London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

Draft Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report

June 2005

Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   SEA / SA

1.1.1   The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that the Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Documents be subject to a sustainability appraisal, which will incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

1.1.2   This document forms a scoping report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the emerging London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames Local Development Framework (LDF). A sustainability appraisal is a systematic process that attempts to predict and access the economic, environmental and social effects that may arise from the LDF. The SA should[1]:

- Take a long term view of how the area covered by the Plan is expected to develop, taking account of social, environmental and economic effects of the proposed plan;
- Provide a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable planning policies;
- Reflect global, national and local concerns;
- Provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take account the findings of the SA;
- Form an integral part of all stages of plan preparation, and incorporate the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment", the SEA Directive.[2]

1.1.3   The purpose of this Scoping Report is to:

- Identify environmental, social and economic objectives contained in other plans and programmes that are relevant to the LDF;
- Draw together and analyse the broad environmental social and economic characteristics of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, and how these are changing;
- Consider, in light of the above, key issues and problems arising from this report that the LDF should address;
- Set out the appropriate objectives & targets for draft policies and options, and establish indicators against which progress towards meeting those objectives can be monitored in the future;
- Test the plan objectives against the sustainability objectives and ensure they are consistent with one another;
- Consult on the scope of the SA.

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[1] ODPM (2004) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, Consultation Paper, Sept., ODPM, London.

[2] Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001, "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment" .

1.1.4   The stages of a sustainability appraisal are set out in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Five stages to SA

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┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐
│ Stage A: Setting the context and         │◄─────│    This      │
│          objectives, establishing the    │      │   Scoping    │
│          baseline and deciding on the    │      │   Report     │
│          scope.                          │      └──────────────┘
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│ Stage B: Developing and refining options │
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│ Stage C: Appraising the effects of the   │
│          plan                            │
└──────────────────────────────────────────┘
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┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Stage D: Consulting on the plan and SA   │
│          Report                          │
└──────────────────────────────────────────┘
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│ Stage E: Monitoring implementation of    │
│          the plan.                       │
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1.1.5   In the ODPM draft guidance, Stage A consists of six key tasks (see Table 1). However, with the release of the ODPM *Interim advice note on frequently asked questions for Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks* - April 2005, it is stated that … "Stage B will be revised to encapsulate the body of the appraisal activity, including: testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework, developing and refining options, predicting and assessing effects, identifying mitigation measures, and developing proposals for monitoring". Therefore task A5 will not be undertaken in Stage A but completed in Stage B.

Table A.1: Key Tasks of Stage A

A1	**Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF**
A2	**Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information**
A3	**Identify key sustainability issues for the SA/plan to address.**
A4	**Develop the SA framework, consisting of the SA objectives, indicators and targets.**
A5	**Test the LDF objectives against the SA objectives and the degree to which the LDF objectives are consistent with one another**
A6	**Produce a Scoping Report and consult relevant authorities, the public and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal.**

This report

1.1.6 **A Scoping Report is a consultation document for the statutory four agencies with environmental responsibilities in England. The Council will also be consulting other relevant bodies with a sustainability remit or local environmental interest.**

1.1.7 This Scoping Report is required to set out the findings of the first stage of the process (Stage A) and describe what happens next in the process. It is being sent to the four statutory consultation bodies (as required by the SEA directive) and key stakeholders and interested parties in line with the principles of PPS 12 (see Task A6). It will, in line with the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), also be placed on the Council's website. The report will be available for consultation for a period of five weeks in order to comply with the SEA Regulations.

1.1.8 Specific consultation questions have been included within the document and on a separate form to assist consultees with their responses. The responses will inform the preparation of a report on the social, economic and environmental issues, which will accompany the consultation on issues and options in October/November 2005. There will be a final SA Report, which will accompany the Local Development Documents (LDDs), such as the core strategy, and supplementary planning documents at their examination stage. The proposed SA framework outlined later in this report will form the basis of appraising SPDs. If necessary, this will be supplemented by additional analysis, for example in relation to specific sites.

1.1.9 The new planning system has introduced the requirement to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). This will be the means of monitoring the SA indicators identified, on a regular basis. As well as the baseline information included in this report, a considerable amount of research is being undertaken throughout 2005-06, which will form the evidence base for the LDF. The results of this research which includes retail capacity and employment land studies, will be fed into the SA process and AMRs when available.

1.1.10 The following chapters go through the various tasks of the scoping exercise.

2. CONTEXT REVIEW (A1)

> **Task A1: Identify other relevant plans and programmes and sustainability objectives that will affect or influence the plan**

2.1.1 Task A1 involves establishing the context in which the LDF is being prepared. According to the guidance:

> *"The review should consider guidance at the international, EU or national level on sustainable development, as well as other policy documents such as Planning Policy Statements. Note should be made of any targets or specific requirements included within them, and what these relate to".*

2.1.2 The list of plans considered is in Table A1.1 below. No list of plans, policies or programmes (PPPs), can be definitive and the list will be reviewed during the SA process. The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames will consider other PPPs if they become relevant and will include them.

Table A1.1: List of relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives reviewed

Level: International
Directive 92/43/EC Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna & Flora
Directive 79/409/EC Conservation of Wild Birds
The Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio de Janeiro 1992.
Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive
Directive 1996/62/EC Ambient Air Quality Directive
Directive 1999/30/EC Limit values for SO2, NOX, PM10 & lead
Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise Directive
Directive 99/31/EC Landfill Directive
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, July 2003
European Sustainable Development Strategy
European Spatial Development Perspective
White Paper: European Transport Policy for 2010: time to decide EU COM (2001) 370
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme
Level: National
UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" March 05
The Conservation Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation)
Biodiversity Strategy for England 2002
The Future of Transport White Paper DfT 2004
Aviation White Paper – The Future of Air Transport
Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
Sustainable Communities Plan ODPM 2003.

