Chelsea Towers 1 to 59

22

Violet Melchett Infant Welfare Centre and Mothercraft Home

43

30

FLOOD STREET

FLOOD WALK

1 to 26

1 to 26

1 to 15
Block A

1 to 8
Block B

1 to 16
Block F

1 to 8
Block E

4

1

Grove Cottages

CHELSEA MANOR STREET

47
49

51

79 to 94

63

Chelsea Manor Court

27 to 78

Hall

54

31 to 60

1 to 30

Grove House

74

69

57

ALPHA PLACE

56

56a

OAKLEY GARDENS

32

76

Chelsea Manor Street
Neighbourhood Centre

N
W   E
S

0   10   20   40 Meters

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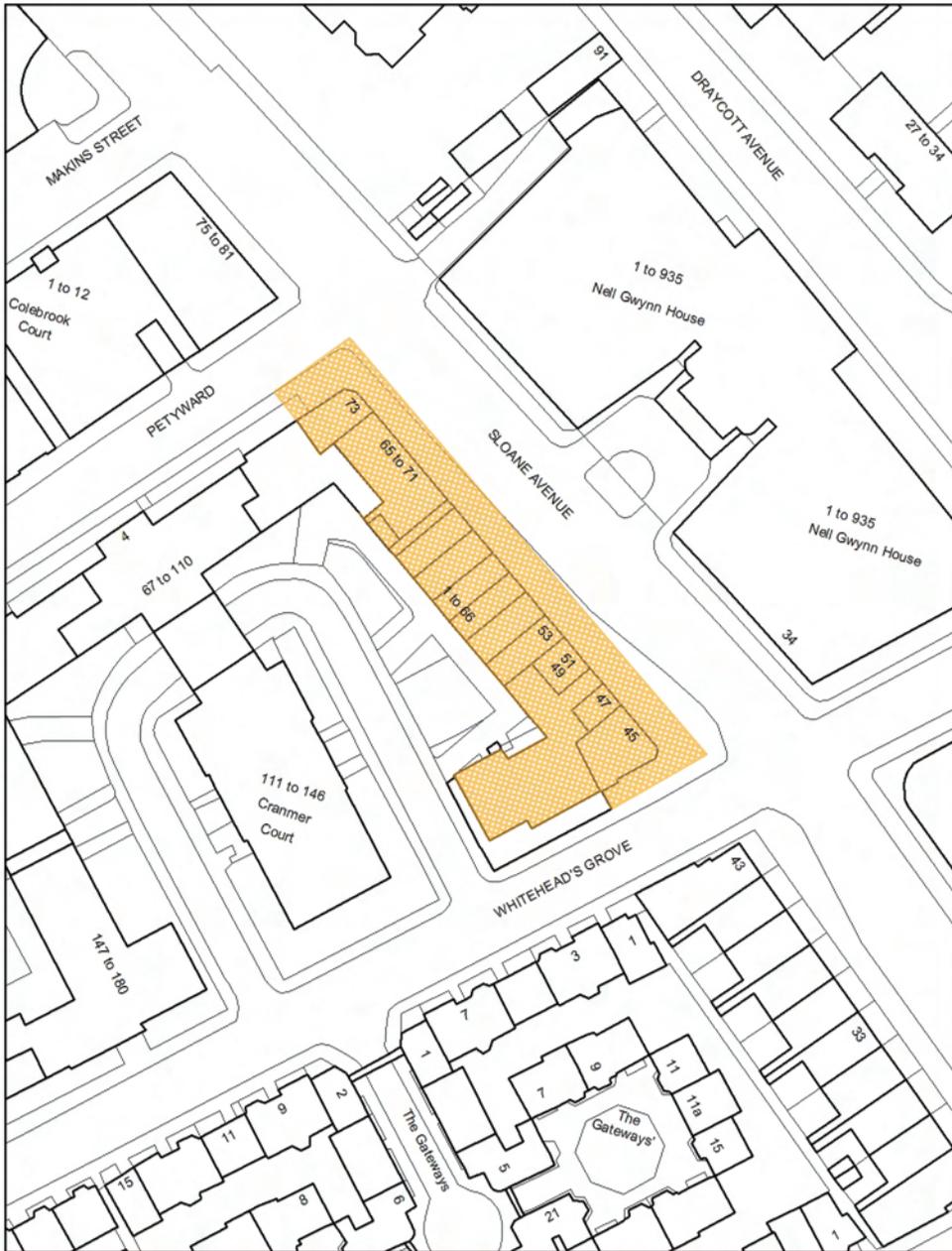
**Sloane Avenue
Neighbourhood Centre**

0   10   20   40 Meters

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North Pole Road
Neighbourhood Centre

0   10   20   40 Meters

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All Saints Road
Neighbourhood Centre

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Westbourne Park Road Neighbourhood Centre

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**Holland Park Avenue
Neighbourhood Centre**

0 10 20   40   60 Meters

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**KENSINGTON
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Holland Road Neighbourhood Centre

0   10   20   40 Meters

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**Thackeray Street
Neighbourhood Centre**

KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

SCARSDALE VILLAS

27   19   11   9   1   67

12   4   6   9   10   57

6   INKERMAN TERRACE   5   BLITHFIELD STREET   5   47

1   PO   17   MARLOES ROAD

11   9   7   5   3   PH   37   ST MARY'S GATE

1   13b   Lodge   1   2

STRATFORD ROAD   20   12

22   24   25   26   2   1

26   24   30   23   21   35   33

1 to 3   16   1   Beatrice Place

Studios Alma

RADLEY MEWS   5

106   102

90   19   16

LEXHAM GARDENS   17

Stratford Road
Neighbourhood Centre

0   10   20   40 Meters

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Gloucester Road (South)
Neighbourhood Centre

0 10 20   40   60 Meters

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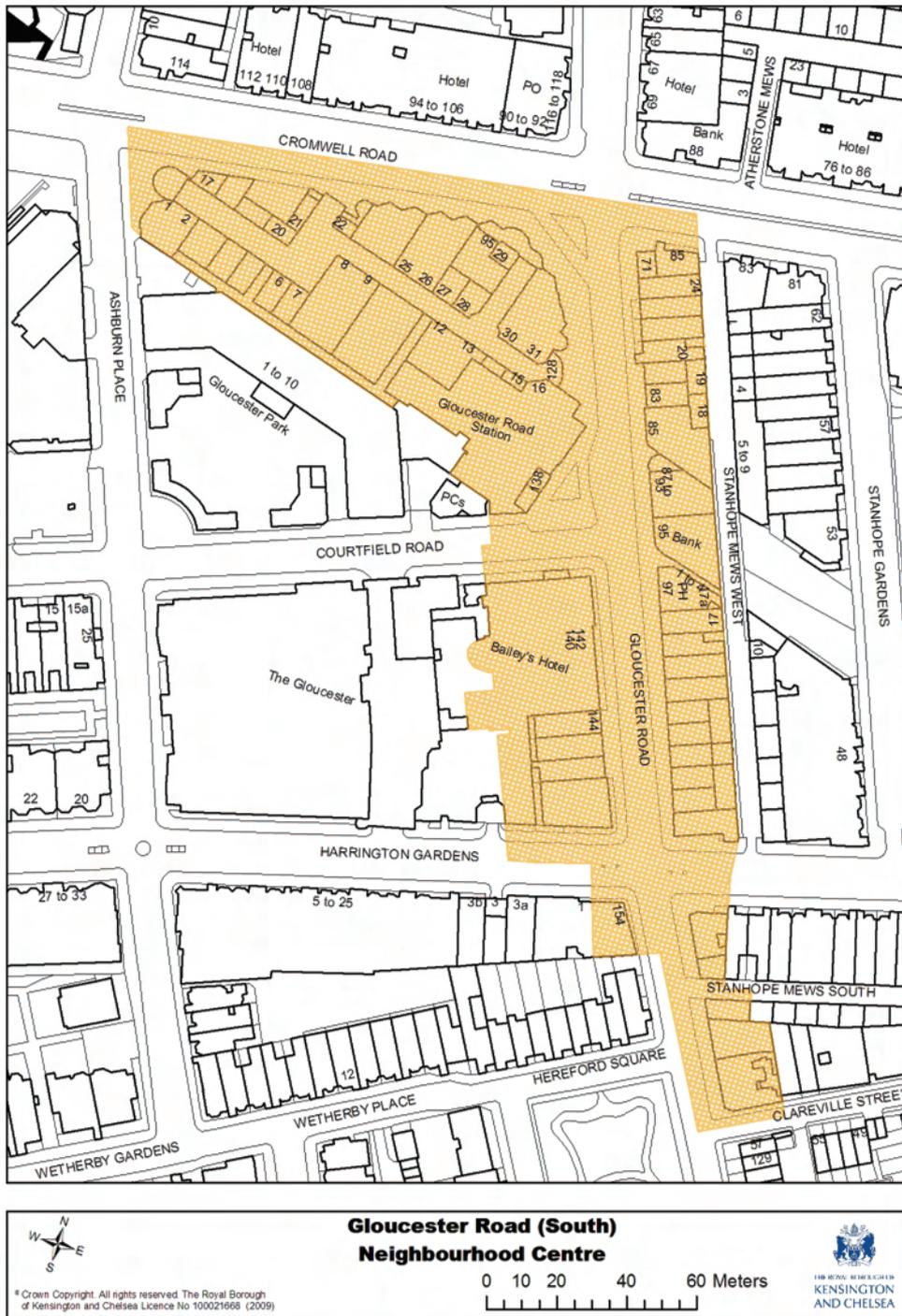
Old Brompton Road (West)
Neighbourhood Centre

