

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE AIR QUALITY SPD**

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF
THE AIR QUALITY SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING
DOCUMENT**

APRIL 2008

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE AIR QUALITY SPD**

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Non-technical summary

Main aim of the SPD:

The Air Quality SPD aims to amplify the Council's objective of improving air quality within the Borough and provide detailed advice to developers to ensure that all development proposals take into account their impact on air quality.

The SPD offers guidance relating to the use of planning conditions and S106 agreements with regard to air quality considerations and on Borough-wide or local site-specific measures which could help achieve air quality objectives.

Policies that support the document (B)

The document supports policies PU1 and PU2 from the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted in May 2002 and revised in June 2008) until the Local Development Framework (LDF) is adopted. The SPD has been designed to address the specific needs of the RBKC in terms of improving air quality and maintaining its high quality environment. In line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), the SPD was subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The SA examined the SPD's compatibility with the Borough's objectives for sustainable development (the SA Framework), developed as part of the process of preparing the Local Development Framework (LDF).

The adopted Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report identified both the important issues facing RBKC and determined the Council's SA Objectives (see Appendix I). This forms the framework by which the sustainability of the LDF will be assessed. A Scoping Report Addendum was produced to supplement the adopted Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report to provide scope for the assessments of the Air Quality SPD and three other forthcoming SPD's and to meet consultation requirements. This report assesses the effects of the aim of the SPD in addition to the likely outcomes if the SPD were not to be adopted – 'the business as usual scenario', on the SA objectives.

Summary of the options (business as usual/adoption of SPD scenario) and impacts on the sustainability objectives (C)

The adoption of the SPD is likely to have a direct positive effect on eight of the SA objectives (1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 16) due to the focus of the SPD specifically on reducing emissions from developments and improving air quality.

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Additionally, the SPD could have indirect positive effects on SA objectives 3 and 6 as measures aimed to reduce emissions and encourage sustainable design may have a positive impact on minimising effects of climate change and thus reducing the possibility of floods; also increasing the attractiveness of areas and encouraging use by the community, and the related benefits. The effect of adopting the SPD on these objectives is uncertain and will depend on how the SPD is implemented.

There is no likely effect on 6 of the SA objectives (i.e. SA 2, 4, 11, 13, 14 and 15). This is due to the technical nature and specific focus of the SPD on improving air quality which should not affect some of the objectives.

If the SPD was not adopted (“business as usual option”) the existing UDP policies are likely to have a positive effect on three of the SA objectives (7, 9 and 16). Effects on seven objectives- 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 will be uncertain as there will not be a detailed planning guidance document and it will not be possible to predict effects on improving air quality. The remaining six SA objectives will not be affected.

The impacts on sustainability of the “business as usual” option would not vary significantly from those identified if the SPD were to be adopted, as the SPD builds on the policies contained within the adopted UDP. However, the effects would be less certain without the adoption of the SPD as the SPD brings together all of the relevant legislation and planning policy requirements into one document and provides additional information and guidance expanding on the UDP. Both options may potentially lead to indirect positive effects on SA objectives. However, effects on local air quality will depend on the extent to which the SPD is implemented in either of the two options. The SPD is likely to help implement a coordinated planning approach which is more accessible to developers and is likely to realise greater benefits in terms of sustainability.

Adopting the SPD was therefore identified as the preferred option.

Recommendations and mitigation measures (D)

The specific and technical nature of the SPD means that there are a number of mitigation recommendations necessary as impacts on a number of SA objectives were uncertain.

The SPD sets out specific guidelines for consideration of measures to reduce additional air pollution caused by new developments and this advice should be followed.

Recommendations include requiring all new developments to implement low emission strategies and to offset the emissions

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produced by the development, requiring larger developments to make a financial contribution to an air quality fund, reducing the use of the car through eliminating provision of parking spaces with new development and reducing the thresholds for when a transport assessment is required. The degree to which the effects are positive will depend on the implementation of the SPD.

Monitoring (E)

Monitoring is important in order to identify any unforeseen adverse effects of adopting the SPD. Data collection (based on RBKC parking survey results and Air Quality monitoring data) could help monitor the effects of implementing the SPD.

Statement on the difference the process has made to date

The Sustainability Appraisal has highlighted the likely effects of the adoption of the SPD.

RBKC will be considering the report along with responses from the consultation on the draft SPD.

How to comment on the report

To comment on this report please contact:

Patricia Cuervo

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

The Town Hall Hornton Street

LONDON

W8 7NX

Email: Patricia.Cuervo@rbkc.gov.uk

Tel: 020 7361 2605

Fax: 020 7361 3463

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

1 Background

Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal and the Sustainability Appraisal Report

1.1.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Air Quality Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been undertaken by the Planning and Borough Development Department of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

1.1.2 SEA involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action (e.g. a plan or programme). In 2001, the EU legislated for SEA with the adoption of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive'). The Directive entered into force in the UK on 21 July 2004 and applies to a range of English plans and programmes including Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). LDFs replace the current hierarchy of development plans (Unitary Development Plans, Structure Plans and Local Plans).

1.1.3 The UK Government has chosen to implement the SEA directive through 'Sustainability Appraisal' (SA), a method that fully encompasses economic and social concerns, as well as those of the environment. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA), Local Authorities must undertake SA for each of their Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and **Supplementary Planning Documents** (SPDs) – the constituent parts of the LDF.

1.1.4 In October 2005, the Government published guidance on undertaking combined SEA / SA of LDFs ('the Guidance'¹). This guidance was followed to the production of the SA.

1.1.5 The SEA Directive sets out a statutory process that must be followed. The SEA Requirement Checklist (Table 1.1) and Quality Assurance checklist (Appendix VI) have been used to ensure the requirements of the SEA Directive are met.

1.1.6 In addition to satisfying the requirements of the SEA Directive and government Guidance, the SEA / SA process aims:

- To promote sustainable development;
- To provide for a high level of protection for the environment;

¹ODPM (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.

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- To integrate sustainability and environmental considerations into the preparation of plans and programmes;
- To take a long term view of whether and how the area covered by the plan is expected to develop, taking account of the social, environmental and economic effects of the proposed plan;
- To provide a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable planning policies;
- To reflect global, national, regional and local concerns;
- To provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the SA; and
- To form an integral part of all stages of the plan preparation.

1.1.7 The SA Report supports the public consultation on the Air Quality SPD, as required by Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations, 2004. It is intended to inform decision makers at the Council, alongside public and stakeholder responses to the consultation, before the SPD is finalised. Issuing the SA Report alongside the SPD helps provide objective information for consultees, so that their responses can be made in full awareness of the predicted sustainability impacts of different 'options'. It also shows what information is being fed into the decision making process and how this was arrived at.