Energy White Paper DTI. 2003.
UK Climate Change Programme DETR 2000
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air. DETR 2000.
Strategy for Flood Risk Management EA 2003
An Environmental Vision – Environment Agency
Looking to the Future 2004-7 The National Trust 2004
English Nature Corporate Plan 2001-2005
Countryside Agency Corporate Plan 2001-5
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future 2001
Transport & the Historic Environment – English Heritage 2004
Strategic Plan – British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
Level: National Planning Policy Guidance
PPS 1: Creating Sustainable Communities
PPG 2: Green Belts
PPG 3: Housing (revised in part)
PPG 4: Industrial, Commercial development and small firms
PPG 5: Simplified Planning Zones
PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres
PPG 8: Telecommunications
PPG 9: Nature Conservation (& draft PPS 4 of September 04)
PPG 10: Planning & Waste Management
PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategies
PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks
PPG 13: Transport
PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land
PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment
PPG 16: Archaeology & planning
PPG 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation
PPG 18: Enforcing Planning Control
PPG 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control
PPG 20: Coastal Planning
PPG 21: Tourism
PPS 22: Renewable Energy
PPS 23: Planning & Pollution Control
PPG 24: Planning & Noise
PPG 25: Development & Flood Risk
Minerals Planning Guidance Note 1: General Considerations
Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6: Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England
Minerals Planning Guidance Note 7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings
Level: Regional
A Sustainable Development Framework for London
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London
The Mayor's Transport Strategy (July 01) & Transport Strategy Revision (Aug 04)
The Mayor's Noise Strategy: Sounder City

The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy: Cleaning London's Air
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature (July 02)
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital
The Mayor's Economic Strategy: Success through Diversity (July 01) & First Review Sustaining Success (Jan 05)
The Mayor's Energy Strategy: Green Light to Clean Power
London Biodiversity Action Plan
Sub Regional Development Framework for the South
Level: Local - London Borough of Richmond upon Thames plans
Unitary Development Plan
Community Plan 2003-6 (updated 2004)
Air Quality Action Plan
Biodiversity Action Plan (Richmond Biodiversity Partnership)
Local Transport Strategy
Housing Strategy 2004-7
Community Safety Strategy 2002-5
Thames Landscape Strategy
Local Agenda 21 Strategy
Open Space Strategy
Contaminated Land Strategy
SWELTRAC

2.1.3 The results of the analysis of the relationship with the plans, programmes and policies PPPs are summarised in Appendix 1. These represent legislation from international to local level and in general terms the lower level plans at national and regional level will have increasing relevance, and bearing on the plan. In most instances lower tier PPPs would already reflect the higher tier requirements, unless they have been more recently produced/revised.

2.1.4 The comprehensive review of relevant PPPs is carried out in order to ensure that the objectives in the Scoping Report are not in conflict with those in other PPPs and to highlight areas of potential conflict, which may need to be addressed, such as meeting development needs whilst conserving biodiversity and heritage.

> **Consultation question**
>
> **1. Are there other relevant policies, plans and programmes that will affect or influence the LDF/Sustainability Appraisal, which haven't been included in the list?**

3.   COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION (A2)

> **Task A2: Develop baseline information and characterise the borough**

3.1   Introduction

3.1.1   Both the SA Guidance and SEA Directive requires the collection of baseline information on environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and aid the identification of sustainability issues and alternative ways of dealing with them.

3.1.2   The following text, and information under the key sustainability issues in the next section, summarises the baseline data and uses it to characterise the borough. Because SA/SEA is an iterative process it may be that future stages identify other data that need to be collected and monitored.

3.1.3   The baseline information is set out in Appendix 2 in accordance with the suggested layout in the ODPM Guidance (Annexes 2 & 3) to record the indicator, current known data, comparative data for a wider area, any specific target and trends and issues for the Plan /SA. It should be noted that not all information is currently available but the data will continue to be refined and updated as work on the SA report proceeds.

3.2   Characterisation of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

3.2.1   The borough covers an area of 5,095 hectares (14,591 acres) in southwest London and is the only London borough spanning both sides of the Thames, with river frontage of 21½ miles. There are about a dozen towns and villages, although more than a third of its land is open space (including Richmond Park, Bushy Park and Kew Gardens). This is an affluent area though it contains some pockets of relative deprivation, has high property prices (with all the associated problems) and a generally highly educated population. The local community has a clearly expressed view that the borough's natural and built environment, which is of the highest quality, should be protected and enhanced. A significant amount of the borough lies within Metropolitan Open Land and there are 70 designated Conservation Areas.

Population

3.2.2   The borough has a population of 179, 211, according to the revised mid-year estimates for 2003 produced by the Office for National Statistics. This takes account of revised mid-2001 and mid-2002 estimates following the 2001 Census results. The age breakdown is: -
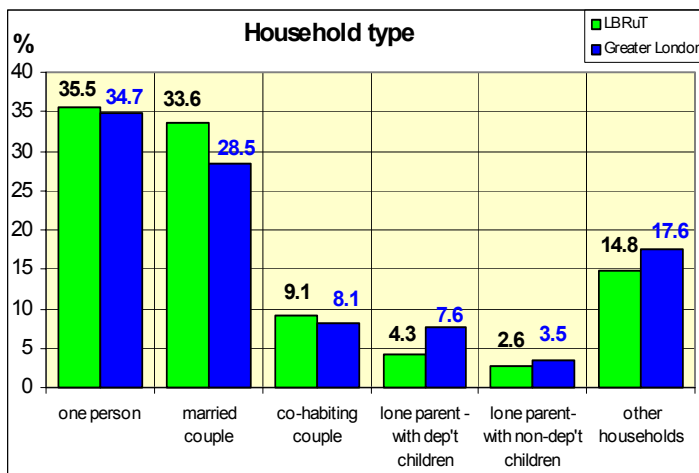
Table A2.1 Population Estimates 2003

Age	Male	Female	Total
0-4	6,021	5,926	11,947
5-14	9,956	9,469	19,425
15-24	9,664	9,804	19,468
25-34	16,214	15,575	31,789
35-44	16,220	16,022	32,242
45-54	11,443	11,830	23,273
55-64	8,741	9,205	17,946
65-74	5,177	5,835	11,012
75+	4,425	7,684	12,109
Total	**87,861**	**91,350**	**179,211**

source: ONS Mid Year Estimates 2003

3.2.3 2001 Census data suggests that compared with Greater London boroughs, Richmond upon Thames now has the eleventh highest proportion of people aged 65 or over, and the seventh highest of people aged 75 and over. The proportion of those aged 65 or over (13.7%) is in line with Outer London (13.8%) and marginally above that for Greater London as a whole (12.4%). However, the proportion of people aged 85 and over in the borough is one of the highest in London.

