulatory disease: 84.2 (deprived areas: 109.1) Suicides: 9.3	During 2004-06 the CVD mortality rate was 57.4 which is below the LDP target of 57.9. During 2004-06 the rate of premature deaths from cancer per 100,000 population was 76.7 which is ahead of the LDP target of 77.0.	The CVD mortality rate in Kensington & Chelsea has decreased over recent years. Cancer mortality has decreased over recent years.		The northern wards have premature mortality rates above the England average ranging from 110 to 132. Conversely, other wards in the borough have very low rates of premature mortality.	1	http://www.lha.org.uk/Download4Public/3724/1/KensingtonChelsea.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentprogress/data-resources/documents/1_health.xls http://www.rhcc.gov.uk/cparishship/genealpic_community_ch4health.pdf
OBJ 15	Smoking prevalence of smoking: a) All adults b) Routine and manual socio-economic groups	19.8% [2009]	All adults: 23% Routine and manual socio-economic group: 24% [2005] Adult smokers: 21.6% [2006]	All adults: 22% Routine and manual socio-economic group: 20% [2006] England adult smokers: 24.1% [2006]	No Target Identified	30% of people in the borough smokers in 2004 - significant decrease over this period.		Rates vary within the borough and it is estimated that up to 26 per cent of the population in Golborne, St. Charles and Notting Barns smoke. It is estimated that just under a fifth of deaths in the over 35 population in Kensington and Chelsea are attributable to smoking.	1	http://www.rhcc.gov.uk/cparishship/genealpic_community_ch4health.pdf http://www.rhcc.gov.uk/cparishship/genealpic_community_ch4health.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentprogress/data-resources/documents/1_health.xls http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentprogress/data-resources/documents/1_health.xls
OBJ 15	Childhood obesity: prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year olds	Overweight: Reception: 11.2% Year 6: 17.2% Obese: Reception: 9.6% Year 6: 21.5% [2005/07]	16.2% [2001/02]	England [2005/07] Overweight: 13.0% Reception: 14.2% Year 6: Obese: Reception: 9.9% Year 6: 17.5%	No Target Identified	Obesity and the proportions of children that were overweight is a varying picture. There are substantial variations in levels of obesity between schools from five to 29 per cent. This data relates to children attending Kensington and Chelsea schools and a proportion of these children do not live in the borough.			1	http://www.rhcc.gov.uk/cparishship/genealpic_community_ch4health.pdf http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governmentprogress/data-resources/documents/1_health.xls
Objective 16: To reinforce local distinctiveness, local governmental unity and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage:										
OBJ 16	Conservation Areas: number and percentage of borough	The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has 36 Conservation Areas covering a total of 692 hectares, representing 7.2% of the borough.	Data not readily available - likely data gap					Conservation areas have increased by one, from 35 to 36.	1	http://www.rhcc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopment/conservation_areas/conservation_areas_report_07.pdf
OBJ 16	Number and condition of listed buildings	In total there are 4,020 listed buildings in the borough, 0.1% of these are at risk: 16 Grade I listed buildings, 240 Grade II* listed buildings and 3,764 Grade II listed buildings. BAR Register 5: Kensal Green Cemetery, The Anglican Chapel on Hampden Road, the North Colonnade on Harrow Road, the arcade forming circle and avenue at Elton Cemetery and Holland House.	In 2005, the average proportion at risk across London was 3.6%.	In England there are approximately 372,905 listed buildings: 92% are Grade II, 6.5% are Grade II* and just 2.5% are Grade I.	Reduce the proportion of Buildings at Risk as a percentage of the total number of listed buildings in the borough.	In 2002 there were 7 buildings in BAR Register.			1	Annual Monitoring Report, Draft for submission to the Government (December 2008) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/press/Archives/1373

Ref	Indicators	RBC	London	UK	Target	Local trend	Indicator status	Commentary	Data quality	Data sources *
OBU 16	Number of conservation areas and those that do not have Conservation Area Proposals Statements	36 Conservation Areas. At present, these Conservation Areas do not have Conservation Area Proposals Statements	Data not readily available - likely data gap			Conservation areas have increased by one, from 35 to 36.			1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/development/conservation_areas/conservation_areas_07.pdf http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/development/conservation_areas/conservation_areas_07.pdf
OBU 16	Number and condition of SAs	The Royal Borough contains the following Scheduled Ancient Monuments: the Black Horse in Walmer Road and Kensington Palace (RBC UDP 2002)	153 Scheduled Monuments in Greater London. Survey in the Greater London Region has shown that 121 monuments are at risk. There is a limited number of prehistoric scheduled sites in Greater London and all 12 are at high or medium risk. All 23 sections of the Roman and medieval city wall are at high or medium risk.	The schedule currently includes about 19,700 entries	No Target identified	No change			2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/UrbanDevelopment/Planning/default.asp http://www.culture.gov.uk/what_we_do/first_order_environment/171.aspx http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/Upload/2012/MAR_CON.pdf
OBU 16	Number and condition of archaeological priority areas	Thames Archaeological Priority Area, 3 Sites of Archaeological Importance (RBC UDP 2002)	The Greater London SMR contains over 60,000 unique records of archaeological sites, artefacts and listed buildings from across Greater London	No data available	No Target identified	No change			2	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/press/press/001002003006
OBU 16	Visitors / year to key attractions in the borough	Loughlin House Museum and Art Gallery 16,021 Latter Gardens Museum 5,849 Science Museum 2,711,880 Natural History Museum 3,662,003 V&A Museum 2,280,759 Libraries 1,744,400 (2007/08) Notting Hill Carnival 1,000,000 (over two days) Chelsea Flower Show 157,000 Opera Holland Park 45,500 Portobello Film Festival 31,250 Chelsea Festival 25,000 Earl's Court Festival 4,889 (2008)	Visits made in 2007 to visitor attractions in Greater London: British Museum: 5,418,268 Tate Modern: 5,191,840 The National Gallery: 4,169,486 National Maritime Museum: 1,695,739 St Paul's Cathedral: 1,623,881 National Portrait Gallery: 1,607,767 Tate Britain: 1,593,297 Kew Gardens: 1,427,056 British Library: 1,355,425 Westminster Abbey: 1,069,303 Houses of Parliament: 984,526 (2007)	Visits made in 2007 to visitor attractions in UK: 79,653,090	No Target identified	Loughlin House Museum and Art Gallery 18,347 Latter Gardens Museum 4,409 Science Museum 2,019,931 Natural History Museum 3,180,763 V&A Museum 1,902,587 Libraries 1,324,956 (2005/06) Notting Hill Carnival 1,000,000 (over two days) Chelsea Flower Show 157,000 Opera Holland Park 40,500 Portobello Film Festival 14,350 Chelsea Festival 20,000 Earl's Court Festival 4,080 (2005) Between 2005/06 and 2007/08 there was an increase in the visits for the majority of the attractions in the borough.		1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/cip/partnership/generally_community_ch2/culture.pdf http://www.sls.org.uk/sls/statistics/	
OBU 16	Historic Buildings, sites and conservation areas including locally listed assets, affected, whether in a adverse or beneficial way	There are some 7,000 listed buildings in the Borough, these are buildings which are historically or architecturally important. The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has 36 Conservation Areas of special architectural or historic interest, covering some 70 per cent of the borough.	No data available						2	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/conservation_areas/conservation_areas.asp http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/scripts/list_areas.asp
OBU 16	Number and condition of historic parks and gardens	The Royal Borough has 32 public parks and open spaces. Eight of these are categorised as 'major parks': Holland Park, Kensington Memorial Park, St Luke's Gardens, Athlone Gardens, Westfield Park, Avondale Park, Emile Hurreman Park, Cremorne Gardens. Holland Park, has been the focus of substantial investment and improvement already. The rest of these major parks have been identified for special consideration and investment.	Greater London has 2,345 Historic Green Spaces	No data available	Ten-year Parks Strategy (2006). The programme order for park investment will be subject to an annual review taking into account factors such as the impact of associated building developments. 1 Kensington Memorial Park 2005 2 St Luke's Gardens 2007 3 Athlone Gardens 2008 4 Westfield Park 2009 5 Avondale Park 2010 6 Emile Hurreman Park 2011 7 Cremorne Gardens 2012	As a result of the Ten-year Parks Strategy, the following parks have already undergone significant improvements: Westfield Park - phase one complete Kensington Memorial Park - phase one complete Holland Park Adventure Playground - complete St Luke's Gardens - ongoing		1	http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/ParksAndGardens/General/10ys_1map.pdf http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/ParksAndGardens/General/10ys_facts.pdf http://www.london.gov.uk/10ys/	
* All data sources were accessed on 14/09/2011 between 25.01.08 and 20.03.09										