0 10 20   40   60   80   100 Meters

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Neighbourhood Centres
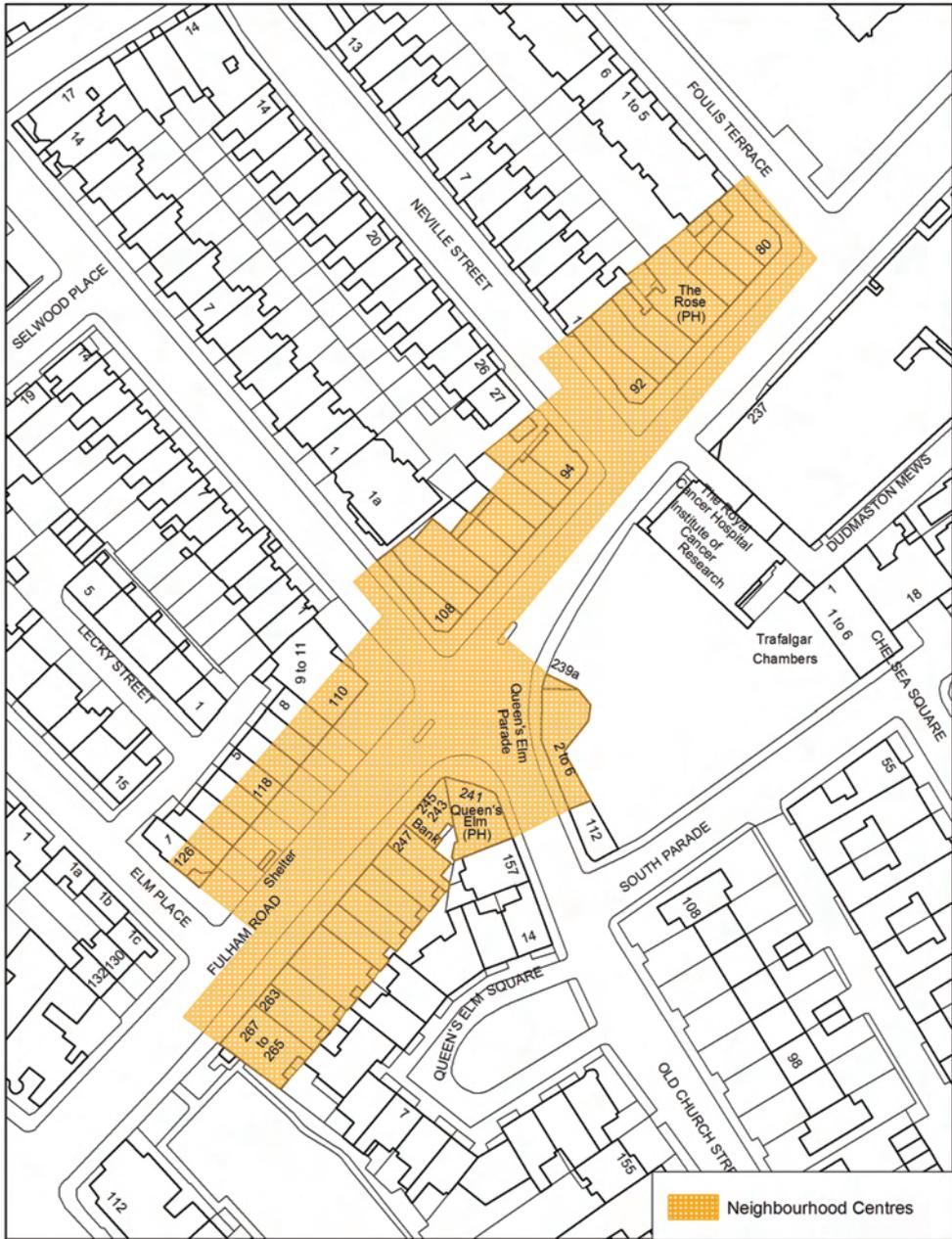
Fulham Road (Old Church Street)
Neighbourhood Centre

0   10   20   40   Meters

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241

Cinema

8b
8a
9

Sorting Office

12 14a

EARL'S COURT ROAD

Monarch House

RC Church

Our Lady of Victories

21 to 23

PH 25

11

19 to 28   29 to 46   23 to 42

1 to 12a
14 to 18   Warwick Chambers

29   32

PEMBROKE PLACE

PATER STREET

5   4   32a   1   34   32
36

18   15   42   46   48

19   13

1   13

COPE PLACE

to
4
Belmont Ct
PEMBROKE MEWS

85   75

1   5   9   Police Station   45

ABINGDON VILLAS

16   14   18   47 47c 47d 82   74

49

EARLS WALK   51

74   53

Earl's Court Road (North)
Neighbourhood Centre

N
W   E
S

0 4 8   16   24 Metres

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**The Billings
Neighbourhood Centre**

0   10   20   40 Meters

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Walton Street
Neighbourhood Centre

0   10   20   40   60 Meters

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Old Brompton Road (East)
Neighbourhood Centre

0   10   20   40   60 Meters

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AND CHELSEA

REDCLIFFE SQUARE

47

53

121

Honey Lane House

1 to 6

113

128

120

180

Finborough Arms (PH)