Table A2.2 Household and family type

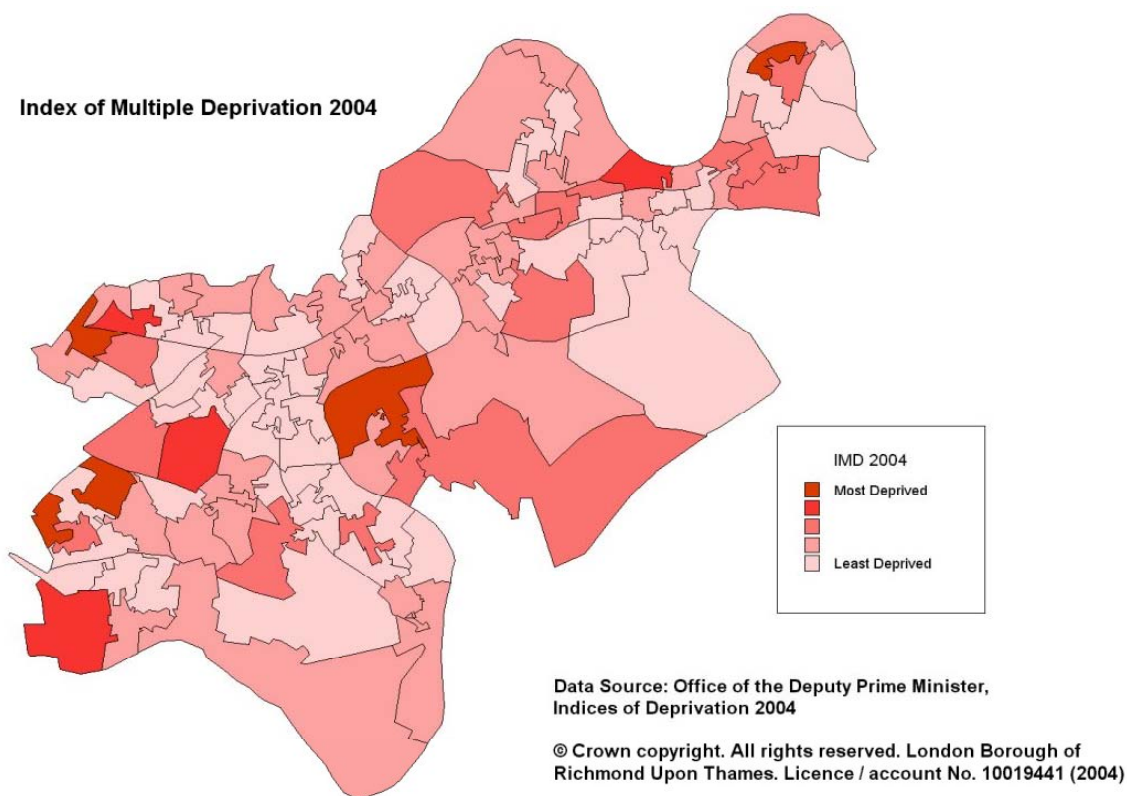| type of household	number	%	London %	E & W %
one person	27043	35.5	34.7	30
married couple	25596	33.6	28.5	36.5
co-habiting couple	6927	9.1	8.1	8.3
lone parent -with dependent children	3297	4.3	7.6	6.5
lone parent - with non-dependent children only	2014	2.6	3.5	3.1
other households	11269	14.8	17.6	15.6
lone pensioner households-	10490	13.8	12.7	14.4
number of households with residents:	**76,146**			
average household size	2.23	_	2.35	2.36

source: Key Statistics for wards, Tables KS19 & KS20 © Crown copyright

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

3.2.4 The Index was constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the University of Oxford for the OPDM to update the Indices of Deprivation 2000 (ID 2000) for England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) was constructed by combining seven "domain" scores, using the following weights:

- Income (22.5%)
- Employment (22.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training (13.5%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Living Environment (9.3%)

3.2.5 The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) is at Super Output Area[3] (SOA) level. There are no Lower Layer Super Output Areas in the borough in either the top 10% or top 25% most deprived in the country. In fact, 24 SOAs (21% of those in the borough) were amongst the 10% of SOAs least deprived in the country. 68 (60% of those in the borough) were amongst the 25% of SOAs least deprived in the country. Although not "deprived" in a national sense, some areas in the borough are relatively deprived compared to others and pockets of "deprivation" occur.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

IMD 2004
Most Deprived

Least Deprived

Data Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004

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[3] Super Output Areas (Lower Layer) are combinations of Output Areas which are the smallest geographical area used in the 2001 Census. Using Lower Layer SOAs rather than wards is desirable as boundaries are expected to be fixed which allows comparison of data over time and as the areas are smaller, a finer detailed picture can be built up. For more information please refer to indices.deprivation@odpm.gsi.gov.uk
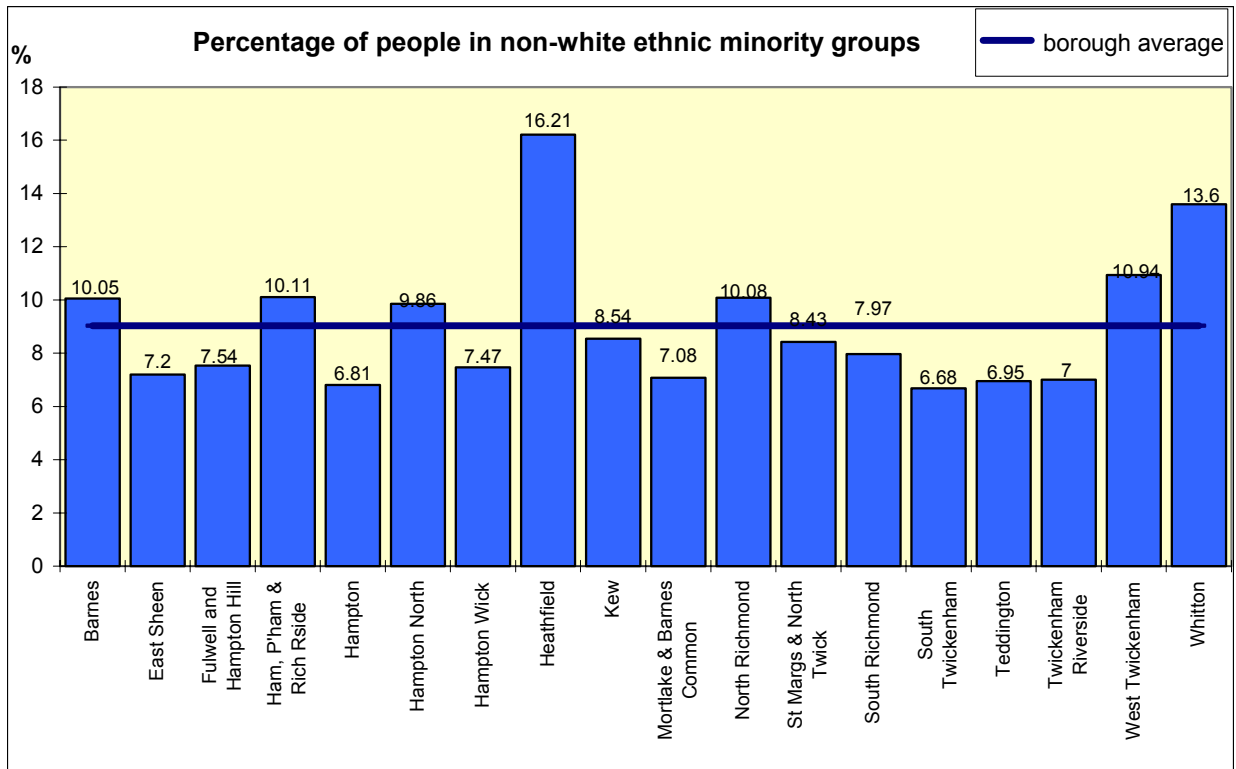
Ethnicity