* All data sources were accessed online between 25.11.08 and 20.02.09.

Appendix – 7: Updated baseline characterisation figures 2009



STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (SEA) /
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- Borough Boundary
- Wards
- ▲ Tree Preservation Orders
- Sites of Borough Importance - Grade I
- Sites of Borough Importance - Grade II
- Sites of Local Importance
- Sites of Metropolitan Importance

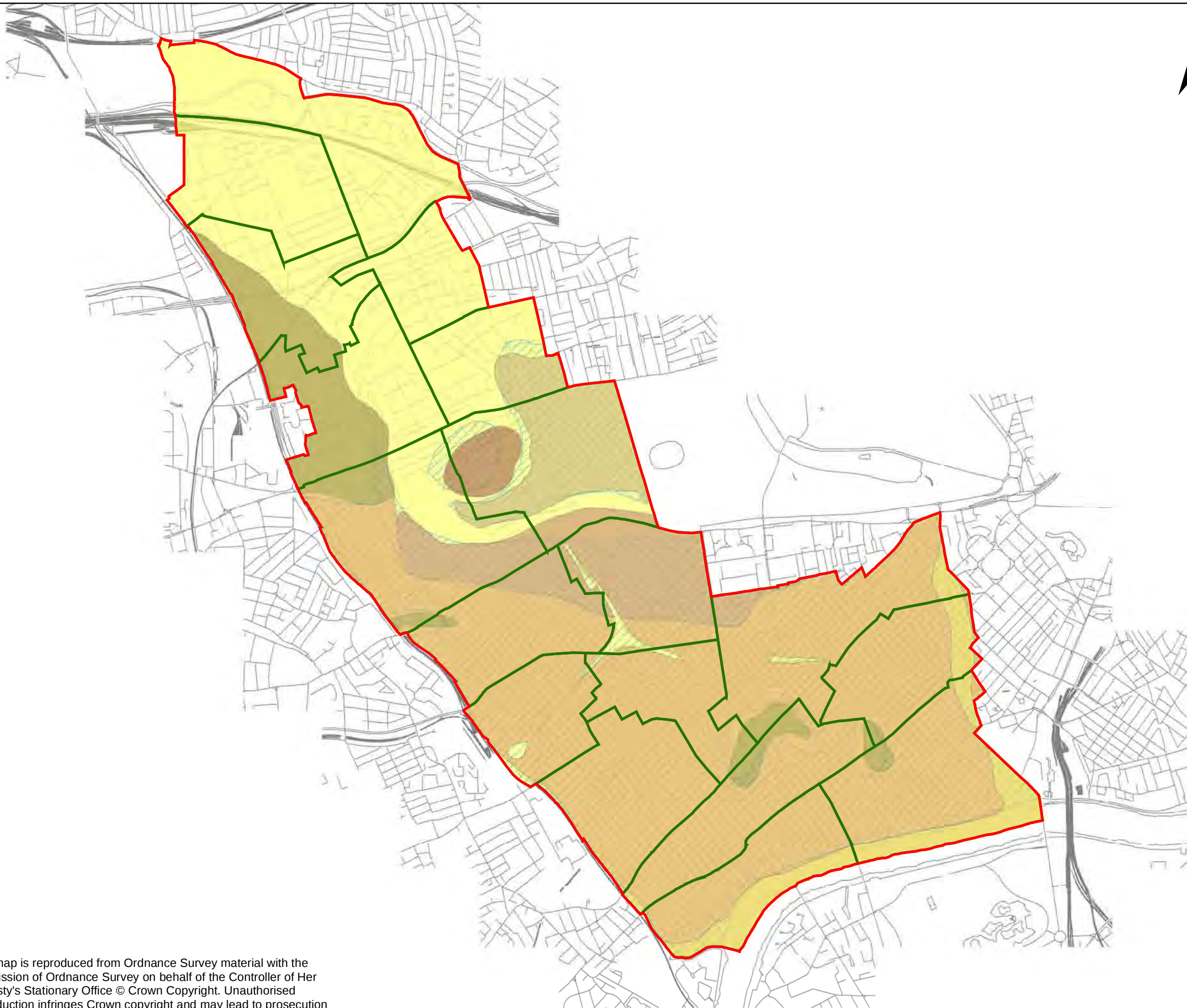
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Source: RBKC 2009

Figure Obj 1.1
Sites of Nature Conservation
Importance





STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) /SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