1.1.8 Table 1.1 below indicates where specific requirements of the SEA Directive can be found.

Table 1.1: SEA Directive requirements checklist

Environmental Report Requirements ²	Section of this report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Chapter1 & Scoping Report Addendum
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Scoping Report Addendum
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Scoping Report Addendum
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);	Scoping Report Addendum
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or	Scoping Report Addendum & Appendix I

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)

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programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	
(f) the likely significant 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;	Chapter 3
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Chapter 4
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Chapter 2
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Chapter 4
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	See NTS

1.2 This Report

1.2.1 Figure 1 shows the five-stage approach of the SA/SEA process recommended in the Guidance. Stage A was carried out and documented in an addendum to the SA Scoping Report for the LDF³. Consultation was carried out on the Scoping Report Addendum, in line with Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) Regulations, 2004 and responses were integrated into the report accordingly.

SPD preparation process and SA (ODPM, 2005 p.58)

Figure 1.1: Five Stages of SA

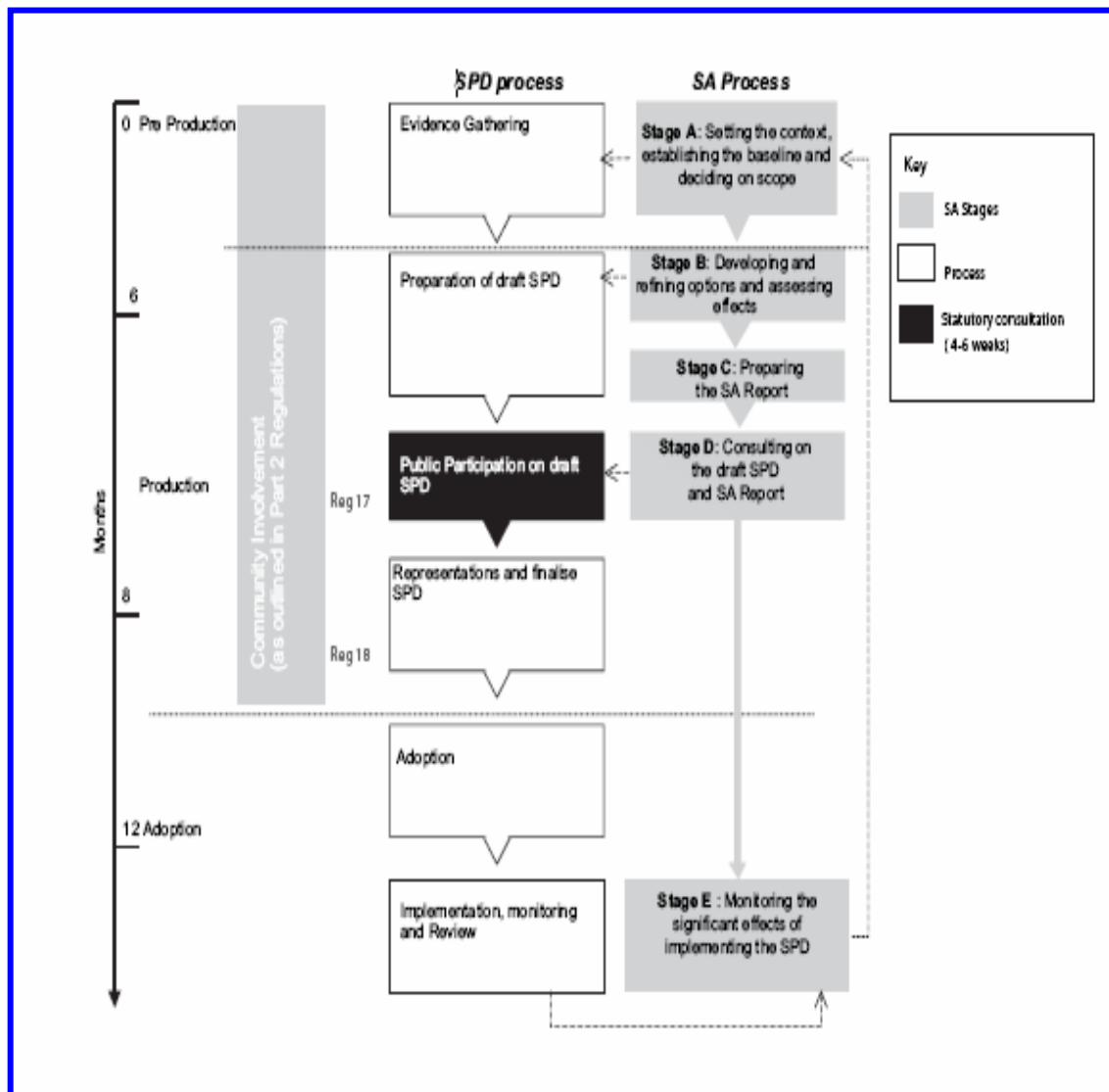
1.2.2 To examine the SA framework and other Sustainability Appraisal work conducted to date on the developing LDF, please refer to the “*Scoping Report*” and “*Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report*” for RBKC. These are available on the Council’s website⁴.

³http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/add_scoping_report.asp

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

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Figure 1



1.2.3 This report records Stages B and C of the SA process. The appraisal of the Air Quality SPD was carried out in July 2008.

1.2.4 The Guidance splits Stage B into 6 tasks:

- B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework;
- B2: Developing the SPD options;
- B3: Predicting the effects of the draft SPD;
- B4: Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD;
- B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects; and
- B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD.

1.2.5 Stage C involves the preparation of the SA report, which is documented here.

1.3 Air Quality SPD: Aims of the SPD and summary of the important points covered in the SPD (A)

1.3.1 The Air Quality SPD aims to amplify the Council's objective of improving air quality within the Borough and provide detailed advice to developers to ensure that all development proposals take into account their impact on air quality. The document supports policies PU1 and PU2 from the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted in May 2002) until the Local Development Framework (LDF) is adopted. The SPD has been designed to address the specific needs of the RBKC such as the increasing traffic, parking stress and the growing demand for sustainable housing.

The SPD offers guidance relating to the use of planning conditions and S106 agreements with regard to air quality considerations and on Borough-wide or local site-specific measures which could help achieve air quality objectives. It also identifies circumstances where low emission strategies and/or other mitigation measures will be required for new developments.