Non-white minority ethnic groups

3.2.6 Richmond is one of the least ethnically diverse boroughs in London, with a non-white population similar to the average for England & Wales. Just over 9% of the borough's population is made up of non-white minority ethnic groups, the largest of which is Indian - 2.46%.

Table A2.3 Ethnic group

	Richmond Borough		London	England & Wales
	numbers	%	%	%
White: British	135,655	78.72	59.8	87.0
White: Irish	4,805	2.79	3.1	1.3
White: Other White	16,325	9.47	8.3	2.7
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	670	0.39	1.0	0.5
Mixed: White and Black African	443	0.26	0.5	0.2
Mixed: White and Asian	1,530	0.89	0.8	0.4
Mixed: Other Mixed	1,154	0.67	0.9	0.3
Asian or Asian British: Indian	4,232	2.46	6.1	2.1
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	664	0.39	2.0	1.4
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	622	0.36	2.2	0.6
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	1,151	0.67	1.9	0.5
Black or Black British: Caribbean	643	0.37	4.8	1.1
Black or Black British: African	829	0.48	5.3	1.0
Black or Black British: Other Black	142	0.08	0.8	0.2
Chinese or other ethnic group: Chinese	1,299	0.75	1.1	0.5
Chinese or other ethnic group: Other Ethnic Group	2,171	1.26	1.6	0.4

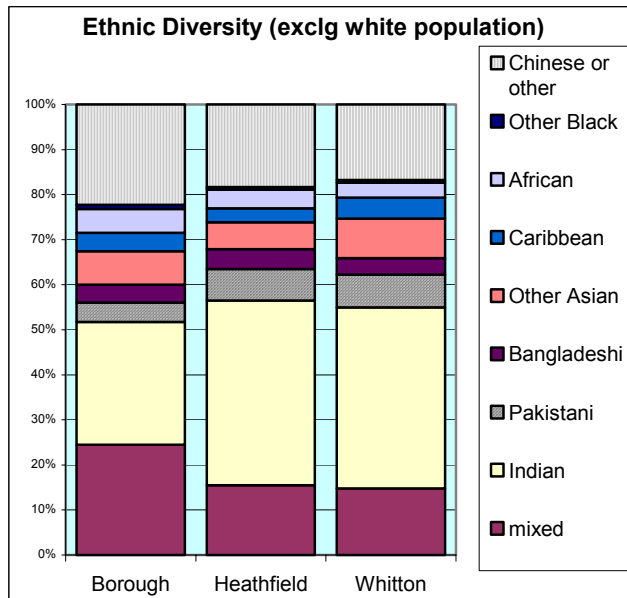source: Census of Population 2001, Key Statistics for wards, Table KS06 © Crown copyright

Ward level ethnic group data

Percentage of people in non-white ethnic minority groups — borough average

source: 2001 Census, Table KS06 © Crown copyright

3.2.7   Heathfield ward has by far the largest concentration of non-white ethnic minority groups (16.2%) living in the borough. Whitton and West Twickenham are also more ethnically diverse compared to the borough average, whereas Hampton is the least diverse.
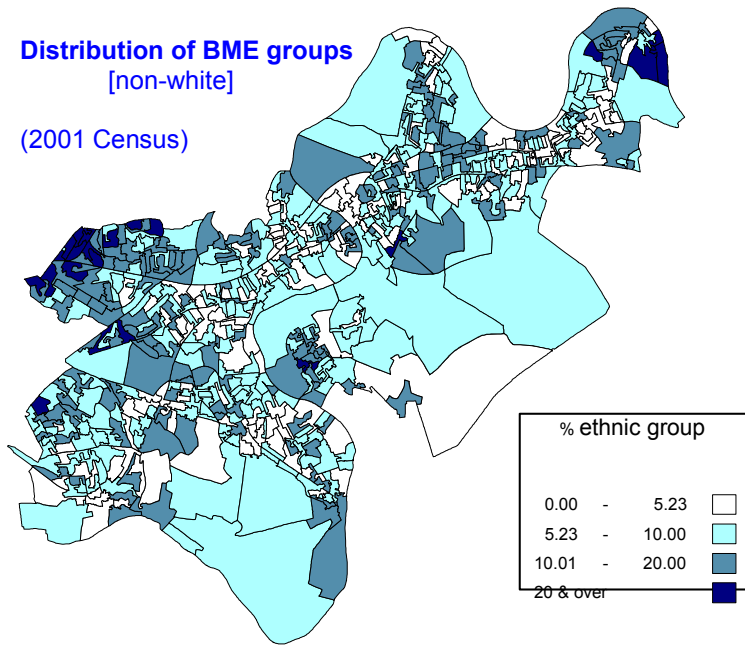
Heathfield and Whitton wards ethnic mix

Ethnic Diversity (exclg white population)

- Chinese or other
- Other Black
- African
- Caribbean
- Other Asian
- Bangladeshi
- Pakistani
- Indian
- mixed

Further examination of the ethnic mix of these two wards reveals that the most significant non-white ethnic group is Indian. Approximately a quarter of all Indians in the borough live in these two wards.