116

129

99

168

FINBOROUGH ROAD

104

85

IFIELD ROAD

156

117

144

92
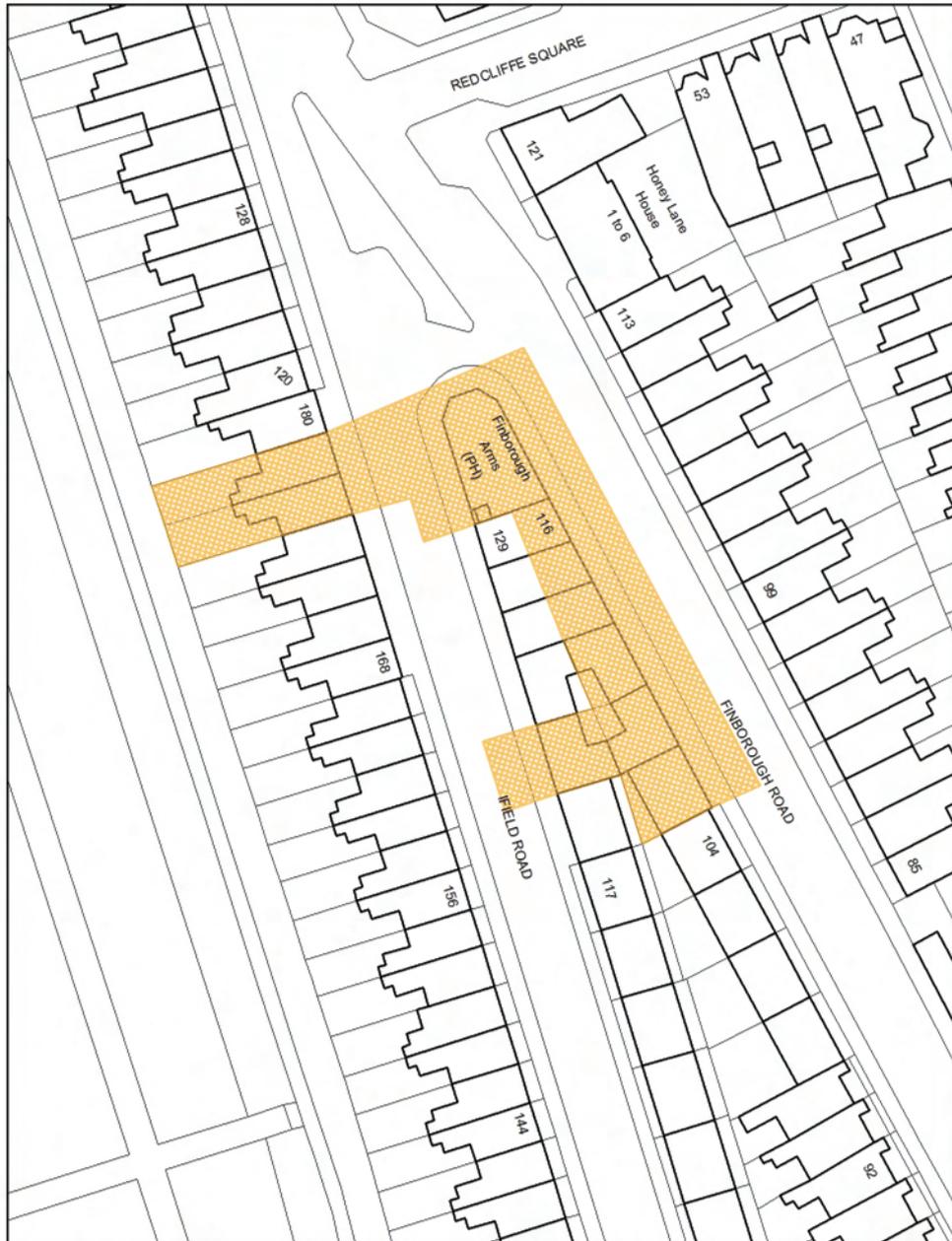
Ifield Road
Neighbourhood Centre

| 0 | 10 | 20 | 40 Meters |

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W E
S

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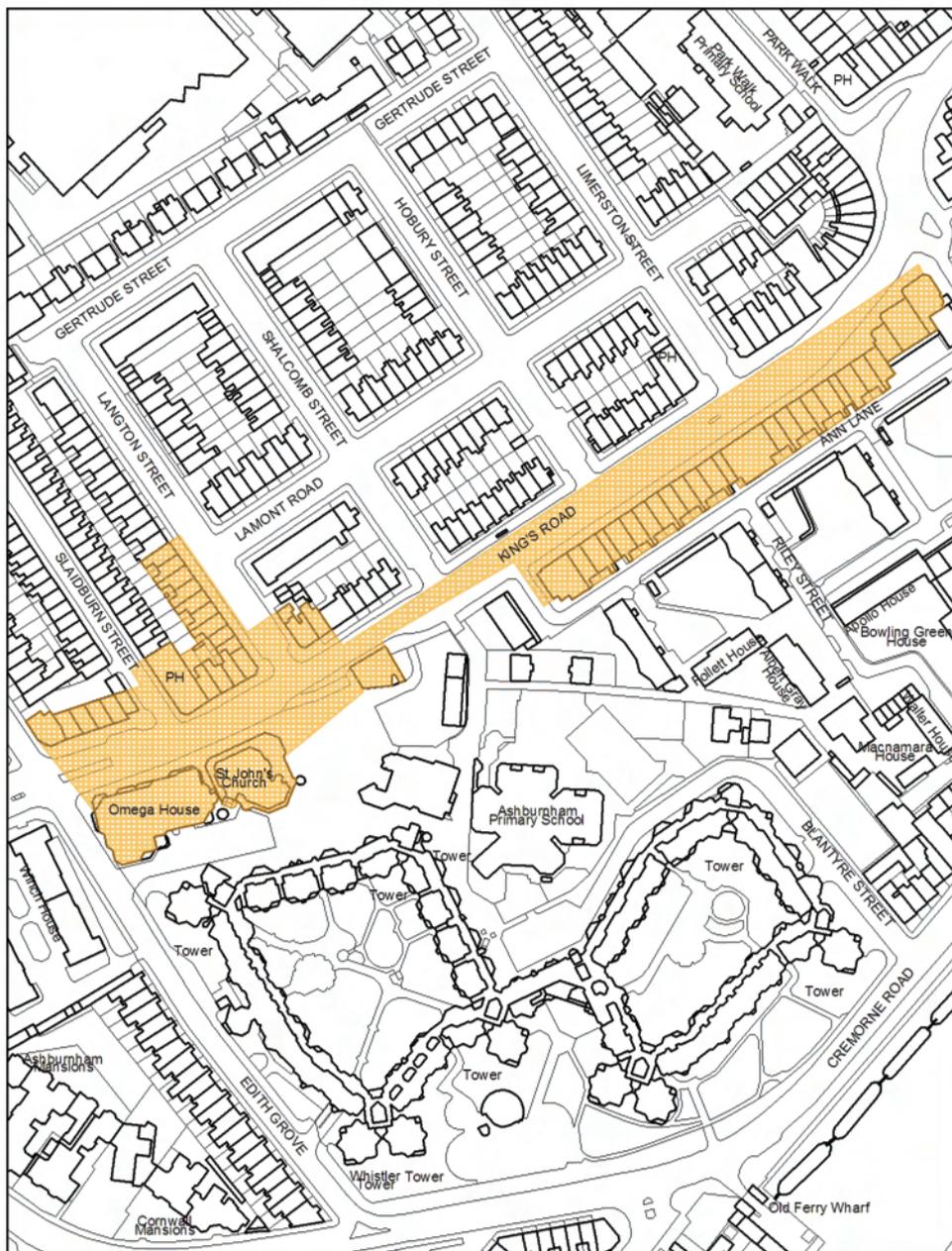
World's End
Neighbourhood Centre

0 10 20 40 60 Meters

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Fulham Road/Brompton Cemetery
Neighbourhood Centre

0 10 20   40   60 Meters

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

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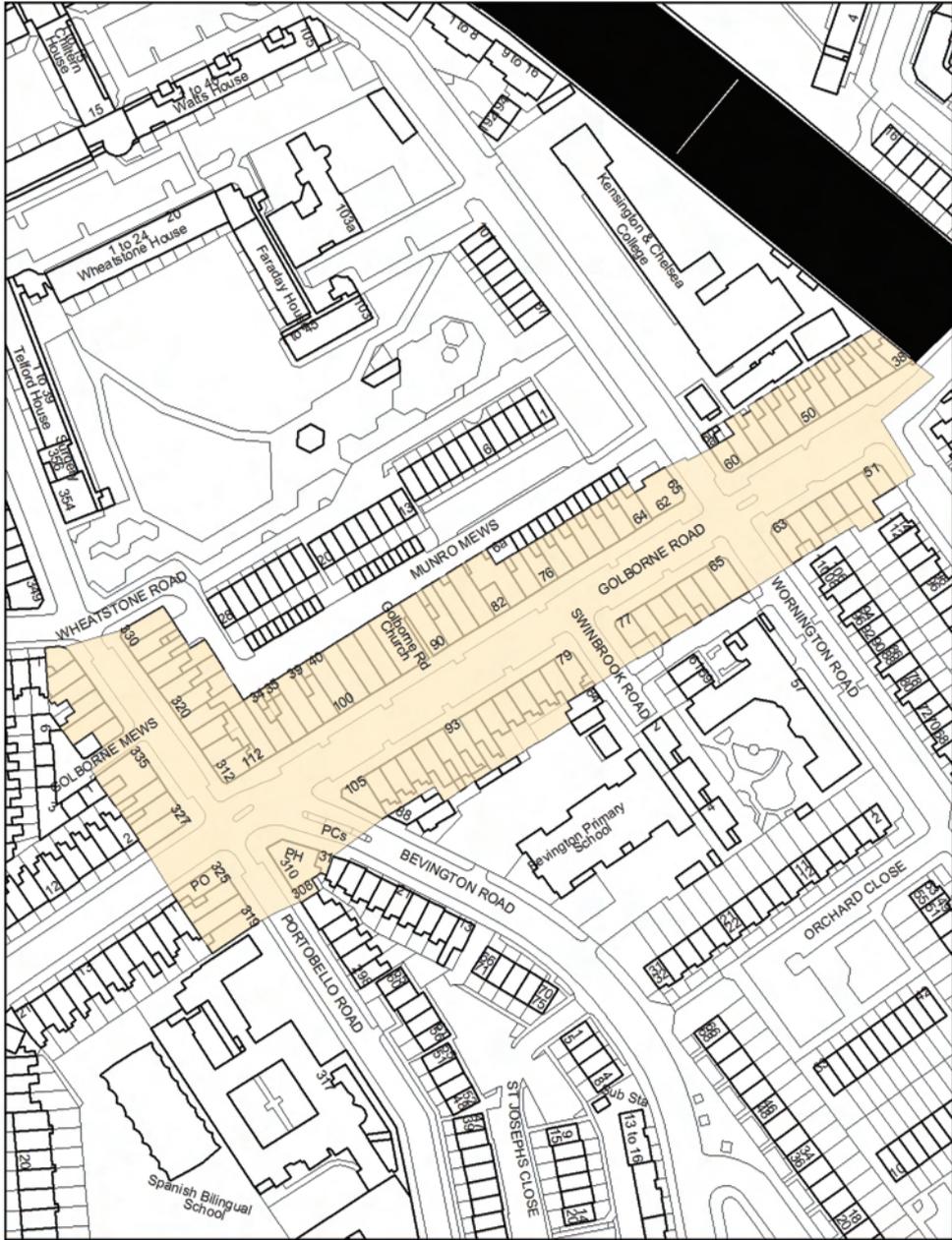
Golborne Road
Special Neighbourhood Centre