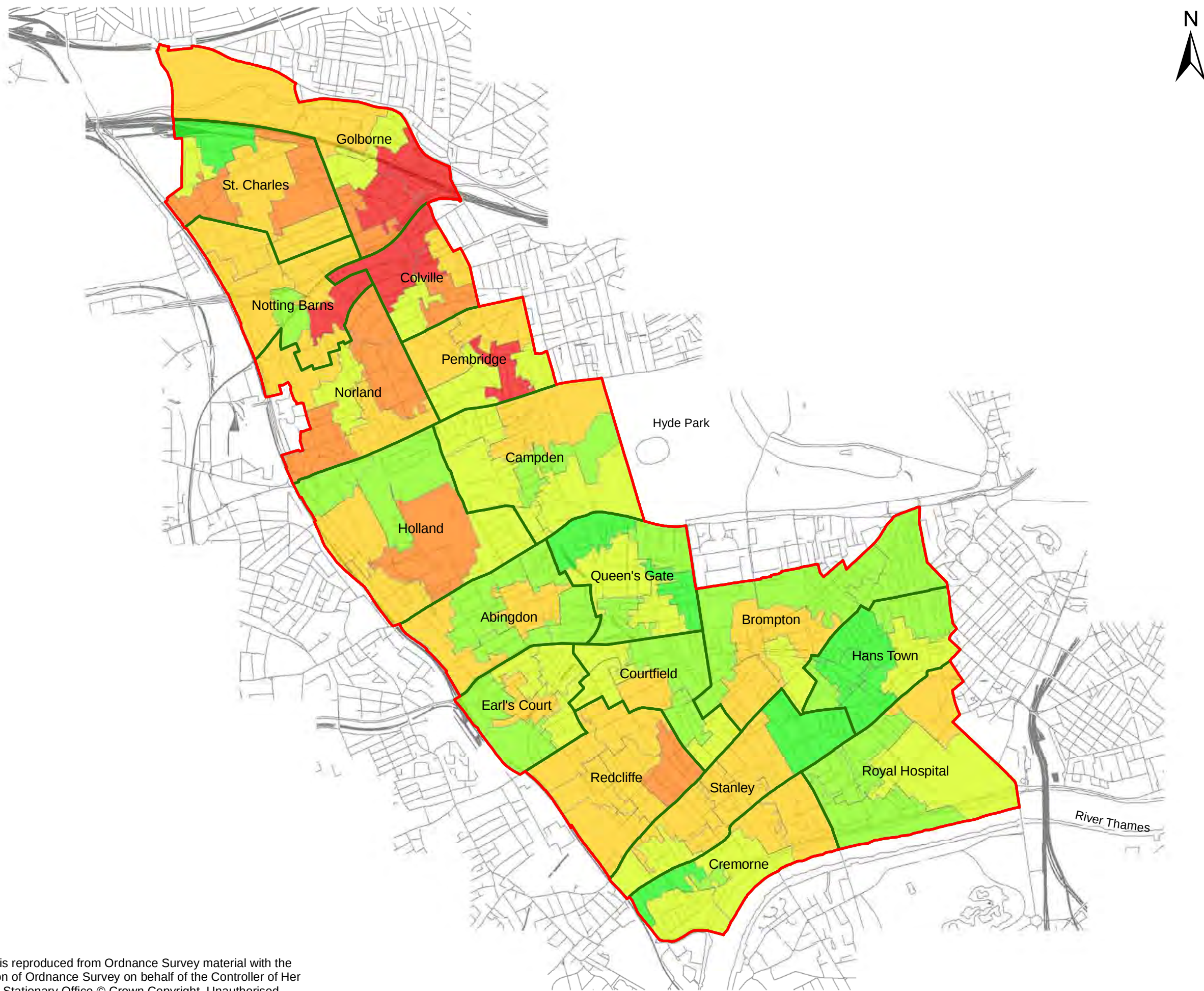
- Groundwater Vulnerability
- Drift Geology**
 - Alluvium (Silt)
 - Boyn Hill Gravel Formation (Sand and Gravel)
 - Kempton Park Gravel Formation (Sand and Gravel)
 - Langley Silt Formation (Silt)
 - Lynch Hill Gravel Formation (Sand and Gravel)
 - Taplow Gravel Formation (Sand and Gravel)
- Solid Geology**
 - London Clay Formation (Clay)
- Borough Boundary
- Wards

Source: RBKC

**Figure Obj 1.2
Hydrogeology and Geology**



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STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) / SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- Borough Boundary
- Wards
- 0 - 10% Most Crime
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100% Least Crime

% represents the rank within all Super Output Areas (SOAs) nationally where 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 is the least deprived.

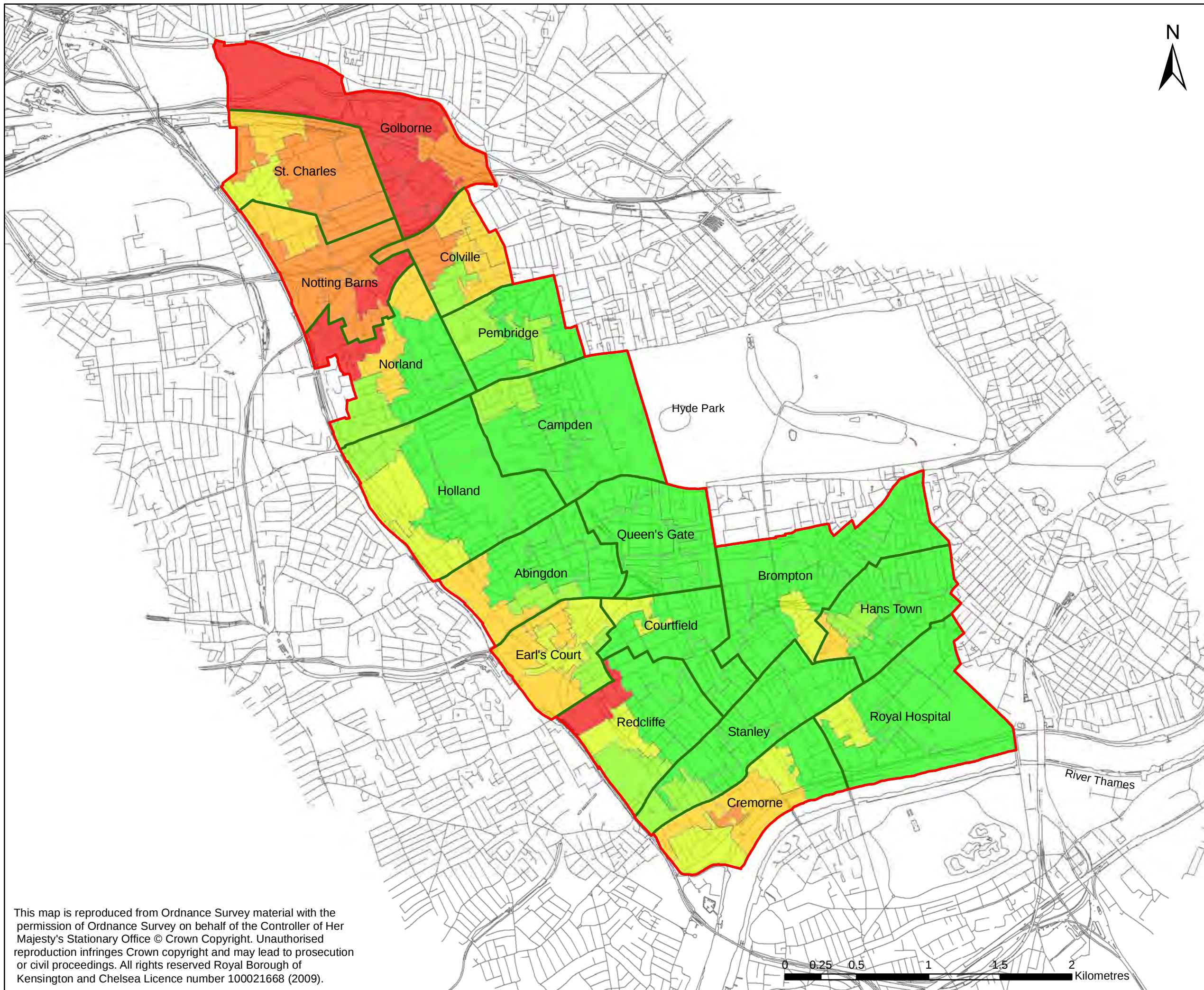
Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)
Indices of Deprivation 2007