Distribution of BME groups
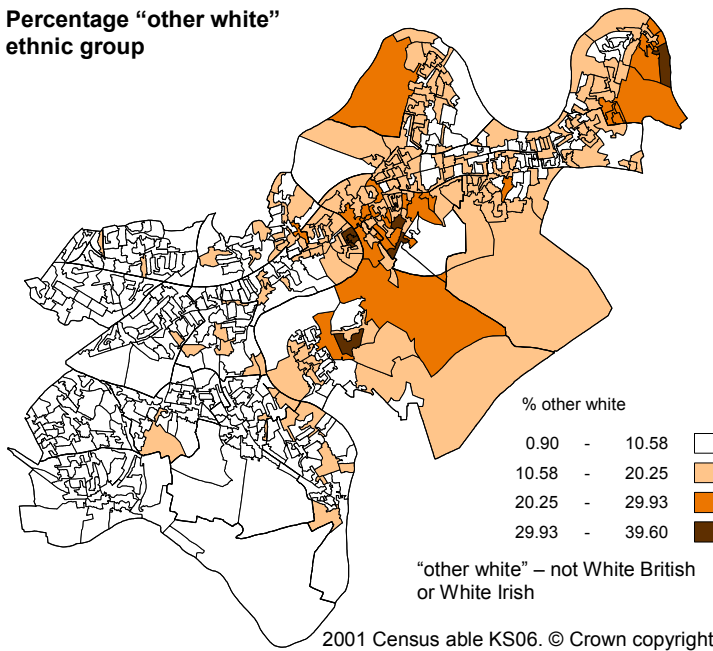   [non-white]

(2001 Census)

A closer inspection of the data at a smaller geographical area (Super Output Area Level) reveals concentrations below ward level in Whitton, Heathfield, Ham & Petersham and Barnes.

% ethnic group

0.00 - 5.23	
5.23 - 10.00	
10.01 - 20.00	
20 & over	

source: 2001 Census, Table KS06 © Crown copyright

White ethnic groups

3.2.8   There is a significant proportion of Irish people living in the borough (2.79% of the population).

Percentage "other white" ethnic group

Almost 10% of the borough's population falls within the "white - other white" category. The following map shows a distinct contrast between the west & east of the borough.

Barnes and South Richmond wards have a large proportion of residents in the "white- white other" category", 16.5% and 18.2% respectively. The group includes white people not classified as either "White British" or "White Irish".

% other white

0.90 - 10.58	
10.58 - 20.25	
20.25 - 29.93	
29.93 - 39.60	

"other white" – not White British or White Irish

2001 Census able KS06. © Crown copyright

Country of Birth

3.2.9 Country of birth data provide another source of information on diversity in the borough. Of those not born within the United Kingdom, the largest group are those born in Ireland, followed by the United States and India. A number of diplomatic residencies are located in Barnes and East Sheen and both a German School, and a Swedish School are located in the borough as well as the American University on Richmond Hill. Clearly there are significant numbers of people living in the borough who were born in Europe (excluding those born in the UK).

Table A2.4 Country of Birth data

Country of birth	largest groups in borough (in terms of numbers)	% of borough residents
Ireland	3,361	2.0
United States	2,181	1.3
India	2,071	1.2
Germany	1,991	1.2
South Africa	1,876	1.1
Australia	1,657	1.0
Continent of birth:		
Europe (not UK)	13,222	7.7
Western Europe (not UK)	11,299	6.6
Eastern Europe	1,923	1.1
Africa	5,043	2.9
Asia	8,156	4.7
North America	3,448	2.0
South America	804	0.5
Oceania	2,743	1.6

source: 2001 Census of Population, Univariate Table UV08. © Crown copyright

Ward Level Country of Birth data

3.2.10 The cross tabulation of Country of Birth data with each of the 19 wards produces a complex picture which is difficult to analyse, as in many cases small numbers are involved. Even were a significant agglomeration appears to occur, it is unlikely to make up a significant population of the ward population itself. However, there are a number of trends:

- South Richmond and Barnes ward has the largest proportion of residents born outside of the UK (30.1% and 27.8% respectively) and outside of Europe (18.2% and 15.9%).

- South Richmond has more residents born in Africa than any other ward, almost half of which were born in South Africa. 18% of all residents born in the US are located in South Richmond ward. There is also a concentration of Australians and those born in New Zealand.

- 36% of people born in Sweden residing in the borough live in Barnes ward.

- People born in Ireland, the country with the largest population living in the borough, are well-represented across the borough with no obvious agglomeration in one place.

- A quarter of people born in Germany living in the borough reside in Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside and South Richmond ward.

- Whitton & Heathfield – significant numbers on a London wide scale born in Kenya.

- 13% of those born in South Asia live in Heathfield ward, and roughly the same proportion who were born in India.

Table A2.5 Migration statistics

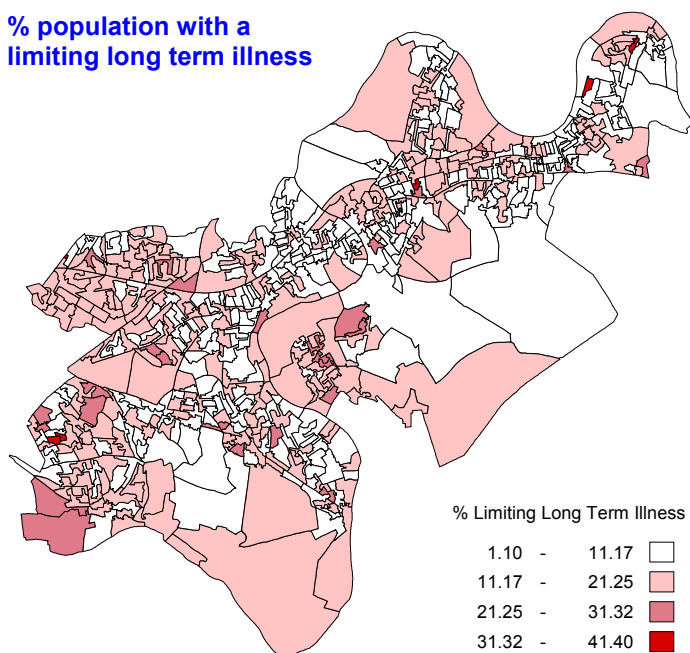| Richmond Upon Thames	Total	White	Asian	Black	Mixed	Chinese or Other
Outflows to rest of the UK	**12,818**	11,630	438	183	298	269
Inflows from rest of the UK	**11,812**	10,511	538	166	345	252
Inflows from outside of the UK	**4,078**	3,507	165	46	116	244
No usual address one year ago	**1,647**	1,387	91	38	60	71
Proportions by Ethnic group (%);						
Outflow to UK		90.7	3.4	1.4	2.3	2.1
Inflow from UK		89.0	4.6	1.4	2.9	2.1
Richmond Upon Thames population		91.0	3.9	0.9	2.2	2.0

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census,
Special Migration Table SMS103. © Crown copyright

3.2.10 The 2001 Census table shows that the population moving into the borough and out from it to the rest of the UK is broadly the same. There is no measure of the flows of population to destinations outside the UK for the same period, and therefore total flows are difficult to establish.