The SPD outlines how measures to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency can be incorporated into a development scheme from design inception. It provides guidance on what should be considered during construction and design to minimise impacts on air quality. The guidance covers aspects such as transport associated with new developments, energy efficiency and sustainable design, ventilation, construction best practice, monitoring and renewable sources of energy.

The document also highlights the significance of climate change and the need to consider air quality policies and measures in relation to their impact on climate change. It recognises that measures to reduce both Green House Gas (GHG) and Air Quality emissions need to be unified in order to achieve an optimum solution.

2 Assessment of the Plan

2.1 B1 – Testing the SPD objectives against the SA Objectives

2.1.1 The Guidance states that *"the objectives of the plan or programme will need to be tested against the SEA objectives to identify both potential synergies and inconsistencies... inconsistencies may give rise to adverse environmental effects"*.

2.1.2 The Air Quality SPD contains the following objectives:

- to highlight the existing air quality policy framework and emphasise the importance of air quality as a material planning consideration;
- to identify the circumstances where low emission strategies/air quality assessments will be required for new developments
- to offer guidance relating to the use of planning conditions and S106 agreements with regard to air quality considerations; and
- to offer guidance on Borough-wide or local site-specific measures which could help achieve air quality objectives.
- to offer guidance on measures which could help mitigate cumulative effects of new developments

The key aim of the document is to: *'provide clear guidance for developers and planners to ensure that all development proposals incorporate strategies to minimise emissions and improve local air quality.'*

2.1.3 Table 2.2 below compares the key aim of the SPD with the SA objectives from the LDF Scoping report (See Appendix I). Table 2.1 shows the marking scheme used.

+	Objectives are compatible
-	Objectives are conflicting
?	Objective correlation is unknown
X	No Objective correlation (i.e. unlikely to have a significant effect)

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SA OBJECTIVE	COMPATIBILITY	COMMENT
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	+	The scope of the SPD is compatible with this objective as measures to minimise air pollution will help protect the natural environment.
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	X	The SPD will not lead to a reduction in crime and is unlikely to have an effect on antisocial behaviour and fear of crime as its scope is too narrow.
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	?	The relationship of the SPD with sustainable economic growth is unclear.
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	X	The scope of the SPD is too narrow for it to significantly impact this objective.
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	+	The SPD is compatible with this objective as minimising air pollution should also reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and hence effects on climate change.
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	+	Compatibility is more unclear but is linked to the effect of the SPD on objective 5.
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	+	The SPD is compatible with this objective as its aim is to improve air quality.
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	+	The aim of the SPD is compatible with this objective as measures to minimise air pollution will help protect the natural environment, including vegetation.
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	+	SPD is compatible with this objective as reducing pollution is the key aim in the document.
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to	+	The scope of the SPD is compatible with objective 10 as it

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reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.		emphasises the need to reduce emissions from traffic and promotes energy efficiency.
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	X	The SPD is unlikely to have a significant impact on this objective
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.	+	The aim of the SPD is compatible with this objective as the SPD promotes sustainable design and requires the retention of certain local facilities.
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	X	The SPD is unlikely to have a significant impact on this objective
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings and the recycling of building materials.	X	The SPD is unlikely to have a significant impact on this objective
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	X	The SPD is unlikely to affect health care provision for residents.
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	+	The aim of the SPD is compatible with this objective as it seeks to preserve environmental quality and local amenity.

Explanation of the results in Table 2.2

2.1.4 The aim of the SPD is unlikely to be compatible with six of the 16 SA Objectives. This is due to the specific focus of the SPD on improving air quality which should not affect some of the objectives such as:

- Meeting the housing needs of residents of the Royal Borough (SA Objective 13); or
- Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime (SA Objective 2).

2.1.5 The SPD aim is likely to be compatible with SA objectives 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 16 as the goal is to minimise the impact of new developments on local air quality and improve the natural environment.

2.1.6 The relationship of the SPD aims with SA objective 3 is unclear.

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2.2 B2 – Developing the SPD options

2.2.1 Under the SEA Directive, plan and programme proponents should ensure that:

“Reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated” (Article 5(1)) and the Environmental Report should include “an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h)).

2.2.2 The Air Quality SPD does not contain alternative scenarios as it is designed to highlight the measures to be considered to reduce emissions from new developments.

However, given the duty under the PCPA on those preparing a SPD to contribute to sustainable development, it is essential for the SPD to set out to improve on the situation, which would exist if there were no SPD. The no SPD (business as usual) option was therefore considered as an alternative option to adopting the SPD.

2.3 B3 & B4 – Predicting and evaluating the effects of the

2.3.1 The SEA Directive requires the environmental assessment to identify, describe and evaluate...“the likely significant effects on the environment of a plan or programme” Annex II of the SEA Directive provides criteria which help determine the likely significance of an effect.

SE Directive, Article 5& Annex II

2.3.2 The Guidance states that the “purpose of this task is to predict the social, environmental and economic effects of the options being considered in the DPD process”. Also, the Guidance states that “having identified and described the likely effects of the DPD, an evaluation of their significance needs to be made”.

Sections 3.3.11 and 3.3.15 Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, DCLG, 2005

SPD options

2.3.3 The RBKC UDP was first adopted in 2002 and revised in 2007. The key policies relating to this SPD are:

- **PU1: To resist development which would have an unacceptable impact on air quality.**

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- **PU2: To resist development leading to pollution that would have an unacceptable impact on amenity.**

Other relevant plans and policies in RBKC are listed in Appendix II. Some of the other documents which relate to the SPD are:

- Transportation Supplementary Planning Document 2008 which outlines the Council's requirements for parking, servicing and highway improvements in new developments
- RBKC Climate Change Strategy 2008 which sets out policies and proposals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve government targets; and
- RBKC draft Core Strategy: Towards Preferred Options, 2008 which aims to set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area, taking into account environmental issues such as air quality.

Table 2.1 sets out the scoring criteria for the assessment of the UDP policy. Table 2.3 compares the existing UDP policies PU1 and PU2 with the SA objectives from the LDF Scoping report (See Appendix I). This provides an indication of the sustainability of the existing key policy in relation to managing air quality.