Figure Obj 2.1
Indices of Deprivation - Crime



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0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometres



STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) / SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- Borough Boundary
- Wards
- 0 - 10 % Most Deprived
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100% Least Deprived

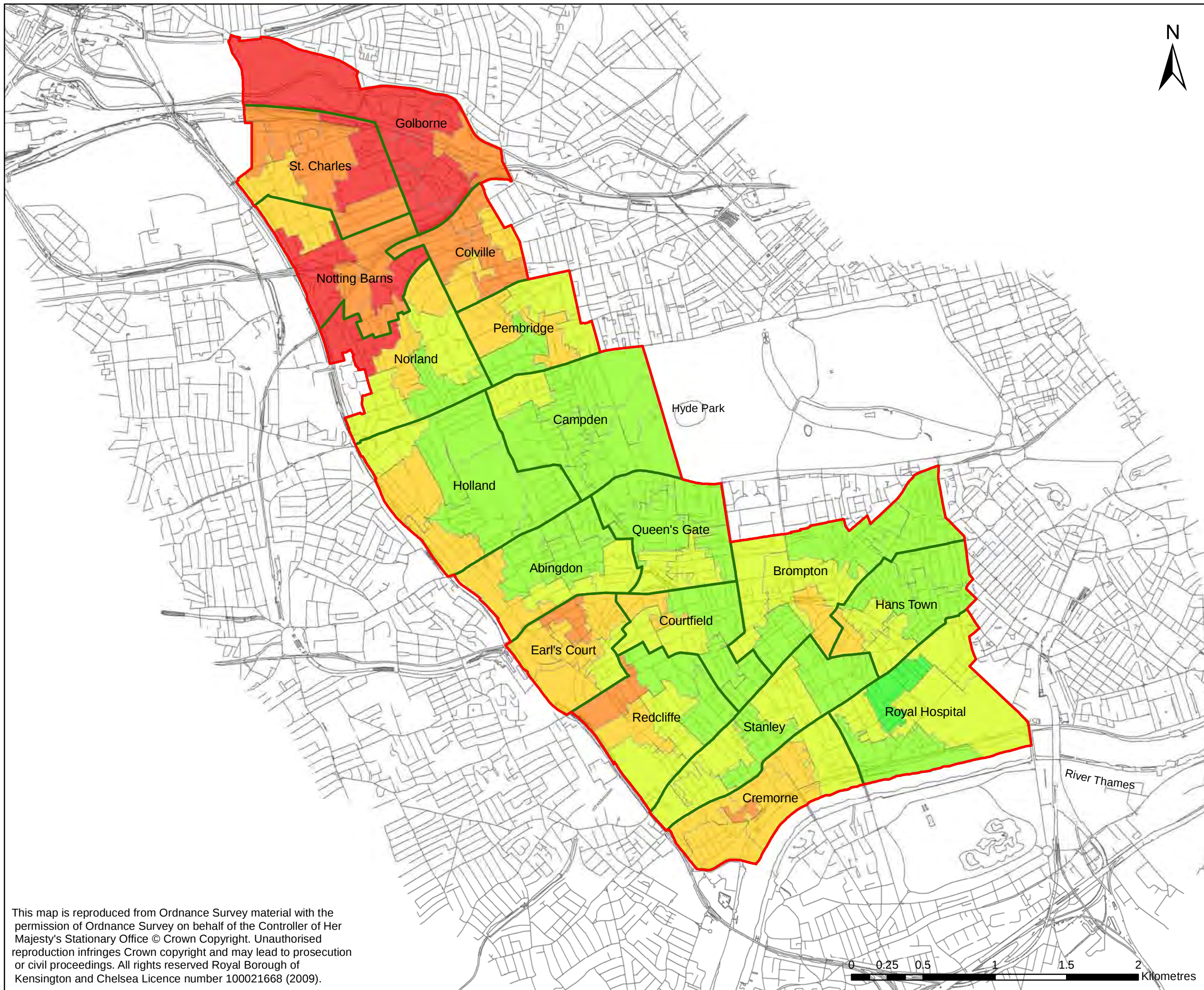
% represents the rank within all Super Output Areas (SOAs) nationally where 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 is the least deprived.

Source: Office of the Deputy
Prime Minister (ODPM)
Indices of Deprivation 2007

Figure Obj 3.1
Indices of Deprivation -
Employment



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STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (SEA) /
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- Borough Boundary
- Wards
- 0 -10 % Most Deprived
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100% Least Deprived

% represents the rank within all Super Output Areas (SOAs) nationally where 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 is the least deprived.

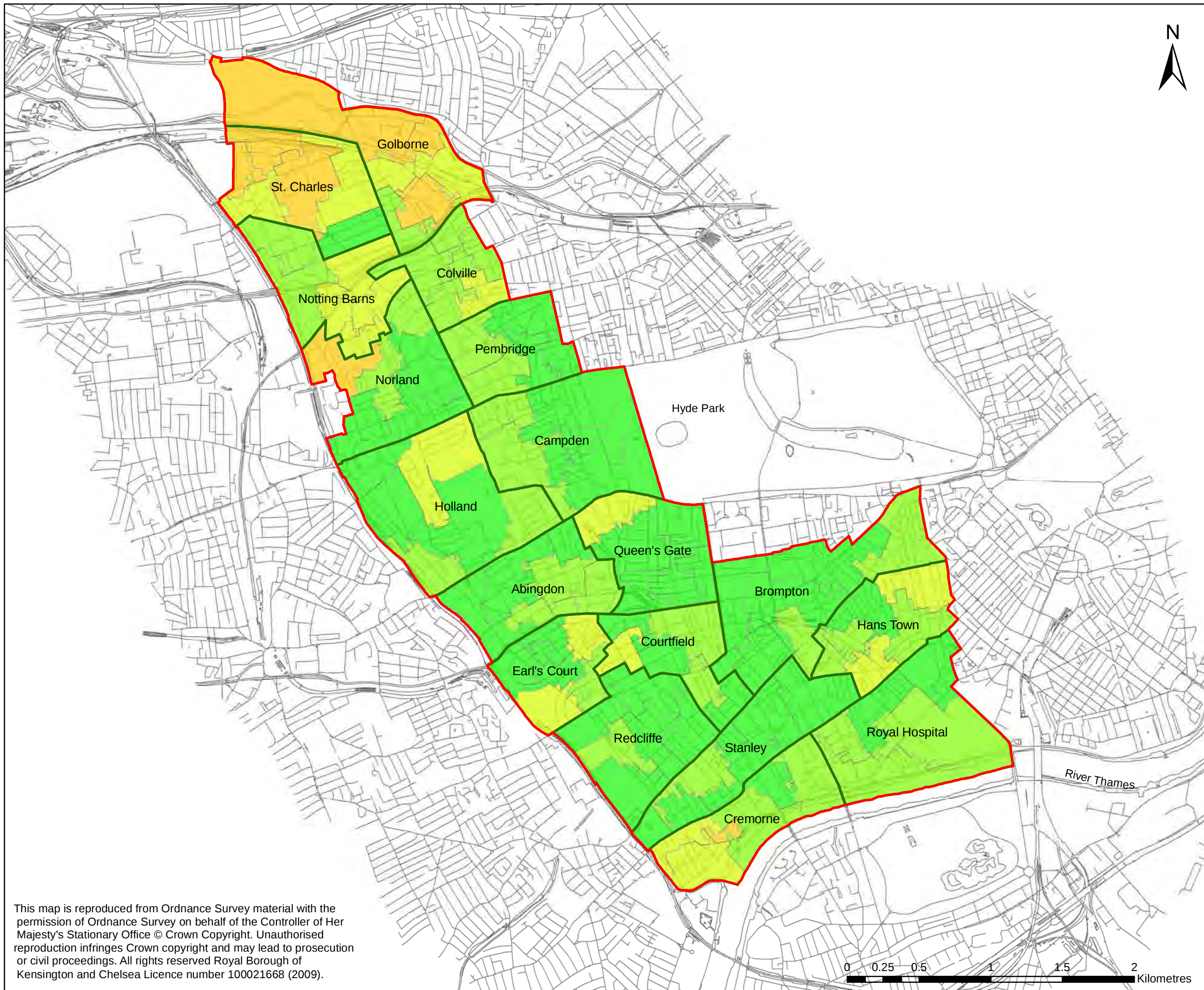
Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)
Indices of Deprivation 2007