Disability

3.2.11 Greater London Authority analysis of Labour Force survey data for London 2001/2002 (Disabled People and the Labour Market) shows that 8.3% of the borough's working age population are both disabled and economically active.

% population with a limiting long term illness

% Limiting Long Term Illness

1.10 - 11.17	☐
11.17 - 21.25	☐
21.25 - 31.32	☐
31.32 - 41.40	■

The 2001 Census data shows that 12.4% of the borough's population has a limiting long term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities or the work they could do (includes problems that are due to old age).

5.25% of the working age population are permanently sick or disabled. The England & Wales average for long term limiting illness is 18.2% and 13.6% for permanently sick or disabled respectively.

source: 2001 Census
© Crown copyright

Economy and employment

3.2.12 The economy of the borough remains generally buoyant with low unemployment. The Annual Business Inquiry (2003) showed that there were approximately 66,000 workers employed in the borough. Nearly 89% of these are employed in service industries. Hotels and catering account for 6% of the borough's workplace jobs, while professional and personal services contribute 10% and 8% of jobs respectively.

Table A2.6 Employee jobs in the borough (00-04)
The percentage figures are based on all persons in employment.

	Richmond-upon-Thames		London	GB
	number	(%)	(%)	(%)
Mar 99-Feb 00	-	-	-	-
Mar 00-Feb 01	-	-	-	-
Mar 01-Feb 02	70,000	74.3	50.5	39.1
Mar 02-Feb 03	68,000	69.4	49.7	39.7
Mar 03-Feb 04	65,000	71	50.5	40.5

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey

Table A2.7 Employment of residents by occupation
(Percentages are based on all persons in employment)

(Standard Occupational Classification)	Richmond upon Thames		London	GB
	Number	%	%	%
Soc 2000 major group 1-3	65,000	71	50.5	40.5
1 Managers and senior officials	27,000	30	17.1	14.6
2 Professional occupations	18,000	19.4	15.2	12.1
3 Associate professional & technical	20,000	21.6	18	13.8
Soc 2000 major group 4-5	11,000	12.6	22.4	24.4
4 Administrative & secretarial	9,000	9.8	14.2	13
5 Skilled trades occupations	3,000	2.8	8.1	11.4
Soc 2000 major group 6-7	8,000	9.2	12.9	15.5
6 Personal service occupations	4,000	4.4	6.4	7.5
7 Sales and customer service occs	4,000	4.7	6.5	8
Soc 2000 major group 8-9	7,000	7.2	14.2	19.6
8 Process plant & machine operatives	1,000	1.6	4.8	7.7
9 Elementary occupations	5,000	5.7	9.3	11.8

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)

For a full explanation of the how the SOC is categorised please use the following link
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/soc/section1.asp

3.2.13 A continuing trend over the last decade has been for the creation of more jobs relating to construction and property development. The borough has the largest proportion of self-employed residents of all but one of the London boroughs, currently standing at 12.4%. (2001 Census).

Table A2.8 Employee jobs in the borough by industry
Percentages are based on all persons in employment

		Richmond-upon-Thames		London	GB
		(employee jobs)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total employee jobs		**65,542**	-	-	-
Full-time		46,722	71.3	74.8	68.1
Part-time		18,813	28.7	25.2	31.9
Manufacturing		4,313	6.6	5.7	12.6
Construction		2,342	3.6	3.2	4.4
Services	of which:	58,708	89.6	90.8	81.4
	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	17,700	27	22.8	24.7
	Transport & communications	3,285	5	7.7	6
	Finance, IT, other business activities	19,082	29.1	31.8	19.8
	Public admin, education & health	13,119	20	21.9	25.8
	Other services	5,521	8.4	6.5	5.2
Tourism-related		7,869	12	8.6	8.1

Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis (2003)

Table A2.9 Manufacturing employee jobs (1995-2003)
The percentage figures represent the percentage of total employee jobs

	Richmond-upon-Thames		London	GB
	number	(%)	(%)	(%)
1995	4,680	7.8	8.1	17.6
1996	4,620	7.6	8.1	17.6
1997	4,435	7.3	7.9	17.1
1998	4,637	5.9	7.6	16.6
1999	5,384	8.1	7.5	15.8
2000	5,221	8.1	7	15
2001	4,894	7.1	6.5	14.1
2002	4,391	6.7	6	13.3
2003	4,313	6.6	5.7	12.6

Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis (2003)

3.2.14 VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. As such they are used widely in regional and local economic planning. The number of registrations is slightly above the number of de-registrations, and indicates a generally favourable business environment.

Table A2.10 VAT registered businesses

Percentages are based on stock (at end of year).

	Richmond-upon-Thames		London	GB
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Registrations	1,020	11.4	12.8	10.6
Deregistrations	940	10.5	12	9.7
Stock (at end of year)	8,945	-	-	-

Source: Vat registrations/deregistrations by industry (2003)

3.2.15 83% of 16-74 year olds are economically active. Unemployment, currently at 1.9% (April 2005), has remained low over the last few years and is amongst the lowest in London. In April 2005, there were 1,715 claimants at job-centres in the borough. The borough has the smallest proportion of long-term unemployed (0.61%) in Greater London. The average for the outer London boroughs is 1.08%. There are marked variations from the outer London borough averages also in certain categories of occupation:

- 11.87% of borough residents are in higher professional occupations compared to the outer London average of 6.76%
- 28.70% are in lower managerial and professional occupations, compared to the outer London average of 21.91%

Table A2.11 Labour force characteristics of working age population (2002-3)

	Richmond Upon Thames				Greater London		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Total (000's)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Economically Active	85	70.2	77.8	91	81.7	67.1	74.6
In Employment	80	68.4	74.4	87	75.6	62.5	69.3
Unemployed	5.9	2.5	4.4	4	7.3	6.8	7.1
Economically Inactive	15	29.8	22.2	26	18.3	32.9	25.4
In Employment							
Percentage Self-Employed	18.8	12.8	16.1	14	19.9	9.4	15.3
Percentage Part-Time	-	-	23	20	-	-	19.8

Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Labour Force Survey 2002-2003
Working age relates to 16-59 for women, 16-64 for men
- data not available

Table A2.12 Benefits Claimants

	Richmond Upon Thames			Greater London		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Claimants of;						
Income Support[1]	3.2	5.7	4.5	7.1	12.5	9.8
Incapacity Benefit[2]	3.7	2.7	3.2	7.2	5	6.1
Attendance Allowance[3]	-	-	9.3	-	-	12.4
Disability Living Allowance[4]	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.3	3.3
Jobseeker's Allowance[5]	2.2	1.2	1.7	4.8	2.1	3.5

source: Department for Work & Pensions, August 2003.