0 10 20 40 60 Meters

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Chapter 43 Evidence Base

43.0.1   The list below comprises the key documents of evidence for the Core Strategy. ~~Publications and studies that are forthcoming and have not been included in this list will form part of the full evidence base at the Publication stage of the Core Strategy.~~

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Metropolitan Police Authority: Asset Management Plan (2007).
~~The Future of Our Community. The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Partnership: Community Strategy 2008-2018~~.
~~Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea:~~ Walkable Neighbourhood And <u>Reasoned Justification on</u> Social and Community Uses ~~Report .~~October 2009.

Fostering Vitality
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea: Arts and Cultural Policy 2009-20.
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea~~:,The~~ Study of the Visitor Economy, <u>Draft V1.0</u> 2009.
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Understanding the creative and cultural section in Kensington and Chelsea. December 2008.
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea: Hotels Survey, 2004.
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~~Kensington and Chelsea Partnership: Community Strategy 2008-2018.~~
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Cross London Rail Links: Chelsea-Hackney Line Safeguarding Directions June 2008.
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Mayor of London. Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance. Use of planning obligations in the funding of Crossrail, May 2009.
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea: Parking Stress Study 2004.
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Response to the GLA regarding the need for an Open Space Strategy.
Play Spaces Accessibility Analysis - Map.
Draft Play Indicators Evaluation Report - June 2007.
DCSF Play Pathfinder Project Plan April 2009.
Playspace Analysis - results (spreadsheets 1 to 4).

Renewing the Legacy

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Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea: Subterranean Development: Background Study 2007., RBKC Town Planning Policy on Subterranean Development. Phase 1 - Scoping Study DRAFT. June 2008.
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea: Architecture Review.
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"Cracking the Code" Sustainable Homes April 2008.
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Brompton Cross

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Fulham Road

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Retail Commission. A Balance of Trade: Retail, May 2007.
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Central London Forward: Infrastructure Study, June 2009.
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Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Annual Monitoring Report 2005.
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Response to the GLA regarding the need for an Open Space Strategy.
Footfall data for the Borough's Town Centres.
High Speed Rail, March 2010.
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Chapter 44 Relationship to the Community Strategy

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

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
Environment and Transport	
Aim 1: To protect and improve the borough's environment by: i. Protecting and enhancing the borough's residential and historic character, services and amenities, trees, parks and open spaces; ii. Continuously seeking to improve the borough's streetscape, undertaking major improvement projects, promoting good design, the use of high quality materials and workmanship and the removal of street clutter; iii. Maintain the borough's unique built environment and local heritage, preserving the borough's listed buildings and conservation areas; iv. Ensuring that new buildings enhance the townscape; v. Enhancing local biodiversity and preserving local habitats; vi. Identifying contaminated sites and ensuring that remediation plans are implemented to deal with any pollution risks; vii. Providing environmental awareness and workplace safety training. -	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Environment and Transport, with the exception of vii. as it is not a spatial issue. Strategic Objective CO 1.4: An Engaging Public Realm. Strategic Objective CO 1.5: Renewing the Legacy. Strategic Objective CO 1.7: Respecting Environmental Limits. Policy CR1: Street Network. Policy CR2: Three-Dimensional Street Form. Policy CR4: Streetscape. Policy CL1: Context and Character. Policy CL2: New Buildings, Extensions and Modifications to Existing Buildings. Policy CL3: Historic Environment. Policy CL4: Historic Assets. Policy CE4: Biodiversity.
Aim 2: To deliver services and work with local people day-to-day to make the borough a pleasant place by: i. Providing an effective and speedy response to residents' complaints about noise and other nuisances; ii. Protecting residents from noise and disturbance;	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover points ii. and iii Aim 2 of Environment and Transport. Points i, iv and v are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO 1.5: Renewing the Legacy. Strategic Objective CO 1.7: Respecting Environmental Limits.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
iii. Creating and maintaining well-designed, well-managed, clean and safe streets and public areas; iv. Encouraging people to be considerate towards their neighbours, to take pride in their area and to join in efforts to improve it; v. Being clear with people about behaviour that has unacceptable environmental impacts and how it will be dealt with.	Policy CL5: Amenity. Policy CE6: Noise and Vibration.
Aim 3: To improve local transport management, service and networks , and encourage and provide for alternative travel opportunities to car-use by: i. Working with strategic and operational partners to enhance the public transport system for the whole community, expanding services where needed and improving the passenger experience; ii. Maintaining streets to a high standard so that walking is easy and safe and cyclists, buses and other vehicles can move safely; iii. Continuing to lobby Transport for London and the Mayor of London for increased influence over Red Route roads within the borough; iv. Improving road user and pedestrian safety through promoting safer behaviour by drivers, cyclists and pedestrians, tackling antisocial behaviour and promoting positive road safety messages in schools and with residents and the business community; v. Ensuring that recreational, educational, health facilities and shopping centres are easily accessible by public transport.	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 3 of Environment and Transport, with the exception of point iv which is not a spatial issue. Strategic Objective CO 1.3: Better Travel Choices. Strategic Objective CO 1.4: An Engaging Public Realm. Policy CT1: Improving alternatives to car use. Policy CT2: New and enhanced rail infrastructure. Policy CR1: Street Network. Policy CR4: Streetscape.
Aim 4: To promote energy efficiency, recycling and the reduction of pollution by: i. Encouraging and involving residents and businesses to take part in recycling and waste minimisation schemes in order to reduce waste sent to landfill;	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 4 of Environment and Transport, with the exception of points i, ii, iii, iv & xii which are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO 1.3: Better Travel Choices.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
ii. Improving the borough's waste collection service, including thrice weekly collection for households with the least amount of storage space, and ensuring that high standards are maintained by SITA; iii. Seeking to develop a consensus among residents and businesses for radical changes in behaviour so that biodegradable waste is not mixed with other waste; iv. Promoting environmental education in schools; v. Refreshing the Council's Air Quality Action Plans with the help of residents, the PCT and the Health Protection Unit; vi. Encouraging and promoting the use of energy efficiency and anti-pollution measures across the Council, PCT, police, fire service, businesses an the voluntary and community sectors; vii. Working with Transport for London and London Councils to minimise the environmental effects of noise, congestion, and air pollution caused by transport; viii. Encouraging people to take measures to minimise the environmental impact of transport, including the use of shared journeys to school or work, walking and cycling; ix. Protecting local shopping centres, particularly to minimise people's need to use transport; x. Encouraging walking and cycling as attractive forms of travel for short journeys; xi. Promoting the use of public transport and powered two-wheelers as alternatives to the car; xii. Leading and supporting a number of enforcement and education initiatives to reduce emissions from vehicles and improve air quality.	Strategic Objective CO 1.7: Respecting Environmental Limits. Policy CT1: Improving alternatives to car use. Policy CT2: New and enhanced rail infrastructure. Policy CE5: Air Quality.
Aim 5: To tackle the causes of climate change that arise from the activities of those living and working in the borough and take action to adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change that are likely to occur by: i. reducing the Council's carbon footprint;	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions covers all aspects of Aim 5 of Environment and Transport, with the exception of points iii which is not a spatial issue. Strategic Objective CO 1.3: Better Travel Choices. Strategic Objective CO 1.7: Respecting Environmental Limits.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
ii. seeking to achieve a significant reduction of greenhouse gases within the borough, promoting alternative solutions to energy sourcing and use, travel and transport options, and waste production and disposal; iii. promoting sustainable procurement practices across the Council, PCT, police, businesses and the voluntary and community sectors, and participating in the Mayor of London's Green Procurement Code; iv. identifying the problems arising from climate change and working with local residents, businesses and organisations to mitigate their impact.	Policy CT1: Improving alternatives to car use. Policy CT2: New and enhanced rail infrastructure. Policy CE1: Climate Change.
Culture, Arts and Leisure	
Aim 1: To encourage active participation in, and build an informed and critical audience for arts and cultural activity by: i. increasing active participation in arts and cultural activity from its current level by two per cent per year; ii. fostering a climate where residents will be proud of and take an active part in a wide range of arts and culture; iii. enabling residents of all ages to be actively involved in their local communities, and to influence the programme of cultural activities on offer to them; iv. developing a stronger sense of civic pride and community, with greater understanding of the different cultures in the borough and the needs of vulnerable groups, fostering a stronger sense of health, wellbeing and happiness; v. providing opportunities for residents to take part in informed debates about art and culture; vi. supporting a climate where innovation is encouraged and where artists from all disciplines are supported.	Although Aim 1 of Culture, Arts and Leisure is spatial issue, the specific points included in Aim 1 are not spatially related to planning. However, the Core Strategy includes a policy on Arts and Culture Uses. Strategic Objective CO 1.2: Fostering Vitality. Policy CF7: Arts and Culture Uses.
Aim 2: To develop excellence in artistic practice by:	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions covers all aspects of Aim 2 of Culture,