Figure Obj 4.1
Indices of Multiple Deprivation



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STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (SEA) /
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- Borough Boundary
- Wards
- 21 - 40 % Most Deprived
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100% Least Deprived

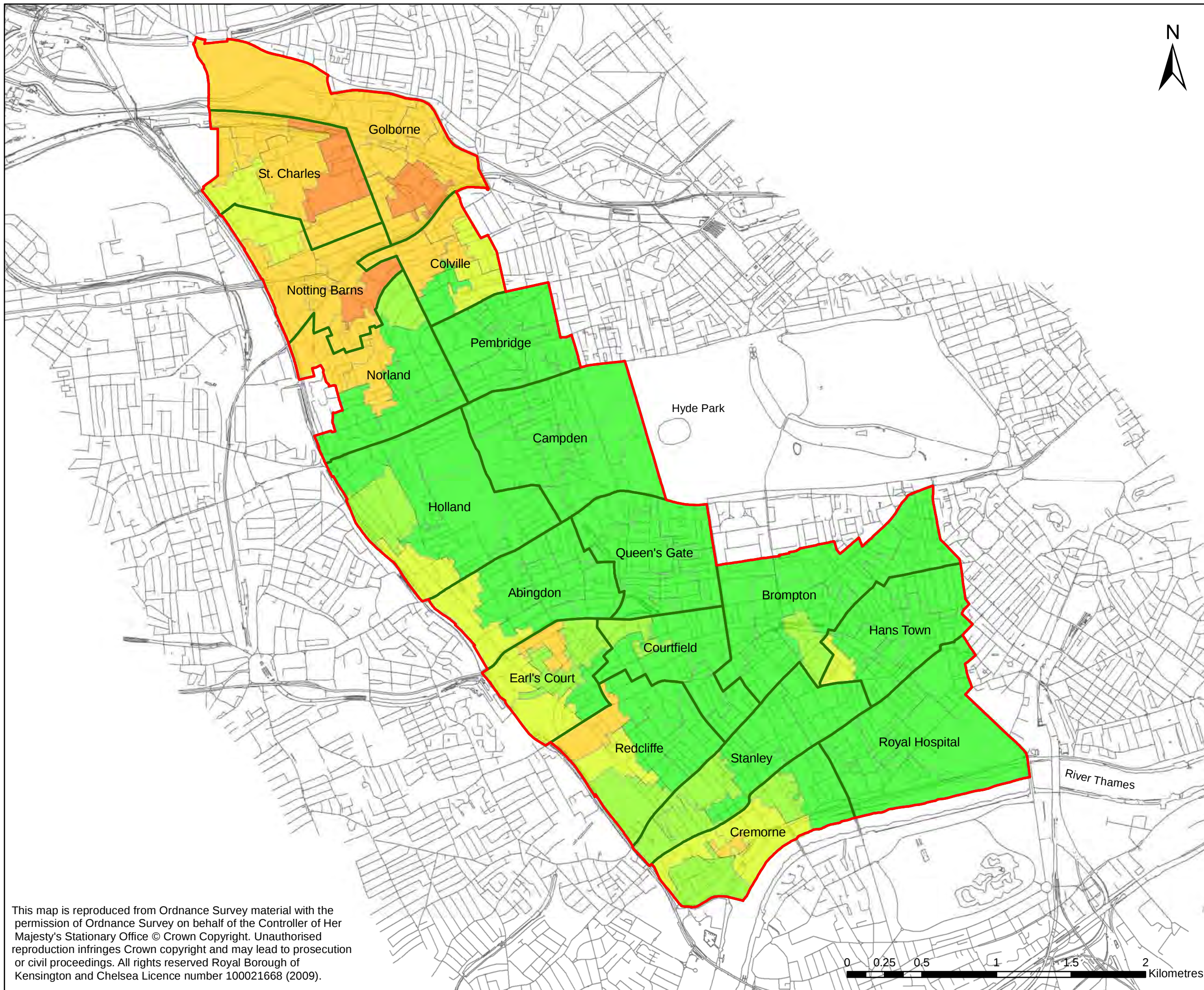
% represents the rank within all Super Output Areas (SOAs) nationally where 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 is the least deprived.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)
Indices of Deprivation 2007

Figure Obj 4.2
Indices of Deprivation -
Education, Skills and Training



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STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (SEA) /
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- Borough Boundary
- Wards
- 11 - 20% Most Deprived
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100% Least Deprived

% represents the rank within all Super Output Areas (SOAs) nationally where 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 is the least deprived.