Denominators differ 1= population aged 16 and over, 2= Population aged 16-65,3=Population aged 65 and over, 4=total population, 5=males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59

Transport and Communications

3.2.16 The proximity of the M3, M4 and M25 provide good road communication to the South West, West and Midlands, as well as to the rest of London and the South East. Heathrow Airport nearby means international communications are very good.

3.2.17 The borough contains 393 kilometres of public highway, with only two primary roads. The Council is responsible for the condition of the highway, with the exception of the primary roads, which are the responsibility of the Mayor of London and Transport for London, and the roads running through the Royal Parks, which are the responsibility of the Royal Parks Agency.

3.2.18 High car ownership within the borough combined with high rates of through-commuting results in congestion on local roads. The 2001 Census suggests that 76% of households in the borough have access to a car. (England & Wales average of 73.2%). Overall, between 1993 and 1997 there has been a 7% increase in vehicle flows on roads in Richmond upon Thames. An air quality management area has been declared for the whole borough.

3.2.19 Richmond upon Thames is well catered for by frequent rail and bus services to and from central London and the rest of the South East. South West Train services run to and from London Waterloo, and to destinations such as Reading and Windsor. Silverlink services run on the North London line from Richmond and Kew Gardens to North Woolwich, and Richmond and Kew are served by London Transport Underground services on the District Line.

3.2.20 The borough has a good record of road safety. One safety measure introduced is the School Safety Zone. These are currently in place around ten primary schools, and by 2007 all primary schools will have them. They are also being established around secondary schools in the borough. The zones combine reduced speed limits with giving priority to pedestrians over vehicles. Cycling is promoted at all schools, and walking to school is encouraged.

3.2.21 There are national targets for casualty reduction, based upon a baseline of the annual average casualties between 1994 and 1998. These have then been used to set targets for 2010, as follows:
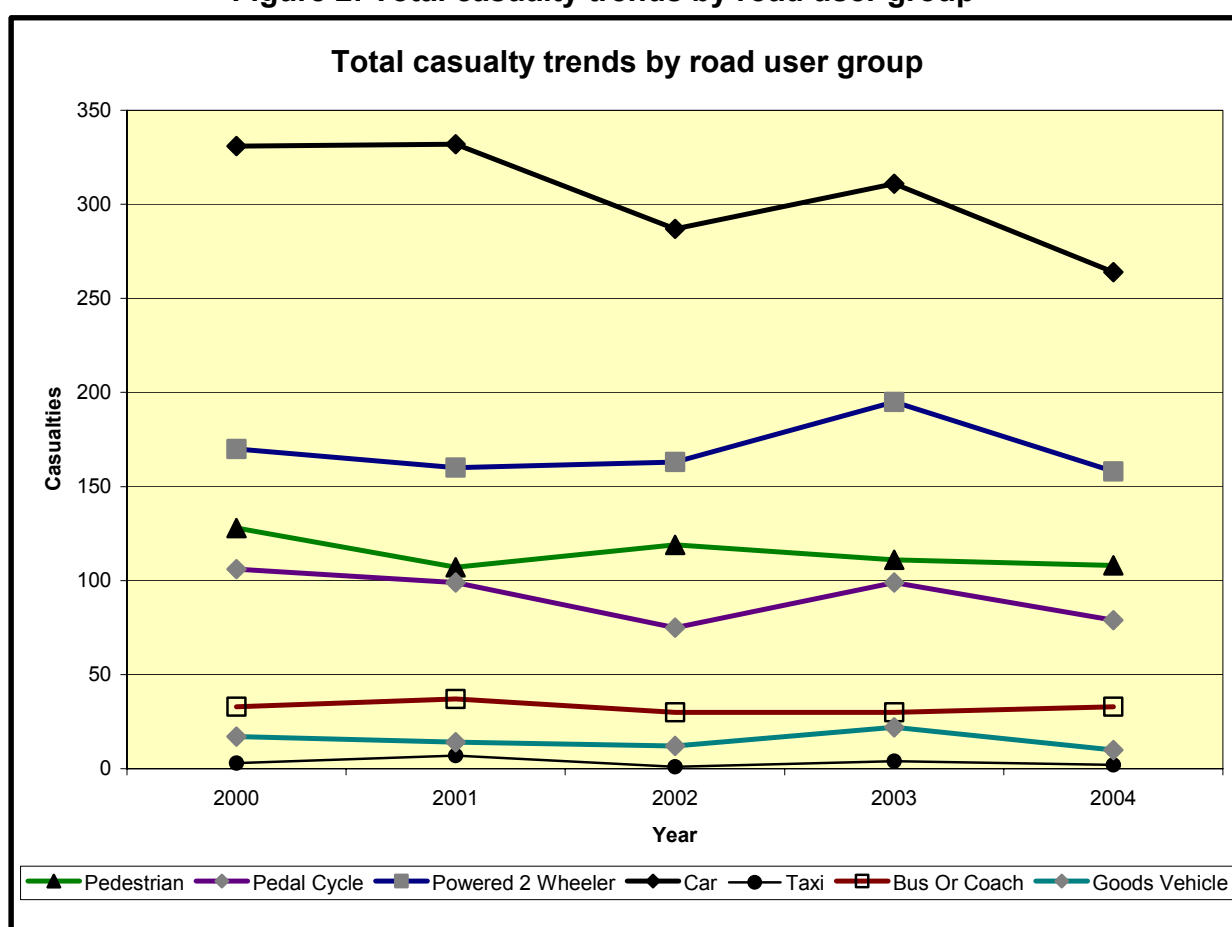- 40% reduction in KSI (killed and seriously injured)