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
i. promoting the Royal Borough as home to a thriving artistic and cultural community; ii. ensuring art and design on offer to residents is of the best quality; iii. attracting new businesses to the Royal Borough, fuelling the economy and encouraging new residents to the borough, enriching the social mix; iv. developing a range of spaces suitable for use by artists and cultural organisations to create, develop, rehearse or sell their work; v. encouraging innovative approaches to temporary use of vacant premises or spaces which may suit a wide range of art forms such as visual arts theatre, dance or designer-makers; vi. developing an international reputation for architectural innovation and the care and preservation of heritage; vii. ensuring that public spaces in the Royal Borough will have high quality contemporary and traditional programmes of public art, activities and temporary interventions that will excite and delight.	Arts and Leisure, with the exception of points v. which is not a spatial issue. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~2: Fostering Vitality. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~4: An Engaging Public Realm. Policy CF1:Location of New Shop Uses. Policy CF2: Retail Development with<u>in</u> Town Centres. Policy CF3: Diversity of uses with<u>in</u> Town Centres. Policy CF5: Location of Business Uses. Policy CF7: Arts and Culture Uses. Policy CF9: The South Kensington Strategic Cultural Area. Policy CR3: Street and Outdoor Life.
Aim 3: To encourage literacy, reading and life long learning for the community's cultural and personal development and economic good by: i. transforming the library service to give individuals more choice about how they access information through more personalised services; ii. creating an outstanding Central Library fit to be a flagship for the Royal Borough; iii. delivering a varied menu of activities and events to stimulate and develop a love of reading in children of all ages; iv. developing a range of support for parents and carers to be major contributors to the reading and literacy development of children; v. encouraging people to read more widely, providing first steps or ways back into reading, enabling people to share their reading experiences, and signposting to other reading opportunities;	Although Aim 3 of Culture, Arts and Leisure is spatial issue, the specific points included in Aim 3 are not spatially related to planning. However, the Core Strategy includes a policy on Arts and Culture Uses. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~2: Fostering Vitality. Policy CF7: Arts and Culture Uses.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
vi. widening the experience of adult readers and learners through access to library facilities and resources; vii. working in partnership with other services to extend the Home Library Service to all who might benefit from it; viii. expanding the use of libraries as community resources.	
Aim 4: To improve the quality and accessibility of sports and leisure provision for all in the borough and encourage participation in physical activities by: i. increasing levels of physical activity in Kensington and Chelsea; ii. improving the provision of sports and play facilities; iii. promoting physical activity as a means of improving quality of life and wellbeing – especially for children, young people, the elderly and the disabled – through further developing the Kensington and Chelsea Sport & Physical Activity Network (CSPAN); iv. ensuring that a range of public and private venues are used for physical activity, including parks, leisure centres, youth clubs and schools; v. providing a good quality of service in safe and well run facilities; vi. providing encouragement, expertise, advice and support to service providers and deliverers of local sport; vii. ensuring that services are accessible to all; viii. examining how sport provision in the south of the borough can be improved; ix. using the London 2012 Games to better promote and engage residents in increased and continuing physical activity and wellbeing.	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions covers all aspects of Aim 4 of Culture, Arts and Leisure, with the exception of points i,iii, v, vi and ix which are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~1: Keeping Life Local. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~4: An Engaging Public Realm. Policy CK1: Social and Community ~~Facilities~~Uses. Policy CK2: Local Shopping Facilities. Policy CK3: Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities. Policy CR1: Street Network. Policy CR3: Street and Outdoor Life. Policy CR5: Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways.
Aim 5: To improve the quality and accessibility of all public open spaces within the borough by:	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 5 of Culture,

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
i. providing high quality parks and open spaces that all people can use; ii. promoting the use of parks and open spaces by local communities, and involving people in decisions about what their local parks should be like and in looking after them; iii. providing spaces for relaxation, recreation and exercise and making parks feel safe for everyone to enjoy; iv. using good quality design and materials to improve and maintain the borough's parks and open spaces; v. exploring opportunities to make better use of green spaces within or adjoining the borough that are currently managed by other organisations.	Arts and Leisure, with the exception of points ii and v which are not a spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~4: An Engaging Public Realm. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~7: Respecting Environmental Limits. Policy CR5: Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces and Waterways. Policy CR6: Trees and ~~Landscaping~~ Landscape. Policy CE4: Biodiversity.
Safer Communities	
Aim 1: To ensure that residents are, and feel, secure in their homes and daily lives by: i. reducing: a. numbers of serious acquisitive crimes, including street crimes, domestic burglaries and motor-vehicle crimes; b. numbers of serious violent crimes, including domestic violence and offences that involve the use of knives or guns; c. incidents of disorder and antisocial behaviour; d. non-accidental fires and malicious hoax calls to the Fire and Rescue Service. ii. providing dedicated, ward based, local policing teams across the borough through the Safer Neighbourhoods initiative and increasing the engagement of local people in the process; iii. increasing the number of visible enforcement officers patrolling the streets of the borough to tackle street crime; iv. reducing the likelihood of residents and visitors becoming victims of crime and disorder through target-hardening measures, regular awareness campaigns and encouraging individual responsibility for personal community safety;	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Safer Communities, with the exception of points i, iii, iv, v and vii which are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~4: An Engaging Public Realm. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~5: Renewing the Legacy. Policy CR1: Street Network. Policy CR4: Streetscape. Policy CL1: Context and Character. Policy CL2: New Buildings, Extensions and Modification to Existing Buildings.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
v. coordinating enforcement, social care and housing responses to reduce antisocial behaviour associated with 'Street Populations' – rough sleeping, street drinking, begging and the posting of prostitute cards in telephone boxes; vi. improving processes for designing out crime when any changes to the built environment are being considered; vii. improving support for vulnerable adults and children at risk of becoming victims; viii. improving partnership work with private and social landlords to tackle domestic burglary and antisocial behaviour.	
Aim 2: To catch and convict more offenders, stop them from re offending and ensure that victims are properly supported by: i. focusing attention on catching and convicting those responsible for disproportionate amounts of crime in the borough through the successful management of the Prolific and Priority Offenders Scheme; ii. adopting a tough stance on domestic violence by implementing a positive arrest policy for alleged perpetrators of such violence and protecting and supporting victims; iii. reducing opportunities for stolen and counterfeit goods to be sold in the borough; iv. increasing the proportion of offences where offenders are detected and caught; v. improving the use of public and private CCTV systems to prevent crime and disorder, provide intelligence and assist enforcement; vi. making effective use of a range of interventions to tackle antisocial behaviour with the aim of reducing the number of incidents reported to the police and the level of residents perception of antisocial behaviour; vii. engaging more effectively with the business community to prevent crimes on their premises through the Business Crime Reduction Partnership;	Aim 2 of Safer Communities is not a spatial issue.