Table 2.3: Testing the existing 'air quality' UDP policy against the SA Objectives

SA OBJECTIVE	COMPATIBILITY	COMMENT
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	?/+	PU1 and PU2 are likely to have a positive effect on this objective as their focus on air quality should help protect the natural environment. It is uncertain if this effect will be significant.
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	X	PU1 and PU2 have no correlation with this objective as they focus solely on air quality
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	?	It is unclear if the scope of UDP policies PU1 and PU2 will have an effect on this objective
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	X	PU1 and PU2 have no correlation with this objective as they focus solely on air quality
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	?	It is not clear if the existing UDP policies are likely to show correlation with SA objective 5 as

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		their scope may be too narrow.
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	?	It is not clear if the existing UDP policies are likely to show correlation with SA objective 6 as their scope may be too narrow.
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	+/?	There is likely to be a correlation with this objective as the aim of UDP policies PU1 and PU2 is to improve air quality. It is uncertain if this effect will be significant.
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	?	It is uncertain if the scope of UDP policies PU1 and PU2 is wide enough to have an effect on objective 8. An indirect positive effect is possible.
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	+/?	UDP policies PU1 and PU2 focus specifically on reducing pollution, and therefore a positive correlation is expected.
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	?	It is uncertain if the scope of UDP policies PU1 and PU2 is wide enough to have an effect on objective 10 as they do not contain detail on measures to improve air quality, such as traffic reduction.
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	X	PU1 and PU2 are unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.	?	It is uncertain if the scope of UDP policies PU1 and PU2 is wide enough to have an effect on objective 12.
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	X	PU1 and PU2 have no correlation with this objective as they focus solely on air quality
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings and the recycling of building materials.	X	PU1 and PU2 have no correlation with this objective as they focus solely on air quality

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15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	X	PU1 and PU2 have no correlation with this objective as they focus solely on air quality
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	?/+	PU1 and PU2 are likely to have a positive effect on this objective as their aim to reduce pollution should benefit environmental quality and local amenity. It is uncertain if this effect will be significant.

Explanation of the table

2.3.5 The air quality UDP policies are unlikely to significantly affect six of the 16 SA Objectives. This is due to the specific focus of the policies on minimising negative impacts on air quality from new developments. The effect on six of the SA objectives is uncertain.

2.3.6 The air quality UDP policies are likely to have a positive relationship with SA objectives 1, 7, 9, and 16 as the goal is to protect and improve the air quality and amenity of the borough.

2.4 Option Assessment

The SPD sets out the Council’s requirements for controlling emissions for new development in addition to the requirements of the Air Quality Action Plan and other Air Quality legislation. Therefore, the requirements the SPD contain have been based on UDP policies and on regional and national policy and legislation. Subsequently, the only reasonable alternative to the SPD is for the SPD not to be adopted, as any variations in the guidance in the SPD would run contrary to other local, regional and national policies. As a result, the option of maintaining business as usual i.e. to not adopt the SPD is examined in addition to the likely effects of implementation of the SPD. This is in order to ensure that the SPD will improve on the existing situation.

2.4.1 The two options (business as usual and adopting the SPD) were compared against the SA objectives (identified in the LDF Scoping Report and listed in Appendix I) and the anticipated effect was predicted alongside comments made on the likely impact on the objective.

2.4.2 Appendix III shows the results of the appraisal. The appraisal was carried out using information in the LDF Scoping Report and SPD Scoping Report Addendum in addition to expert judgement and the RBKC UDP (the key policy which relates to the SPD is identified below). Appendix IV provides a detailed assessment of the predicted effects of the preferred option of adopting the SPD. The scoring criteria in Table 2.1 are applicable for Appendices III and IV.

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2.4.3 The following table provides a summary of the options assessment. The full assessment matrices can be found in Appendix III.

Table 2.4: Option Assessment summary

SA OBJECTIVE	SCORE	
	SPD option	No SPD option
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	+/?	?
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	0	0
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.	0	0
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. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	+	?/+
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	?/+	?
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	0	0
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.	0	0
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings and the recycling of building materials.	0	0
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	0	0
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	?/+	?/+

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Symbol	Likely effect against the SA objective
++	Very beneficial
+	Beneficial
0	None
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine
-	Negative
--	Major negative

2.4.4 The impacts on the SA objectives listed below are likely to be positive as the SPD sets out guidance that specifically aims to encourage measures to reduce emissions and encourage sustainable design, which will have direct impacts on environmental quality and human health, increasing the attractiveness of areas and encouraging use by the community, and the related benefits. The SPD also provides guidance on maintaining and enhancing the high quality environment, including cultural heritage aspects (SA Objective 16) of the Borough.

• **SA Objective 1: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity**

The air quality SPD could have a direct impact on the natural environment and local biodiversity as pollutants have a negative effect on the health of vegetation and biota. Measures in the SPD to reduce pollution should help protect both flora and fauna. Additionally, measures such as traffic reduction and sustainable design should help to protect the Borough's green spaces and enhance biodiversity.

However, accumulation of additional emissions from new development may not allow for a reduction in AQ pollutants and the extent of the impact of the SPD on this SA objective is difficult to judge. The effect of the SPD on this objective is uncertain.

• **SA Objective 5: Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.** The requirement for developers to implement a number of Low Emission Strategy measures and restrictions in parking provision should have positive direct and indirect impacts on emissions that cause climate change as well as air pollution, through reduced use of the car and seeking to minimise congestion. Requirements in the SPD for cycle parking facilities to be provided could also encourage reduced use of the car, which should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Air Quality SPD also encourages all new developments to incorporate energy efficient design and supply part of their energy

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demand from renewable sources. This measure is likely to encourage the use of renewable technology and reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions, also providing benefits for air quality. Measures to offset emissions, such as creating green roofs and green spaces are also considered in the SPD and should work to reduce the impact of developments on climate change. However, positive effects on this SA objective will depend on the extent to which measures in the SPD are implemented. It is, therefore, uncertain if the SPD will have significant positive impacts on SA objective 5.

• **SA Objective 7: Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.**

The main aim of the SPD is to reduce emissions from new developments and their associated uses and improve air quality.

One of the principal causes of reduced air quality in RBKC is the impact from traffic related emissions. This is illustrated in the SA Scoping Report 12, which shows elevated levels of NO₂ and PM₁₀ along main roads in the Borough. Emissions from boilers are another major source of air pollution.

The SPD contains requirements for new developments to minimise parking provision and adopt an array of Low Emissions measures which should help reduce car use and congestion and subsequently emissions associated with the transport component of new development. Additionally, the SPD sets standards of sustainable/energy efficient design which new developments need to meet and provides guidance on controlling and minimising emissions during construction.

These measures should have a positive impact on this objective.

However, the inclusion of car parking with residential development and the additional energy demand of new buildings could lead to increased traffic and emissions from new developments across the Borough. It is therefore important that mitigation measures are used to offset any additional emissions produced. Positive effects on this SA objective will depend on the extent to which measures in the SPD are implemented.