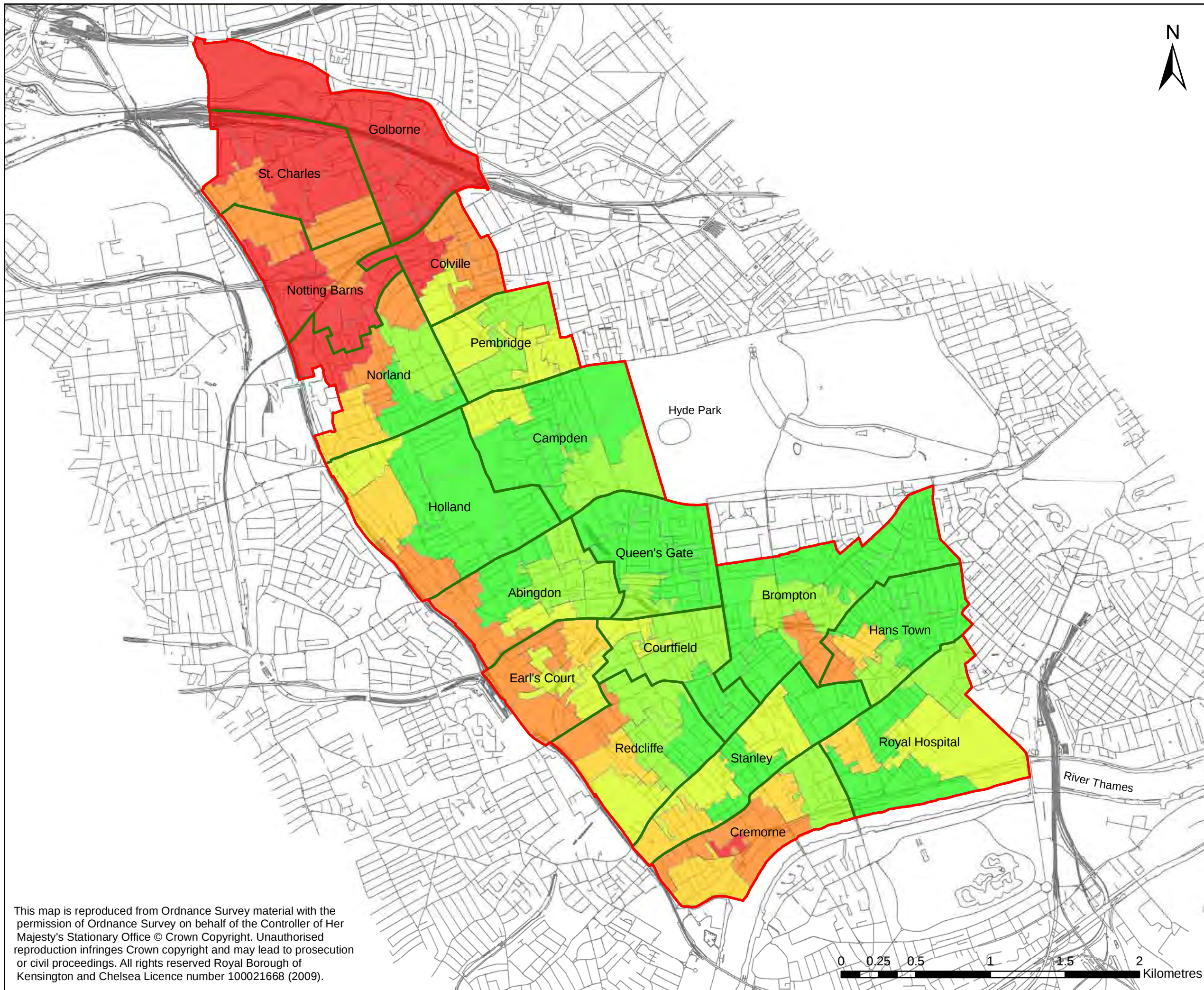
Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)
Indices of Deprivation 2007

Figure Obj 4.3
Indices of Deprivation -
Health, Deprivation & Disability



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STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (SEA)
/SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- Borough Boundary
- Wards
- 0 - 10% Most Deprived
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 80 - 100% Least Deprived

% represents the rank within all Super Output Areas (SOAs) nationally where 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 is the least deprived.

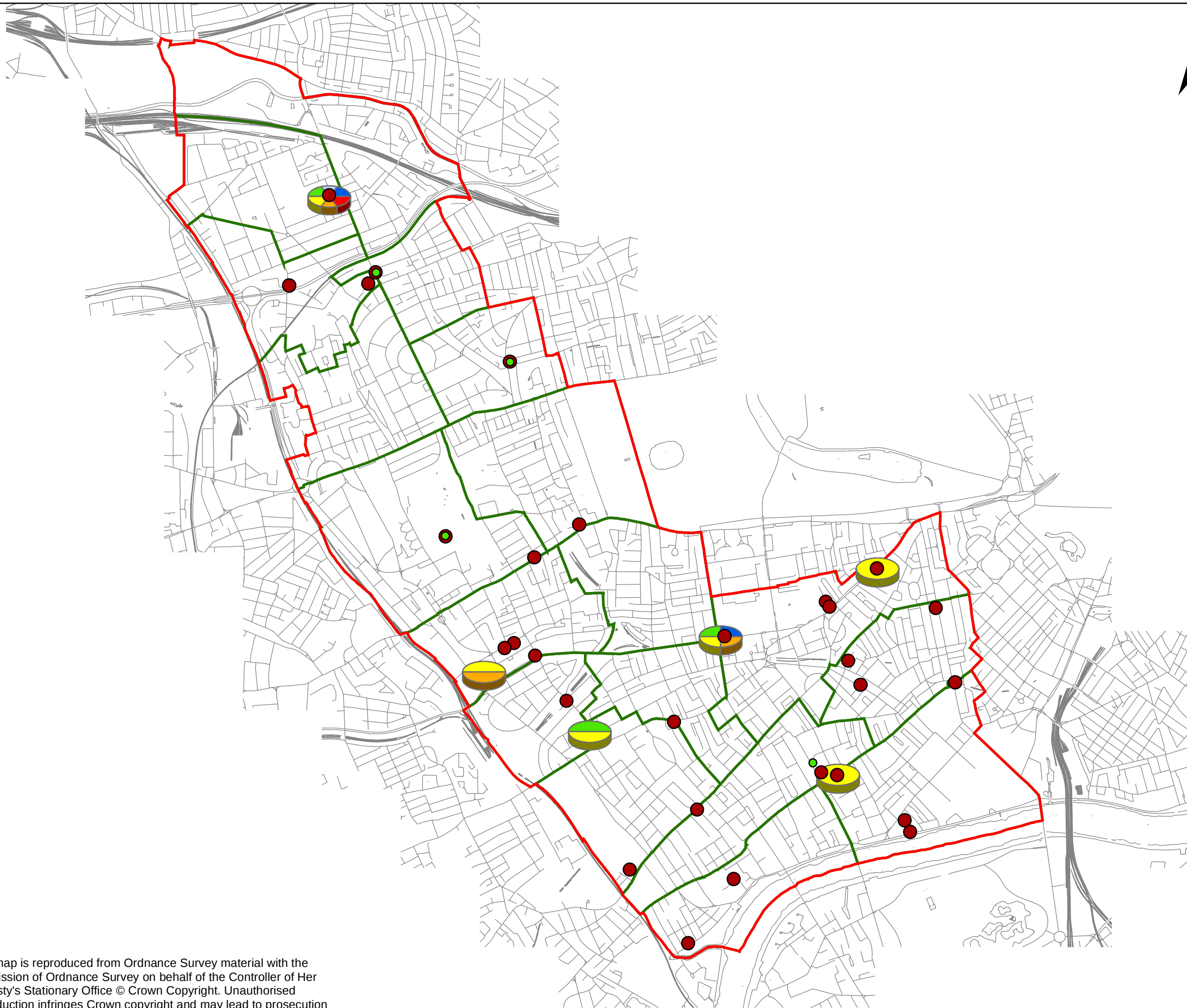
Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)
Indices of Deprivation 2007

Figure Obj 4.4
Indices of Deprivation -
Income



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STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) /SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- Benzene Diffusion Tube Sites
- Nitrogen Oxide Diffusion Tube Sites
- 
- Sulphur Dioxide
- PM2.5
- PM 10
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Carbon Monoxide
- Ozone
- Benzene
- Borough Boundary
- Wards