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

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
ii. continuing to develop effective community safety education programmes for young people to prevent them becoming victims, offenders or substance misusers; iii. parents to take responsibility for the behaviour of their children and where necessary, providing adequate and timely support to help them to do so through the Parenting Programme offered by the Youth Offending Team; iv. providing a youth service for all young people who live, study or work in the borough that also identifies those at risk of becoming offenders; v. identifying young people who show signs of developing antisocial or offending behaviour at an early age, working with them so that they stay out of trouble, and imposing penalties if they fail to do so; vi. promoting a consistent and effective approach to tackling offending behaviour in schools, through the Police Schools Involvement Team and dedicated Safer Neighbourhood Team Officers; vii. providing effective support and diversionary activities for those at risk of becoming offenders and/or getting involved in any type of gang activity and dealing effectively with those who are already offending; viii. reducing the number of children and young people in the care of the Council who become involved in crime and disorder; ix. seeking punishments for young offenders from the many different options available to the courts, (including restorative justice) that are most likely to stop or reduce their offending, and in particular their repeat offending behaviour; x. providing support for young victims of crime.	
Health and Social Care	
Aim 1: To improve and protect the overall health of the local population and reduce inequalities in health by: i. reducing the number of premature deaths caused by the main killers – cancer, heart disease and stroke;	Aim 1 of Health and Social Care is not a spatial issue.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
ii. addressing our public health priorities: smoking, physical activity, nutrition, drugs and alcohol, mental health, sexual health – and the wider determinants of health; iii. safeguarding the public's health, ensuring that it is not put at risk by poor food retailing, dangerous working practices or the sale of dangerous or inappropriate goods; and joint planning to prepare for emergencies; iv. protecting vulnerable adults from harm or neglect; v. ensuring compliance with the smoke free legislation and through this, reducing the burden of tobacco related ill health.	
Aim 2: To improve the experience of patients, carers and users of local health and social care services and offer greater choice of services by: i. increasing the choices that local people have about where, when and how they access health care; ii. ensuring that people are able to make an informed choice about care and treatment options and that information on making healthier choices and making the best use of services is accessible to all; iii. making services more responsive to the needs of users, offering people greater choice and control by providing self directed support options such as Individual Budgets, and an opportunity to choose between different services and providers wherever possible, including support to access user led organisations; iv. working hard with local communities to improve our understanding of the service needs of the borough's residents; v. listening to users' experiences and expectations of our services and responding to these; vi. ensuring the safety of patients and service users through using processes and working practices that prevent or reduce the risk of harm.	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 2 of Health and Social Care, with the exception of points ii, iii, iv and v which are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~1: Keeping Life Local. Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
Aim 3: Work to increase residents' choice and control to improve their independence and quality of life by: i. continuing to ensure information, advice and support is made available to all people and their families, to help them secure appropriate good quality services; ii. improving the support offered to people to secure appropriate gainful education, employment, or volunteering opportunities; iii. continuing to explore the benefits of new technologies in promoting the independence and managing the risks of vulnerable people living in the community; iv. providing information and support to carers, including young carers so that their quality of life, and their relationship with the person being cared for, are maintained; v. maximising people's independence and ability to manage their own lives.	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 3 of Health and Social Care, with the exception of points i, ii, iii and iv which are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~6: Diversity of Housing. Policy CH2: ~~Diversity of~~ Housing <u>Diversity</u>.
Aim 4: To improve the quality and access offered by local health and social care services by: i. ensuring that services are equitably provided to the whole population, and reducing any inequalities in access to the quality of services: ii. ensuring that, when they need them, patients, users and carers receive services as promptly and conveniently as possible including effective "out-of-hours" services; iii. increasing the number of drug and alcohol misusers entering and completing drug and alcohol treatment programmes and then staying free from drug and alcohol misuse; iv. providing suitable outreach and early intervention services for people with mental health problems, appropriate mental health crisis services for all people who need them, and a comprehensive mental health service for families, children and adolescents; v. increasing the attention paid by health and social care to the physical health of people with learning disabilities and mental health problems;	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 4 of Health and Social Care, with the exception of points ii, iii, v & vi which are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~1: Keeping Life Local. Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
vi. working with community and voluntary sector organisations to engage with service users and potential users (especially those who are hardest to reach) to enable them to improve their own health and to influence the ways in which services are delivered to them; vii. successfully delivering major new health and care facilities in the borough.	
Aim 5: To support children and young people to stay safe and be healthy by: i. halting the year on year rise in childhood obesity; ii. improving food, nutrition and oral health in deprived communities; iii. improving access to sexual health services and enabling young people to make positive choices; iv. increasing the number of children immunised; v. encouraging and supporting children to have healthy lifestyles and not smoke, drink alcohol or take illegal drugs; vi. developing joint child and adolescent mental health services; vii. ensuring that all partners continue to work together effectively to protect children from harm; viii. continuing to provide excellent services to support and safeguard vulnerable children and those in greatest need; ix. developing a borough wider offer of parenting support accessible for all parents who live in the borough or use our services, and ensure the effective assessment and referral within schools of young people and families who have additional needs; x. improve outcomes for every looked after child.	Although Aim 5 of Health and Social Care is not a spatial issue, the specific points included in Aim 5 are not spatially related to planning. However, the Core Strategy includes strategic objectives and policies in relation to Keeping Life Local, Better Travel Choices and An Engaging Public Realm which all encourage active travel.
Homes and Housing	
Aim 1: To improve the quality of housing across all tenures by: i. achieving the Decent Homes standard for all Council properties;	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Homes and Housing, with the exception of point iii which is not a spatial issue.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
ii. reducing the number of non-decent private sector homes occupied by vulnerable households; iii. supporting owner occupiers on low incomes to access grants so that they can maintain and renovate their homes to be accessible and more energy efficient; iv. regulating the use of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO s) to improve standards in the poorest quality properties; v. negotiating larger internal space standards on new affordable housing schemes delivered through planning agreements.	Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~6: Diversity of Housing. Policy CH1: Housing Targets. Policy CH2: Housing Diversity. Policy CH3: Protection of Residential Uses.
Aim 2: To increase the type and number of homes to build mixed, balanced and sustainable communities by: i. encouraging developers to adopt the Lifetime Homes standard in all new developments; ii. increasing the percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living; iii. producing a housing strategy for older people that will meet the challenge of older people's accommodation; iv. implementing the Crowding and Space Enforcement Policy to tackle overcrowding; v. minimising the number of vacant properties in the borough and bringing empty homes back into use vi. increasing the net additional homes provided and increasing the gross number of affordable homes delivered; vii. supporting the provision of affordable ownership and intermediate rent schemes.	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 2 of Homes and Housing, with the exception of point ii which is not a spatial issue. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~6: Diversity of Housing. Policy CH1: Housing Targets. Policy CH2: Housing Diversity. Policy CH3: Protection of Residential Uses. Policy CH4: Estate Renewal.
Aim 3: To provide a range of housing options to prevent homelessness and promote mobility by: i. continuing progress towards the Government's target to halve the number of households in temporary accommodation by 2010; ii. preventing homelessness through high quality housing advice;	Aim 3 of Homes and Housing is not a spatial issue.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
iii. increasing the number of private sector placements through the rent deposit scheme; iv. continuing to develop innovative and creative housing and support options to meet a range of housing needs; v. increasing mobility through out of borough and out of London schemes.	
Aim 4: To ensure continuous improvement in the delivery and performance of housing and support services by: i. improving local authority tenants' satisfaction with landlord services; ii. delivering high quality and well planned housing and support services for vulnerable people, that complement existing care services; iii. improving the time taken to respond to requests for environmental health services; iv. working with private sector housing providers to improve their performance through landlord accreditation schemes and stricter quality checks controls.	Aim 4 of Homes and Housing is not a spatial issue.
Aim 5: To improve the energy efficiency of dwellings and encourage sustainable development by: i. improving the energy efficiency of local authority housing stock; ii. improving the energy efficiency of dwellings inhabited by residents claiming income based benefits; iii. tackling fuel poverty through implementing the Affordable Warmth Strategy; iv. utilising previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than five years; v. progressing toward meeting the Government target that all new homes in England will be carbon neutral by 2016.	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 5 of Homes and Housing, with the exception of point iii which is not a spatial issue. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~6: Diversity of Housing. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~7: Respecting Environmental Limits. Policy CH1: Housing Targets. Policy CH2: Housing Diversity. Policy CH3: Protection of Residential Uses. Policy CH4: Estate Renewal. Policy CE1: Climate Change.
Community, Equality and Inclusivity	