Objective 8: Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces. See Objective 1 above. The same considerations are likely to apply.

• **SA Objective 9: Reduce pollution of air, water and land.** The same considerations as above apply to this objective. Reducing air pollution may lead to a reduction in water and land contamination (from same sources). The impact of implementing the SPD should

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be positive and will depend on the extent to which the SPD is implemented.

• **SA Objective 10: To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.** In principle, traffic reduction will impact positively in air quality. However, there are likely to be both positive and negative impacts of the SPD on this objective. Negative impacts are due to the negative cumulative effect of new developments. The effects of these impacts will depend on a number of factors such as the extent to which the SPD is implemented and on vulnerability of different areas to increases in traffic. Overall, the effect on this objective is uncertain.

• **SA Objective 12: Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.** Implementing the AQ SPD should have indirect positive impacts on this objective through the promotion of sustainable design. The SPD requires that local facilities and sufficient public transport are ensured for large developments. It also seeks to conserve the existing network of petrol filling stations as potential sites for alternative refuelling points. The extent to which this objective will be affected is uncertain.

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

The AQ SPD recognises the need to preserve the unique identity of the borough and contains measures aimed at conserving local amenity and the quality of the natural and built environment. Effects of adopting the SPD on this objective are uncertain.

• 2.4.5 There are potentially indirect positive impacts on SA objectives 3 and 6. This is as a result of the nature of the SPD guidance which, through the encouragement of sustainable design, could minimise the effect of developments on climate change (and flooding) and reduce pollution, thus potentially encouraging the creation of safe, sustainable and healthy communities, which will attract residents and investment.

2.4.6 The effect on these objectives is unclear and will depend on the implementation of the SPD and other UDP policies and other factors outside of the scope of the planning system. If the SPD is not adopted, the implementation of UDP policies could also lead to an indirect positive effect on some SA objectives (see Table 2.4).

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2.4.7 The SPD is unlikely to have an impact on the remaining SA objectives (SA objectives 2, 4, 11, 13, 14 and 15) owing to the specific and technical nature of the Air Quality SPD. The same is expected to be the case if no SPD is adopted.

Business as usual

The Guidance states that those preparing a SPD are under a duty 'to set out to improve the situation that would exist if there was no SPD. It should also aim to improve on the effects of the existing parent DPD or 'saved plan policy'. To test this, options considered often include scenarios termed 'no plan' and 'business as usual'.

Section 4.3.6, Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, DCLG, 2005

2.4.8 If the SPD was not adopted, relevant policy in the UDP, regional planning policy and other guidance (e.g. the RBKC Environment Strategy and Air Quality Action Plan) would set the Council's requirements in relation to developments. These would be likely to also have a positive effect on the SA objectives. In particular UDP policies PU1 and PU2 would guide air quality requirements.

2.4.9. The impacts on sustainability would not vary significantly from those identified if the SPD were to be adopted, as the SPD builds on the policies contained within the adopted UDP. However, the effects would be less certain without the adoption of the SPD as the SPD brings together all of the relevant legislation and planning policy requirements into one document and provides additional information and guidance expanding on the UDP.

2.4.10. As a result, the SPD is likely to help implement a coordinated planning approach which is more accessible to developers and is likely to realise greater benefits in terms of sustainability.

2.5 Conclusions

2.5.1 The adoption of the SPD is recommended as the preferred option as it provides more up to date and clear detailed guidance regarding emission reduction measures and improving air quality. No negative impacts should arise as a consequence of following the SPD guidance.

3. Predicting the effects of the preferred option

3.1.1 The Guidance advises *“the LPA appraises in broad terms the effects of strategic options and then in more detail the effects of the preferred options when these have been selected”*. The preferred option is the adoption of the SPD.

3.1.2 The Guidance also recommends that in predicting and evaluating the effects of a SPD it is useful to examine *“whether the effect will be permanent rather than temporary, and the time scale over which the effect is likely to be observed”*. In addition, the Guidance suggests that the uncertainty surrounding predictions should be identified.

3.1.3 Appendix IV shows the table recording the prediction and evaluation of the effects of the SPD, incorporating the likely temporal effects and uncertainty of the effects of the option on the SA objectives. Suggestions for mitigation measures are also put forward where relevant.

3.2 Predicted Effects

3.2.1 The impacts of the SPD are largely positive though the technical nature of the SPD means that there are no expected impacts on some of the SA objectives.

3.2.2 Owing to the uncertainty of the impacts the SPD will have on certain SA objectives, a number of recommendations were made.

Recommendations:

- Consider requiring all new developments to implement pollution reducing strategies and to offset the emissions produced by the development.
- Consider requiring larger developments to make a financial contribution to an air quality fund.
- Consider reducing the use of the car through eliminating provision of parking spaces with new development; and
- Consider reducing the thresholds for when a transport assessment is required.

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- Requiring all development to acquire a zero emissions status, either through maximising the use of renewables and/or offsetting impacts.

3.2.3 It is important to ensure that sustainable economic growth and the cultural heritage of the Borough are not undermined by measures aimed at improving air quality. This should be followed when the SPD is implemented.

3.2.4 To maximise air quality benefits, the Air Quality SPD needs to be delivered in combination with other approaches to improve local air quality, such as measures outlined in the AQAP.

3.3 Summary including Secondary, Cumulative, and Synergistic effects

3.3.1 There is no likely effect on six of the SA objectives (i.e. SA 2, 4, 11, 13, 14 and 15). This is due to the technical nature and specific focus of the SPD on improving air quality which should not affect some of the objectives.

3.3.2 The SPD is likely to have positive effects on SA objectives 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 16. The impacts on these SA objectives are likely to be positive as the SPD sets out guidance that specifically aims to encourage measures to reduce emissions and encourage sustainable design, which will have direct impact on environmental quality and human health.

3.3.3 The impacts of the SPD on SA objectives 3 and 6 and are uncertain but are likely to have an indirect positive effect.

Cumulative effects

3.3.5 The cumulative effects of the SPD are likely to be positive owing to the specific nature of the SPD. And whilst the SPD can not at present require all developments to be zero emissions it will ensure that emissions from new developments are minimised and will require mitigation measures to be implemented where appropriate. The extent to which measures in the SPD are implemented will determine the effect on local air quality. The Royal Borough is already an AQMA and any additional emissions will increase the problem. Therefore, it is important that recommendations are considered in future policy changes.