Source: RBKC

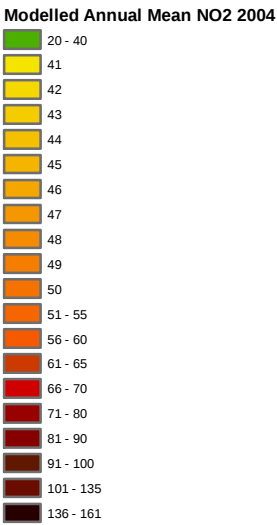
**Figure Obj 7.1
Location of Air Quality
Monitoring Stations**



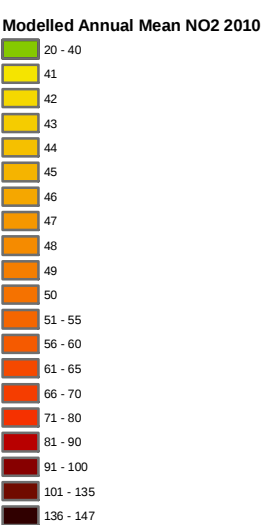
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0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2
Kilometres

2004



2010

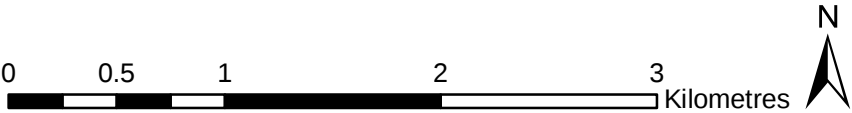


STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (SEA) /
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

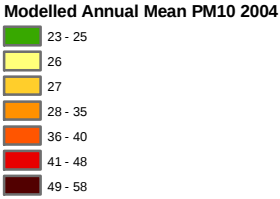
— Borough Boundary

Source: RBKC

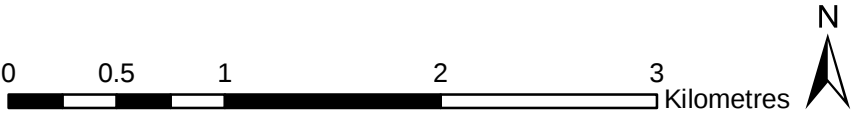
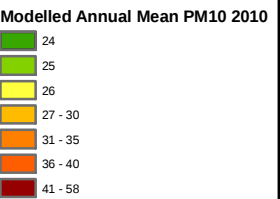
Figure Obj 7.2
Annual Mean NO₂



2004



2010



STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (SEA) /
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

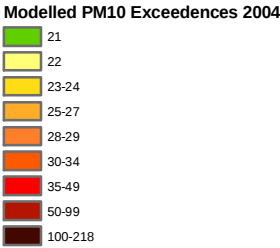
— Borough Boundary

Source: RBKC

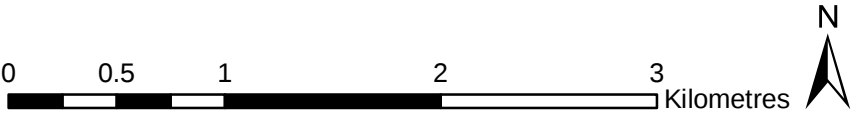
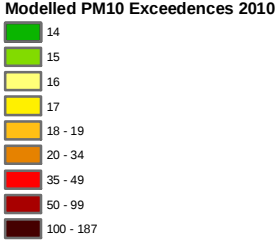
Figure Obj 7.4
Annual Mean PM¹⁰



2004



2010



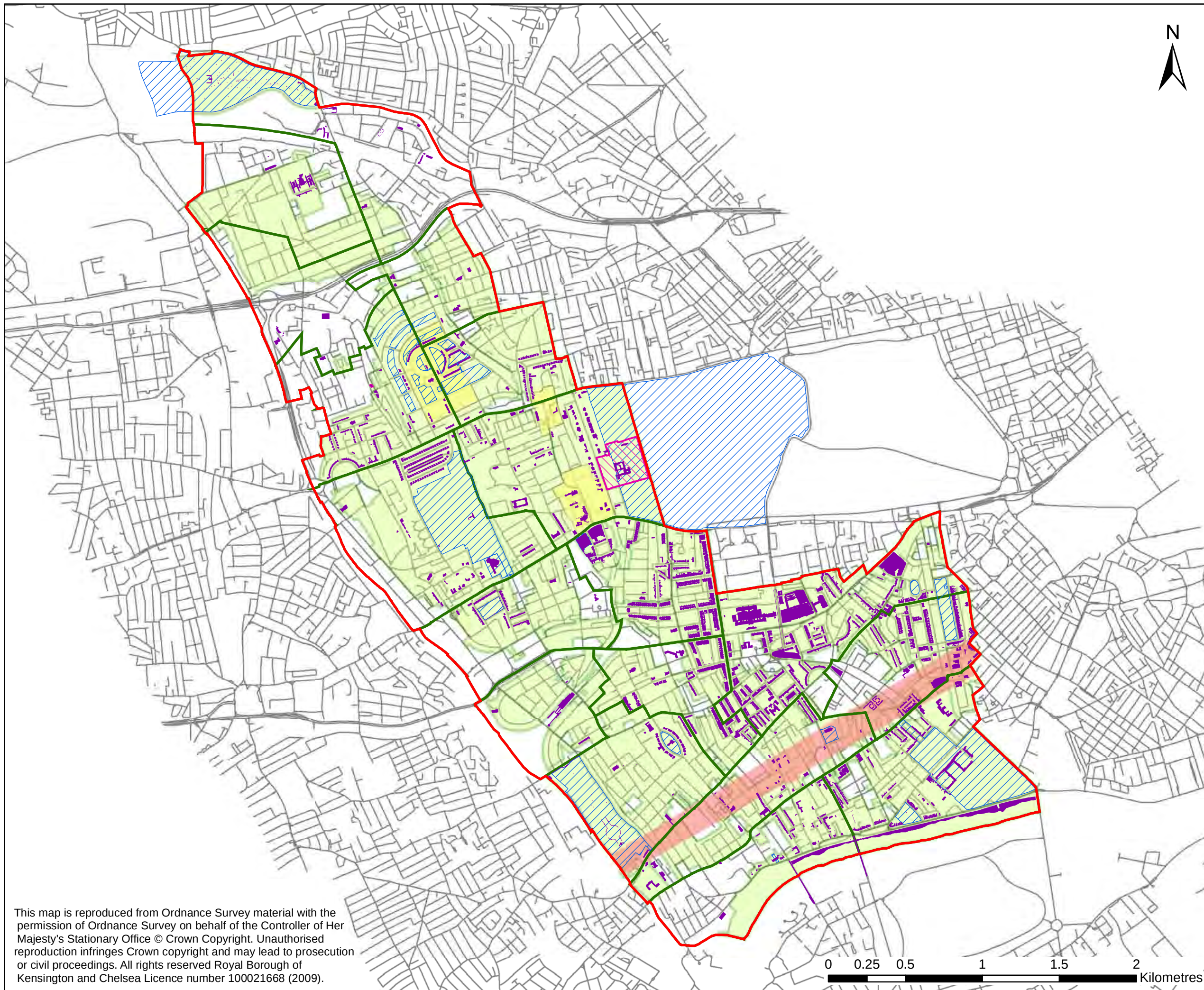
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) / SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