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
Aim 1: To improve the ways that partners inform, communicate with, consult and involve residents by: i. improving and diversifying ways of communicating with residents and service users to take account of their different needs and language abilities, ensuring that good practice is shared; ii. consulting effectively with all parts of the local community; iii. providing effective information about how organisations work, the services they deliver, and the opportunities they offer for residents to get involved in and influence decision-making; iv. using a range of methods to gauge levels of satisfaction with services among different groups, and supporting communities to be able and confident to access and contribute to these opportunities.	Aim 1 of Community, Equality and Inclusivity is not a spatial issue.
Aim 2: To improve the relevance and accessibility of local services to residents and other service users by: i. being consistently polite, courteous and helpful when dealing directly with the public; ii. following best practice advice from the Equality and Human Rights Commission when procuring services from voluntary and private sector providers; iii. taking account of people's diversity– in ethnicity, faith, age, gender, sexual orientation, physical, language and mental ability and so on – when delivering services and information to them; iv. employing a labour force that broadly reflects the diversity of the population being served; v. providing suitable training in diversity and equality issues for decision makers and staff at all levels; vi. operating robust and effective complaints procedures and dealing effectively with incidents of illegal discrimination and harassment;	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions covers point ix of Aim 2 of Community, Equality and Inclusivity, the other points are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~4: An Engaging Public Realm. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~5: Renewing the Legacy. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~6: Diversity of Housing. Policy CR1: Street Network. Policy CR4: Streetscape. Policy CL1: Context and Character. Policy CL2: New Buildings, Extensions and Modification to Existing Buildings. Policy CH2: Housing Diversity.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
vii. working together to implement voluntary and community sector codes of good practice; viii. adopting a strategic approach to commissioning services from the voluntary sector, involving assessing and analysing needs, identifying organisations which meet these needs and ensuring support for small organisations and flexible services which meet fluctuating need; ix. working in partnership to remove barriers to inclusion for disabled people; x. complying with the spirit as well as the letter of equalities legislation; xi. improving provision of respite for parents and carers of children with disabilities, including school and holiday activities for disabled children with complex needs.	
Aim 3: To provide support to and empower communities and individuals to learn more about the borough and get involved in community life and leadership by: i. supporting the provision of community facilities, organisations and events particularly those that promote interaction between different communities; ii. supporting the Forum of Faiths to increase opportunities for cross cultural and interfaith understanding and engagement in the borough. iii. helping people to get the advice and information they need, such as independent welfare advice, to tackle challenges, including dealing with harassment and discrimination; iv. providing accurate local information to counter inaccurate and occasionally irresponsible reports in the national media; v. identifying and scrutinising issues of concern to residents and providing opportunities to discuss and debate service provision with those who deliver them; vi. supporting efforts to assist those who find it hardest to be heard, get involved or get organised;	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions covers point i. of Aim 3 of Community, Equality and Inclusivity, The other points are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO ~~1.~~1: Keeping Life Local. Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses. Policy CK3: Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
vii. inviting opportunities for greater collaboration with and empowerment of service users and residents; viii. promoting and supporting active citizenship and volunteering to widen participation in community decision making, especially among children and young people and others who are often under-represented on governing bodies; ix. seeking to exploit and support Government initiatives to build the capacity and infrastructure of the voluntary and community sector and resilience in communities; x. maximising the opportunity for the borough's residents to be part of the official London 2012 volunteering programme, as well as boosting opportunities and raising the profile of volunteering locally.	
Achieving Potential	
Aim 1: Ensure children and families have opportunities to enjoy and achieve by: i. providing opportunities to have fun, through easy access to a variety of high quality, enriching play opportunities that are also safe and inclusive; ii. improving educational outcomes in all Key Stages; iii. improving the education and training opportunities to 14-19 year olds; iv. increasing accessibility of and participation in learning and development, particularly for those at risk of under achievement and social exclusion; v. expanding the number of good local secondary school places.	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Achieving Potential, with the exception of points i and ii, which are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO 1.1: Keeping Life Local. Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses. Policy CK3: Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities.
Aim 2: Support children and families to make a positive contribution and achieve economic well-being by: i. increasing the availability and variety of youth support services; ii. reducing the number of young people not in education, employment or training;	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 2 of Achieving Potential, with the exception of points i and ii, which are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO 1.1: Keeping Life Local. Policy CK1: Social and Community Uses.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
iii. increasing the number of young people gaining accredited outcomes; iv. reducing child poverty and worklessness; v. developing innovative ways to identify children facing multiple disadvantages and increasing their aspirations and opportunities.	Policy CK3: Walkable Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Facilities.
Work and Business	
Aim 1: To create and maintain an attractive business environment in the borough by: i. seeking to offer a range of business, office and retail premises to suit different budgets and different needs; ii. working with business to tackle crime, antisocial behaviour and environmental problems; iii. promoting networking between businesses; iv. ensuring that procurement policies and practices provide opportunities for local businesses to compete to provide services; v. retaining existing business units and supporting the development of new affordable business units for business start-ups in the borough, and promoting their availability to local businesses; vi. recognising and seeking to meet the needs of small businesses that wish to expand within the Royal Borough; vii. influencing, contributing to and exploiting pan-London programmes to harness talent and creativity, drive economic growth and promote social inclusion; viii. continuing to protect land for employment use within the borough; ix. ensuring that the borough's markets remain viable and continue to contribute effectively to the economic vibrancy of the area by retaining the sole trader retail identity and the current diverse pattern of street stall holdings; x. ensuring businesses are able to harness opportunities arising from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.	The following Core Strategy objectives, policies and visions cover all aspects of Aim 1 of Work and Business, with the exception of points ii, iii, vii and x which are not spatial issues. Strategic Objective CO~~1~~.2: Fostering Vitality. Policy CF1:Location of New Shop Uses. Policy CF2: Retail Development within Town Centres. Policy CF3: Diversity of uses within Town Centres. Policy CF4: Street Markets. Policy CF5: Location of Business Uses. Policy CF7: Arts and Culture Uses. Policy CF8: Hotels. Policy CF9: The South Kensington Strategic Cultural Area.

Community Strategy Aim	Corresponding Strategic Objective, Place, Strategic Site and Policy
Aim 2: To improve the employment prospects of residents, including young people, creating opportunities and tackling barriers which make it difficult for them to gain or retain employment by: i. enhancing skills and training projects for young people and other clients and strengthening networks of providers and employers to help access funding and identify clear routes into employment; ii. working with JobCentre Plus, the Learning and Skills Council, the Primary Care Trust and other public and voluntary sector organisations to address the needs of unemployed and under-employed residents and promote effective links with employers within Kensington and Chelsea and in neighbouring boroughs; iii. ensuring that refugees have the support they need to access appropriate training and employment to enable them to become economically active, and that there are opportunities for them to convert their existing qualifications iv. establishing links between Connexions, the Education Business Partnership and other agencies dealing with school pupils and leavers and local and sub-regional employers' groups, including the Kensington and Chelsea Chamber of Commerce; v. ensuring that local people have opportunities to find out about and secure jobs with new and established local employers, including major employers such as the Council and the PCT; vi. developing geographically-targeted programmes in areas of the borough that have high levels of workless households involving not just clients on Job Seekers Allowance but also those on Income Support and Incapacity Benefit who wish to re-enter employment; vii. planning future childcare provision to help partners and carers to access training and work; viii. continuing to negotiate local construction training commitments as part of major new developments in the borough.	Although Aim 2 of Community, Work and Business is a spatial issue, the specific points included in Aim 5 are not spatially related to planning. However, the Core Strategy includes strategic objectives and policies in relation to Keeping Life Local and Fostering Vitality which encourage community, work and business facilities.

Chapter 45 Glossary

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

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

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

Affordable housing. Includes social rented and intermediate housing (see definitions below), provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:

- meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices;
- include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision'.

The affordable housing definitions are from PPS3 (2006): Annex B. These definitions replace guidance given in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing (PPG3)* and *DETR Circular 6/98 Planning and Affordable Housing*. Eligible Households can earn up to £60,000 per annum (as of 2009). The definitions do not exclude homes provided by private sector bodies or provided without grant funding. Where such homes meet the definition above, they may be considered, for planning purposes, as affordable housing. Whereas, those homes that do not meet the definition, for example, 'low cost market' housing, may not be considered, for planning purposes, as affordable housing.

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

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

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

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

AQMA. See Air Quality Management Area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM). Is the methodology for measuring the environmental performance of nearly every land use, including schools, healthcare or bespoke uses. BREEAM for new residential development (in the form of EcoHomes) has been replaced by the Code for Sustainable Homes. However, EcoHomes are still used for works to existing residential buildings, as BREEAM for refurbishment is currently being developed.