Synergistic effects

3.3.6 In conjunction with other SPDs, the UDP (and LDF when it is adopted and replaces the UDP) and the AQAP the impacts of the SPD should be beneficial to local air quality.

4.0 B5 and B6 Mitigation and Monitoring

4.1 B5 – Mitigation

The SEA Directive requires '*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*' to be included in the environmental report.

Annex 1g, the SEA Directive

The Guidance applies the SEA Directive requirements, stating that '*the SA Report must include measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing the SPD*'.

Section 4.3.19, Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, DCLG, 2005

4.1.1 A crucial mitigation measure is to ensure the policies in the UDP and forthcoming LDF documents are followed where appropriate.

4.1.2 There are unlikely to be significant negative effects that arise from the implementation of the SPD. However, there are a number of areas where there is uncertainty over the effects of the SPD on sustainability. To improve the performance of the SPD in these areas the following measures could be implemented:

- Consider requiring all new developments to implement pollution reducing strategies and to offset the emissions produced by the development.
- Consider requiring larger developments to make a financial contribution to an air quality fund.
- Consider reducing the use of the car through eliminating provision of parking spaces with new development.
- Consider reducing the thresholds for when a transport assessment is required; and
- Requiring all development to acquire a zero emissions status, either through maximising the use of renewables and/or offsetting impacts.

4.2 B6 – Monitoring

'Monitoring allows the actual significant effects of implementation of the SPD to be tested against those predicted in the SA'.

Section 4.3.21, Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, DCLG, 2005

4.2.1 The significant sustainability effects of implementing the SPD must be monitored to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action (SEA Directive, Article 10(1)).

4.2.2 A monitoring framework is being developed for the LDF as whole but sufficient information about effects relating to the Air Quality SPD need to be provided for.

4.2.3 The following indices might be collected to assist with monitoring of unforeseen effects:

- NO₂ levels (annual mean and 1-hour maximum)
- PM₁₀ levels (annual mean and 1-hour maximum)
- CO₂ emissions (annual per capita)
- Parking permits issued
- Parking stress (based on RBKC parking survey results)

4.3 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment

4.3.1 The specific and technical nature of the SPD meant that the assessment was a straightforward process. The effects of the SPD on some areas of sustainability were uncertain (e.g. climate change and traffic reduction). There was uncertainty largely because the impacts were dependent on the degree of implementation of the SPD, cumulative effects of emissions from new developments and on factors beyond the planning system.

5 Next steps

5.1.1 Upon the completion of the SA report, the Guidance recommends the report be submitted for consultation alongside the draft SPD to the statutory consultees and to other stakeholders (SEA Directive Article 6 (2)). The comments are then to be integrated into the report accordingly (SA Directive Article 8).

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APPENDIX I

SA OBJECTIVES

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. Prioritize development on previously developed land.
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings 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.

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Appendix II: Other relevant local plans / policies / strategies

The following lists relevant local plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives, and the key messages, identified in the Scoping Report Addendum.

Unitary Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 10 year land use plan that provides a planning framework setting out the objectives, policies and proposals for the use of land and buildings.
Local Development Scheme 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a timetable of delivery for Local Development Documents • Integrate sustainability into policy making
The Future of our Community: Community Strategy 2008-2018 (Draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set of aims and objectives related to specific themes, e.g. Environment and Transport
Air Quality Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives to help reduce air pollution and work towards achieving the relevant air quality standards and objectives
Environment Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out proposals to advance environmental sustainability both in the conduct of its own business and as a community leader.
Transportation Supplementary Planning Document (2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlines the Council's requirements for parking, servicing and highway improvements in new developments
RBKC Core Strategy (still in consultation, 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the area.
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out policies and proposals to improve London's air quality
The Mayors Energy Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to minimise the effect of London's energy production and use on health, and the local and global environment.
The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to make London a completely sustainable city.
PPS 1 - Planning Policy Statement 1 the 2005 edition PPS 1- The supplementary guide to PPS1 on Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.
PPS6: (Town Centres and Retail Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the Government's policy on planning for the future of town centers.
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the Government's policy on local spatial planning.
PPS 13: Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out guidance on reducing the need to travel, especially by private car.
PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS23 is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000.

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APPENDIX III-ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS

	SPD		NO SPD	
SA OBJECTIVE	SCORE	COMMENTARY	SCORE	COMMENTARY
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	+/?	The Air Quality SPD could have a direct impact on the natural environment and local biodiversity as pollutants have a negative effect on the health of vegetation and biota. Measures in the SPD to reduce pollution should help protect both flora and fauna. However, the extent to which the SPD will have an effect on this objective is unclear.	?	The existing UDP policies and other relevant legislation will guide planning decisions, however as there will not be a detailed guidance document it is not possible to predict effects on improving air quality. Effects on this objective will be uncertain.
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	X	Adopting the SPD is not likely to have an effect on this objective.	X	The option of not adopting the SPD is not likely to affect this objective.
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	?	Effects of adopting the SPD on this objective are uncertain.	?	The option of not adopting the SPD is not likely to affect this objective.
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	X	Adopting the SPD is not likely to have an effect on this objective.	X	The option of not adopting the SPD is not likely to affect this objective.
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	?/+	The SPD contains guidance on achieving maximum energy efficiency and is expected to have positive effects on this objective. However, these will depend on the extent to which measures in the SPD and other documents are implemented. It is, therefore, uncertain if the SPD will have significant positive impacts on this objective.	?	If no SPD is adopted the effects on the SA objective would be uncertain. There will be no detailed guidance document to encourage developments to be energy efficient and use renewable energy sources.
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	?	Effects of adopting the SPD on this objective are uncertain.	?	The option of not adopting the SPD is not likely to affect this objective or its effect on the objective is unclear.
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	+	The key aim of the SPD is to minimise emissions from new developments and improve local air quality. Therefore, the option of adopting the SPD	?/+	The existing UDP policies, which will guide planning decisions, concentrate on improving air quality and preventing

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		should have direct positive effects on this SA objective.		pollution and are therefore likely to have a positive effect on this objective. Effects will be less certain than if the SPD was to be adopted.
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	?/+	Measures in the SPD aimed at reducing pollution should help to protect and enhance the Borough's green spaces. The extent of impact of the SPD on this SA objective is difficult to judge.	?	The existing UDP policies and other relevant legislation will guide planning decisions, however as there will not be a detailed guidance document it is not possible to predict effects on this objective.
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	+	Reducing air pollution may lead to a reduction in water and land contamination (from same sources). The impact of implementing the SPD is likely to be positive and the extent to which it is affected will depend on how the SPD is implemented.	?/+	The existing UDP policies, which will guide planning decisions, concentrate on improving air quality and preventing pollution and are therefore likely to have a positive effect on this objective. Effects on this objective will be less certain than if the SPD was to be adopted.
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	?/+	There are likely to be positive impacts of the SPD on this objective. The effects of these impacts will depend on a number of factors such as the extent to which the SPD is implemented and on vulnerability of different areas to increases in traffic.	?	The existing UDP policies and other relevant legislation will guide planning decisions, however as there will not be a detailed guidance document it is not possible to predict effects on improving air quality. Effects on this objective are uncertain.
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	X	Adopting the SPD is not likely to have an effect on this objective.	X	The option of not adopting the SPD is not likely to affect this objective.