— Borough Boundary

Source: RBKC

Figure Obj 7.5 Exceedences PM¹⁰





STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (SEA) /
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- Borough Boundary
- Wards
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Strategic View of St Pauls
- Sites of Archaeological Importance
- Conservation Areas

Source: RBKC 2009

Figure Obj 16.1
Cultural Heritage



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Appendix – 8: Consultation Responses

Respondent	Type of comment	Comment	Response to comment	How has this been taken into account?
Environment Agency	Support	The Environment Agency supports the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) recommendations and Indicative Policy Direction included in this section.	Noted	n/a
Environment Agency	Suggestion	Flooding the Indicative Policy Direction should also consider the application of the Sequential Test for sites in the higher risk flood zones (Flood Zone 2 and 3), following the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25).	Noted	Response is more relevant to be addressed by the Core Strategy and has been addressed by the Council for the Core Strategy Places and Strategic Sites.
Environment Agency	Suggestion	Nature Conservation/Biodiversity: We would also request to see consideration of the waters edge (Thames and Canal) and biodiversity enhancements in this area. This is in line with the London Plan, Planning Policy Statement 9 and the London Rivers Action Plan.	Noted	Response is more relevant to be addressed by the Core Strategy. This will be considered by the Council in it's policies.
Environment Agency	Suggestion	Include the London River Action Plan in the review of policies (section 6.4) and in Appendix 2 and 5.	Noted	The LRAP has been added to section 6.4, Appendix 2 and Appendix 5.
Environment Agency	Suggestion	Include the draft River Basin Management Plan (Thames Region) in the review of policies (section 6.4) and in Appendix 2 and 5.	Noted	The draft River Basin Management Plan has been added to section 6.4, Appendix 2 and Appendix 5.
Environment Agency	Suggestion	Include the Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) plan in the review of policies (section 6.4) and in Appendix 2 and 5.	Noted	The Thames Estuary 2100 Plan has been added to section 6.4, Appendix 2 and Appendix 5.
Environment Agency	Suggestion	Include the Kensington & Chelsea Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in the review of policies (section 6.4) and in Appendix 2 and 5.	Noted	The SFRA has been added to section 6.4, Appendix 2 and Appendix 5.

Respondent	Type of comment	Comment	Response to comment	How has this been taken into account?
Environment Agency	Query	Has the Sustainability Appraisal taken into account what green infrastructure will be required to support the amount of development proposed for the Borough?.	Noted	There is a SA Objective that aims to "Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces". However, this response is more appropriate for the Council in reference to the Core Strategy evidence base and has been forwarded on for their consideration.
Environment Agency	Query	Has the SFRA provided any updated information specific to the Borough since the 2005 findings? (section 6.5)	Noted	Please refer to the Draft SFRA flood risk maps which can be accessed at http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/planning/localdevelopmentframework/ldf_strategic_flood_assess.asp
Environment Agency	Support	The Environment Agency supports the change proposed to SA objective number 5.	Noted	n/a
Environment Agency	Suggestion	PPG needs to be changed to PPS for PPS25.	Agree	Change made to Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
English Heritage	Suggestion	Include the European Landscape Convention 2000 in the review of international policies (section 6.4).	Noted	The European Landscape Convention has been added to section 6.4, Appendix 2 and Appendix 5.
English Heritage	Support	English Heritage supports SA Objective 16 in favour of cultural heritage.	Noted	n/a
English Heritage	Suggestion	Include a reference confirming strategy supports SA Objective 16 as well as SA Objective 1 (table 6, Thames and Waterside Environments).	Agreed	Change made to table 6.

Respondent	Type of comment	Comment	Response to comment	How has this been taken into account?
English Heritage	Support	English Heritage welcomes the discussion of heritage in Appendix 3, page 59 that concerns local distinctiveness; they also appreciate the recognition of the archaeological values of the Thames.	Noted	n/a
English Heritage	Suggestion	The Royal Borough's scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, archaeological priority areas and views of significance should also be acknowledged in Appendix 3.	Noted	Change made to Appendix 3.
English Heritage	Support	English Heritage also welcomes the indicators specified for SA Objective 16. The inclusion of visitor numbers as an indicator for this historic environment focused objective is exemplary and English Heritage strongly support it.	Noted	n/a
English Heritage	Suggestion	English Heritage notes the variety of maps included in Appendix 7 and requests that one is included which shows the Royal Borough's historic environment assets including archaeological priority areas, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings.	Noted	A map of the historic environment has been included in Appendix 7.
English Heritage	Support	English Heritage recognises and supports the recognition of the Royal Borough's exceptional historic environment in the context of considering housing (paragraph 4.4.2) and balanced consideration of all the issues impacting on the appropriateness of housing densities (paragraph 4.4.3).	Noted	n/a
English Heritage	Support	English Heritage recognises and supports the awareness of the need for good design in streetscape in order to preserve the Royal Borough's character (paragraph 4.4.4) and exemplary consideration of the character/heritage component of retail offers and encouragement of markets (paragraph 4.4.5).	Noted	n/a
English Heritage	Support	English Heritage notes the recognition of a deficiency of open space in the Royal Borough (paragraph 4.4.8).	Noted	n/a

Respondent	Type of comment	Comment	Response to comment	How has this been taken into account?
English Heritage	Suggestion	English Heritage recommends that the link to the heritage values of the Royal Borough's open space be recognised in paragraph 4.4.8.	Noted	Change made to paragraph 4.4.8.
English Heritage	Support	English Heritage appreciates recognition of the significant challenge in meeting London Plan renewable energy targets while maintaining the area's cultural heritage (paragraph 4.4.9).	Noted	n/a
English Heritage	Suggestion	Include recognition that the retention and adaptive re-use of historic buildings makes a positive contribution to the reduction of construction waste (paragraph 4.4.10).	Noted	Change made to paragraph 4.4.10.
English Heritage	Suggestion	Incorporate consideration of the heritage values of existing schools in the area (paragraph 5.3.7).	Noted	Change made to paragraph 5.3.7.
English Heritage	Support	English Heritage welcomes the recognition of the need to maintain the character of the Portobello Road and Westbourne Grove areas (paragraph 5.3.19).	Noted	n/a
English Heritage	Suggestion	Acknowledge heritage values of the canal (paragraph 5.3.23).	Noted	Change made to paragraph 5.3.23.
English Heritage	Suggestion	English Heritage notes opportunities to strengthen a positive sense of continuity by retaining the historic environment should be embraced wherever possible (paragraph 5.4.5).	Noted	Change made to paragraph 5.4.5.
English Heritage	Suggestion	English Heritage encourages the Royal Borough to work with its own conservation staff and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service to develop conservation heritage assets (table 6, Conserving our Heritage Assets).	Noted	The Council will work with them.
English Heritage	Suggestion	Avoid reference to 'trade-off' between renewable energy generation and cultural heritage preservation, instead manage compatibly (table 6, Climate Change)	Noted	Change made to table 6, Climate Change.
English Heritage	Support	English Heritage welcomes the recognition of the link between nature conservation and cultural heritage (table 6).	Noted	n/a