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

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

Carbon dioxide (CO_2). Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas comprising 0.04 per cent of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide fixed by plants many millions of years ago, and this has increased its concentration in the atmosphere by some 12 per cent over the past century. It contributes about 60 per cent of the potential global warming effect of man-made emissions of greenhouse gases.

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

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

CCHP. See Combined Heat and Power.

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

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

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

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

CHP. See Combined Heat and Power.

CIL. See Community Infrastructure Levy.

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

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

Table 45.1

*In the case of pollution, the Council requires that the 1 credit available for 'GWP for insulants' and the 3 credits available for 'No$_x$ emissions' are obtained.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conservation. See Annex 1 of Planning Policy Statement 15 (draft) for definitions and Planning Acts.

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

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

Construction and demolition waste. This is waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and occasionally special (hazardous) waste materials.

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

Core Strategy. This is one of a suite of documents that comprise the Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF provides the planning policy framework for a local authority area.

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

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

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

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

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

Design and Access Statements. A statement that accompanies a planning application to explain the design principles and concepts that have informed the development and how access issues have been dealt with. The access element of the statement should demonstrate how the principles of inclusive design, including the specific needs of disabled people, have been integrated into the proposed development and how inclusion will be maintained and managed.

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

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

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

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

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

Diversity. The differences in the values, attitudes, cultural perspective, beliefs, ethnic background, sexuality, skills, knowledge and life experiences of each individual in any group of people constitute the diversity of that group. This term refers to differences between people and is used to highlight individual need.

Edwardian buildings/Period. Buildings constructed in the period 1901 to 1910, the reign of King Edward VII. It is sometimes extended to include the period to the end of World War I in 1918.

Ecological footprint. The ecological footprint of a city is an area, scattered throughout the world (and usually vastly greater than the physical boundary of the city itself) on which a city depends, in terms of its resource demands and disposal of waste and pollution. This is also known as an indicator of how much land and sea is needed to provide the energy, food and materials we use in our everyday lives, and how much land is required to absorb our waste.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

House in multiple occupation (HMO). Under the changes in the Housing Act 2004, if a landlord lets a property which is one of the following types it is a House in Multiple Occupation:

- an entire house or flat which is let to **three or more** tenants who form **two or more** households and who share a kitchen, bathroom or toilet;
- a house which has been converted entirely into bedsits or other non-self-contained accommodation and which is let to **three or more** tenants who form **two or more** households and who share kitchen, bathroom or toilet facilities;
- a converted house which contains one or more flats which are not wholly self contained (ie the flat does not contain within it a kitchen, bathroom and toilet) and which is occupied by **three or more** tenants who form **two or more** households;
- a building which is converted entirely into self-contained flats if the conversion did not meet the standards of the 1991 Building Regulations and more than one-third of the flats are let on short-term tenancies; or
- in order to be an HMO the property must be used as the tenants' only or main residence and it should be used solely or mainly to house tenants. Properties let to students and

migrant workers will be treated as their only or main residence and the same will apply to properties which are used as domestic refuges.

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

Housing Capacity Study. A study to ensure sufficient housing land is identified in order to meet housing targets. This London-wide study was previously carried out in 2004. Housing capacity studies have now been superseded by Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments, required by the government. The 2009 London study was co-ordinated by the GLA, and involved all London Boroughs.

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

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

HR/HA. see habitable rooms per hectare.

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

Incineration. The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents and polychlorinated biphenyls). Municipal solid waste incinerators recover power and/or heat. The main emissions are carbon dioxide (CO_2), water and ash residues.

Inclusive. An environment in which everyone can use equally, regardless of disability or age, where there are no barriers that may create unnecessary separation or special treatment.

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

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

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

Large-scale office/business. A B1(a)/ B Class use with use with a floor area of more than 1000 sq m (GEA).

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

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

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

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

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

Local Centres. See also Neighbourhood Centres

Local Development Framework (LDF). A statutory plan produced by each local planning authority that comprises a portfolio of development plan documents (DPDs) including a core strategy. This portfolio may include site allocations, development management policies and area action plans. The Local Development Framework will replace the Borough's Unitary Development Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

London Plan. See the Spatial Development Strategy.

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

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

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

Major development. Is defined in accordance with The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006 as the provision of 10 or more new dwelling units (or a site area greater than 0.5 hectares) or for all other uses where the floor space is a 1,000m^2 or more.

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

Medium office/ Business. A B1(a) / B Class use with a floor area of between 300 sq m and 1000 sq m (GEA)

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

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

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

Municipal solid waste (MSW). This includes all waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. It includes all household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and gardens wastes, council office waste, Civic Amenity waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authorities have waste collection agreements in place. It can also include industrial waste collected by a waste collection authority with authorisation of the waste disposal authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). A stable brown gas largely produced by the oxidation of NO. NO_2 is more toxic than NO.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x). A generic term for mono-nitrogen oxides (usually NO and NO_2).

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

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

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

Particulates (or fine particles). Are microscopic particles of varying composition. PM_{10} is particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter. $PM_{2.5}$ is particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter.

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

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

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

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

Planning frameworks. These frameworks provide a sustainable development programme for Opportunity Areas. The frameworks may be prepared by the GLA Group, boroughs, developers or partners while planning frameworks will have a

nonstatutory status, it will be up to boroughs to decide how to reflect the proposals oin planning frameworks witin their development plans.

Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) and their replacements, Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), are prepared by the government after public consultation to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system. They also explain the relationship between planning policies and other policies which have an important bearing on issues of development and land use. Local authorities must take their contents into account in preparing their development plan documents. The guidance may also be relevant to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.

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

PPSs. See Planning Policy Statements.

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

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

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

PTAL. See Public Transport Accessibility Level.

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

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

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

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

Regeneration Areas. See Areas for Regeneration.

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

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

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

Residential density. See Housing density

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sequential approach. The sequential approach to new town centre uses is set out within PPS4 (Planning for Sustainable Economic Development) applies to all town centre-related activities and it states that, if possible, facilities should be accommodated in the centre, failing that on the edge of the centre.

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

SFRA. See Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

SHLAA. See Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

SHMA. See Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

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

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). A classification notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended). All the London sites of biodiversity interest are included within sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation.

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

Small office/ business. A B1(a) use / B Class use with a floor area of between 100 sq m and 300 sq m. (GEA)

Social and community uses. Include care homes/care facilities; community/meeting halls; doctors, dentists, hospitals and other health facilities; elderly peoples' homes; hostels; laundrettes libraries; petrol filling stations; places of worship; schools and other educational establishments sports facilities; and youth facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). This is a key component of the evidence base to support the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the community's need for more homes. These assessments are required by national planning policy, set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). Established by Government Guidance: Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (November 2006) and detailed Strategic Housing Market Assessment Practice Guidance, August 2007. The aims of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment are to provide clear evidence as to what is going on in the housing market and what the future prospects for the market may be.

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

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

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

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

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

Sustainable urban drainage systems. An alternative approach from the traditional ways of managing runoff from buildings and hardstanding.

They can reduce the total amount, flow and rate of surface water that runs directly to rivers through stormwater systems.

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

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

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

Tests of soundness. Core Strategies are subject to an independent examination. The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the local authority has submitted what it considers to be a sound plan. Planning Policy Statement:12 (2008) states that to be "sound" a core strategy should be justified, effective and consistent with national policy. "Justified" means that the document must be founded on a robust and credible evidence base and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. "Effective" means that the document must be deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transport for London Road Network (TLRN). This is described in the Greater London Authority Act 1999 as the Greater London Authority Road Network. The Mayor has decided to call this the Transport for London Road Network and for which Transport for London are responsible. It comprises 550km of London's red routes and other important streets.

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

'Usefully Affordable' Point. This is a term created by Fordham Research, in relation to intermediate housing, and defined in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009. It is the mid-point

between the cost of social rented housing and the cost of entry-level market housing. It represents a cost that it is feasible to produce intermediate housing that will be affordable to a reasonable proportion of households unable to access the market, therefore providing a genuine step on the housing ladder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

World Heritage Site. Is a site, such as a monument or building, that is on the list maintained by the International World Heritage Programme, administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The program catalogues, names, and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity. Under certain conditions, listed sites can obtain funds from the World Heritage Fund.

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The Consultation Team
Room 248
The Town Hall
Hornton Street
London W8 7NX

consult@rbkc.gov.uk