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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.	?/+	Implementing the AQ SPD should have indirect positive impacts on this objective through the promotion of sustainable design. The SPD also requires that local facilities and sufficient public transport are ensured for large developments. The SPD seeks to conserve the existing network of petrol filling stations as potential sites for alternative refuelling points. However, effects will depend on the extent to which SPD measures are implemented.	?	The existing UDP policies and other relevant legislation will guide planning decisions, however as there will not be a detailed guidance document it is not possible to predict effects on improving air quality. Effects on this objective will be uncertain.
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	X	Adopting the SPD is not likely to have an effect on this objective.	X	The option of not adopting the SPD is not likely to affect this objective.
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings and the recycling of building materials.	X	Adopting the SPD is not likely to have an effect on this objective.	X	The option of not adopting the SPD is not likely to affect this objective.
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	X	Adopting the SPD is not likely to have an effect on this objective.	X	The option of not adopting the SPD is not likely to affect this objective.
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	?/+	The AQ SPD recognises the need to preserve the unique identity of the borough and contains measures aimed at conserving local amenity and the quality of the natural and built environment. Effects of adopting the SPD on this objective are uncertain.	?	The existing UDP policies and other relevant legislation will guide planning decisions, however as there will not be a detailed guidance document it is difficult to predict effects on this objective.

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Appendix IV - Predicting the effects of the Preferred Option

PREFERRED OPTION – ADOPTION OF SPD						
SA OBJECTIVE	TEMPORAL EFFECTS			UNCERTAINTY (1-3) (-+)	COMMENTS	MITIGATION/ RECOMMENDATIONS
	SHORT (2008)	MEDIUM (2012)	LONG (2017)			
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	?	+/?	+	2	The effect of adopting the SPD on this objective is expected to be positive, particularly in the long term.	1, 3 & 4
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective.	N/A
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	?	?	?	3	Effects of adopting the SPD on this objective are uncertain.	
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective.	N/A
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	?	?/+	?/+	2	The SPD is expected to have positive long term effects on this objective. However, these will depend on the extent to which measures are implemented and it is, therefore, uncertain if the SPD will have significant positive impacts.	3 & 5
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	?	?	?/+	3	Indirect long term effects from the reduction of GHG are possible. Any positive effects would also depend on many other factors and are therefore unclear.	3 & 5

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7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	?/+	+	++	1	Adopting the SPD should have a direct positive impact on air quality, particularly in the long term.	1 & 2
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	?/+	?/+	?/+	3	Predicting the effects of the SPD is difficult due to its narrow scope. Effects are likely to be positive, but are uncertain.	1, 3
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	?/+	+	++	1	Adopting the SPD should have a direct positive impact on reducing pollution, particularly in the long term.	1, 2, 3 & 4
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	?	?/+	?/+	2	The SPD is expected to have positive long term effects on this objective. However, these will depend on the extent to which measures are implemented and are therefore uncertain.	1, 2 & 4
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective.	N/A
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.	?/+	?/+	?/+	2	Implementing the AQ SPD should have indirect positive impacts on this objective; however, effects will depend on the extent to which SPD measures are implemented.	
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective.	N/A

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are met.						
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings and the recycling of building materials.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective.	N/A
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective.	N/A
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	?/+	?/+	?/+	2	The AQ SPD recognises the need to preserve the unique identity of the borough and contains measures aimed at conserving local amenity and the quality of the natural and built environment. Effects of adopting the SPD on this objective are uncertain.	1,2,3 &4

Mitigation Recommendations:

1. Requiring all new developments to implement low emission strategies and to offset the emissions produced by the development;
2. Requiring larger developments to make a financial contribution to an air quality fund;
3. Reducing the use of the car through eliminating provision of parking spaces with new development; and
4. Reducing the thresholds for when a transport assessment is required.
5. Requiring all development to acquire a zero emissions status, either through maximising the use of renewables and/or offsetting impacts.

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Appendix V – Predicting the effects of key SPD measures on SA Objectives

Key:

●●●	Impact likely and potentially significant
●●	Impact likely but extent of impact uncertain
●	No impact considered likely

SA OBJECTIVE	Developing alternative fuel infrastructure	Sustainable design of buildings	Low emission strategies	Construction and demolition	Location of industry
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.	●	●●	●●	●	●

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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. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	●
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	● ● ●	●	● ● ●	●	●
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	●	●	●	●	●
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	●	●	●	●	●

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14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings 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.	●●	●●	●●	●●	●

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Appendix VI - Quality Assurance checklist

Quality assurance is an important element of the appraisal exercise. It helps to ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met, and show how effectively the appraisal has integrated sustainability considerations into the plan-making process.

Guidance Checklist	Section	Carried out by	When
Objectives and Context			
The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Scoping Report Addendum & Chapter 1 & 2	RBKC	July 2008
Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Scoping Report Addendum	Scott Wilson and RBKC	Jan 2006 July 2008
SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Scoping Report Addendum & Appendix I	Scott Wilson and RBKC	Jan 2006 July 2008
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Scoping Report Addendum	Scott Wilson and RBKC	Jan 2006 September 2008
Conflicts that exist between SA objectives, between SA and plan objectives, and between SA and other plan objectives are identified and described.	Section 2	Scott Wilson and RBKC	July 2008
Scoping			
The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report.	Scoping Report Addendum & SA Report	Scott Wilson and RBKC	Jan 2006 July 2008
The appraisal focuses on significant issues.	Chapter 3	RBKC	Sep 2008
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Chapter 4	RBKC	Sep 2008

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Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Scoping Report addendum and Chapter 2	RBKC	Sep 2008
Options/Alternatives			
Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	Chapter 2	RBKC	Sep 2008
Alternatives include 'do nothing' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant	Chapter 2 & 3	RBKC	Sep 2008
The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared	Chapter 2 & 3	RBKC	Sep 2008
Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	Chapter 2 & 3	RBKC	Sep 2008
Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.	Chapter 2 & 3	RBKC	Sep 2008
Baseline information			
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	Scoping Report Addendum	Scott Wilson and RBKC	Jan 2006 July 2008
Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable.	Scoping Report Addendum	Scott Wilson and RBKC	Jan 2006 July 2008
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Scoping Report Addendum & Chapter 4	Scott Wilson and RBKC	Jan 2006, Sep 2008
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects			
Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and	Chapter 3	RBKC	Sep 2008

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landscape), as relevant.			
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Chapter 3	RBKC	Sep 2008
Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	Chapter 3	RBKC	Sep 2008
Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	Chapter 3	RBKC	Sep 2008
Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.	Chapter 3	RBKC	Sep 2008
Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	Chapter 1	RBKC	Sep 2008
Mitigation measures			
Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated.	Chapter 5	RBKC	Sep 2008
Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified.	Chapter 4	RBKC	Sep 2008
The Sustainability Appraisal Report			
Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	This report	RBKC	Sep 2008
Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.	This report	RBKC	Sep 2008
Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.	Scoping Report Addendum & this report Section 4.3	RBKC	Jan 2006 Sep 2008
Explains the methodology used.	Scoping Report Addendum & Section 2.3	Scot Wilson and RBKC	Jan 2006 Sep 2008
Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.	Scoping Report Addendum & Chapter 5	Scot Wilson and RBKC	Jan 2006 Sep 2008

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Contains a non-technical summary. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	Section 1	RBKC	Sep 2008
Consultation			
• The SA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.	Scoping Report Addendum & this report	RBKC	Oct 2008
The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report.	Forthcoming	RBKC	Oct 2008
Decision-making and information on the decision			
• The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan.	Forthcoming	RBKC	March 2009
An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account	Forthcoming	RBKC	March 2009
Monitoring Measures			
Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SA.	Chapter 4	RBKC	Sep 2008
Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SA.	Forthcoming	RBKC	
Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.)	Forthcoming	RBKC	
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix VII – Definitions

The SA guidance provides definitions for what is meant by the terms 'secondary', 'cumulative' and 'synergistic':

***“Secondary or Indirect effects** are effects that are not a direct result of the SPD, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway. Examples of secondary effects are a development that changes a water table and thus affects the ecology of a nearby wetland; and construction of one project that facilitates or attracts other developments.*

***Cumulative effects** arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the SPD (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.*

***Synergistic effects** interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Significant synergistic effects often occur as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For example, a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all.*

On the other hand, beneficial synergistic effects may occur when a series of major transport, housing and employment developments in a sub-region, each with their own effects, collectively reach a critical threshold so that both the developments as a whole and the community benefiting from them become more sustainable.

The terms are not mutually exclusive. Often the term 'cumulative effects' is taken to include secondary and synergistic effects”.

APPENDIX VIII

Glossary

Alternative See 'options'.

Area Action Plan (AAP)

A type of Development Plan Document focusing on implementation, providing an important mechanism for ensuring development of an appropriate scale, mix and quality for key areas of opportunity, change or conservation.

Adoption statement

A statement prepared by the Local Planning Authority notifying the public that the Development Plan Document or Supplementary Planning Document has been adopted. This is required by Regulation 36 for Development Plan Documents and Regulation 19 for Supplementary Planning Document in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. A statement on the main issues raised during the consultation on the sustainability appraisal and how these were taken into account in the development of the Development Plan Documents or Supplementary Planning Documents as required by the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive is recommended to be included in the Adoption Statement.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

Assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of activities, from boundary disputes and verbal harassment through to vandalism and intimidation. It is any kind of repeated behaviour which is likely to cause you alarm or distress and is often carried out by individuals who live in close proximity to you. Broadly, it is a quality of life issue.

Consultation Body

An authority which because of its environmental responsibilities is likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing plans and programmes and must be consulted under the SEA Directive. The Consultation Bodies in England are the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency.

Consultation Statement

A statement prepared by a Local Planning Authority for a Supplementary Planning Document under regulation 17 (1) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

Core Strategy

Should set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It should comprise: a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery.

Development Plan Documents (DPD)

A type of Local Development Document. DPDs include the Core Strategy, site specific allocations of land and Area Action Plans (where needed).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

A generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to projects. In this guide 'EIA' is used to refer to the type of assessment required under the European Directive 337/85/EEC.

Indicator

A measure of variables over time, often used to measure achievement of objectives.

Output indicator

An indicator that measures the direct output of the plan or programme. These indicators measure progress in achieving a plan objective, targets and policies.

Significant effects indicator

An indicator that measures the significant effects of the plan.

Contextual indicator

An indicator used in monitoring that measures changes in the context within which a plan is being implemented.

Local Development Document (LDD)

There are two types of Local Development Document: Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Local Development Framework (LDF)

Sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio', the Local Development Documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the area in question. The LDF also includes the Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Report.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

Sets out the local authority's programme for preparing the Local Development Documents.

Local Development Regulations

Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

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Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2004.

Mitigation

Used in this guidance to refer to measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects on the environment.

Objective

A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.

Option

The range of rational choices open to planmakers for delivering the plan objectives. For the purposes of this guidance 'option' is synonymous with 'alternative' in the SEA Directive.

Plan

For the purposes of the SEA Directive this is used to refer to all of the documents to which this guidance applies, including Regional Spatial Strategy revisions and Development Plan Documents. Supplementary Planning Documents are not part of the statutory Development Plan but are required to have a sustainability appraisal.

PPS11

Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategies

PPS12

Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks

Pre-submission consultation statement

A statement prepared by a Local Planning Authority for a Development Plan Document pursuant to regulation 28(1) (c) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

Scoping

The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of a Sustainability Appraisal.

Screening

The process of deciding whether a document requires a SA.

SEA Directive

European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

SEA Regulations

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (which transposed the SEA Directive into law).

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

A statement setting out the consultation procedures for a Local Planning Authority.

Explains to stakeholders and the community how and when they will be involved in the preparation of the Local Development Framework, and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement.

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Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In the UK,

SEA is increasingly used to refer to an environmental assessment in compliance with the 'SEA Directive'.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

A type of Local Development Document. Supplementary Planning Documents are intended to elaborate on DPD policies and proposals but do not have their statutory status.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

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

Sustainability issues

The full cross-section of sustainability issues, including social, environmental and economic factors.