- 50% reduction in child KSI (under 16 years)
- 10% reduction in slight rate

3.2.22 The Mayor's Transport Strategy also sets a target to ensure vulnerable road users are given priority in the pursuit of road casualty reduction and requires:
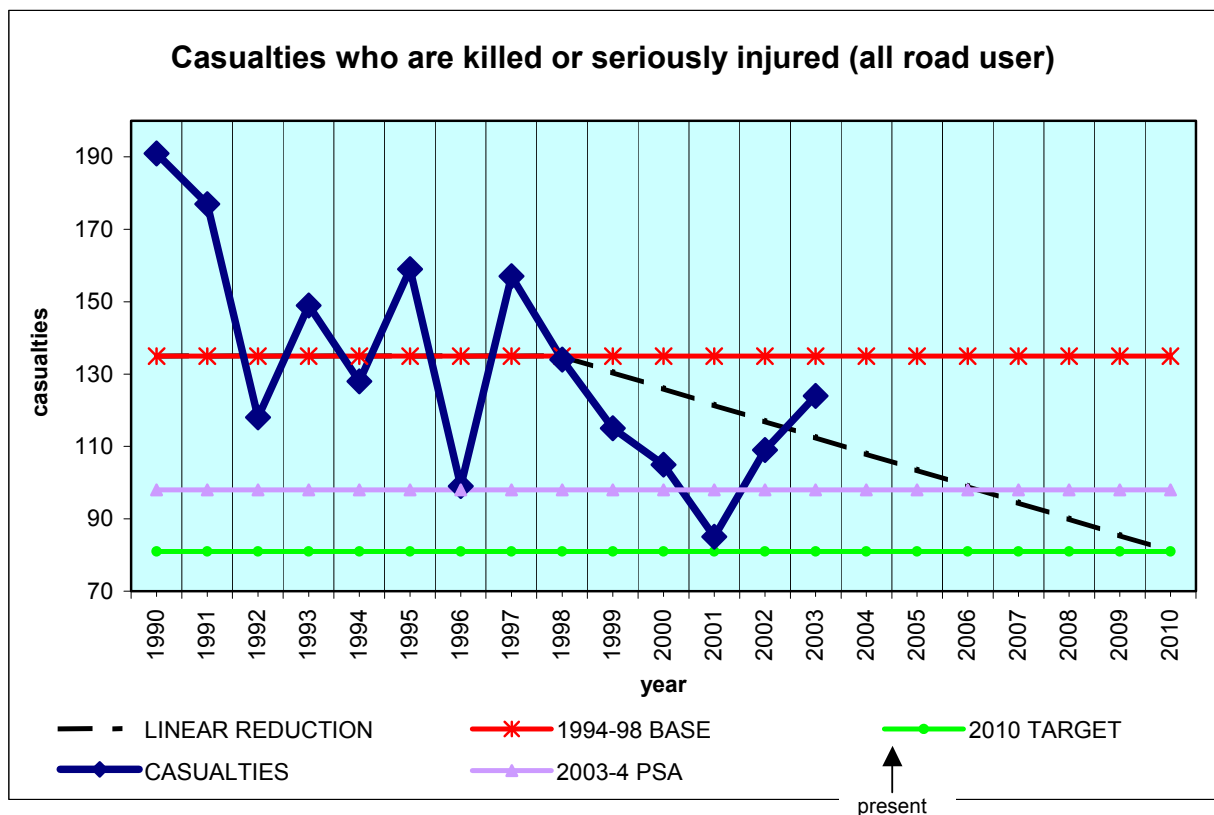- 40% reduction in KSI's for pedestrians, cyclists and powered two-wheelers.

3.2.23 **Figure 2** below shows the progress of different road user groups over the past five years. While most trends are downward the numbers of pedestrian, pedal cyclists and motorcyclist casualties have fluctuated and remained significant.

Figure 2: Total casualty trends by road user group

3.2.24 **Figure 3** below charts serious and fatal injuries in Richmond upon Thames since 1990. It relates these to the Government target announced in 2000 to reduce fatal and serious injuries by 40% by 2010. It shows the yearly average of 135 casualties for the years 1994-98, which is the baseline for the 2010 target of no more than 81 KSI casualties. In 2003 the number fell to 124.

Figure 3: People killed and seriously injured on roads 1990 to 2004

Casualties who are killed or seriously injured (all road user)

Education

3.2.25 The Local Education Authority maintains one nursery school and 12 nursery units, 41 primary schools, eight secondary schools for 11-16 year olds and two special schools. Provision for children with special needs is made in all mainstream schools. There is also a selection of preparatory and independent schools, including Hampton School, Lady Eleanor Holles, St Paul's, St Catherine's School, St James' School for Boys, the German School and the Swedish School.

3.2.26 The Local Education Authority provides free part-time education for all four-year-olds, with 90% being educated in approved provisions. Most childcare in the borough is provided by the voluntary and private sectors.

3.2.27 The Local Education Authority maintained schools have 12,560 full-time and part-time primary pupils on roll, and 7,350 secondary pupils. 150 pupils attend the borough's special schools.

3.2.28 Pupils eligible for free school meals represent 10.8% of the roll in primary schools, 16.2% in secondary schools and 36.7% in special schools. 23% of pupils are resident outside the borough, comprising 13% of primary pupils and 39% of secondary pupils.

Table A2.13 Schools & pupils

	Richmond Upon Thames		Greater London	
	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils
Nursery	1	60	85	7,410
Primary	41	12,560	1,849	627,460
Secondary	8	7,350	405	421,750
Special	2	140	156	11,860
Pupil Referral Unit	1	10	69	2,750
Independent	21	8,230	488	126,830
City Technology Colleges and Academies	0	0	11	9,720
All Schools[1]	74	28,350	3,063	1,207,780
FE Colleges[2]	N/A	15,941	N/A	503,644

3.2.29 The ethnic backgrounds of pupils attending the borough schools show that 82.7% are White, with the largest ethnic minority groups being pupils of Mixed/Dual background (5.8%) followed by pupils of Asian/Asian British background (5.4%). Children who attend schools in the borough speak over 78 languages other than English.

3.2.30 Standards achieved in National Curriculum Key Stage 2 tests taken by 11-year-old pupils in the borough's primary schools are well above the national averages. In 2002, 84% of pupils achieved Level 4 or above in English, 83% in mathematics and 94% in science, compared with national averages of 75%, 73% and 86% respectively. Pupils in the borough's secondary schools achieve results similar to the national averages. In 2002, at Key Stage 4 (GCSE/GNVQ), 51% of pupils achieved 5 or more passes at A*-C grades and 89% achieved 5 or more passes at A*-G grades.

Table A2.14 Qualifications of working age residents of Richmond upon Thames

	Richmond-upon-Thames		London	GB
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
NVQ4 and above	50,000	42.7	30.8	25.2
NVQ3 and above	70,000	59.9	45	43.1
NVQ2 and above	83,000	70.9	59	61.5
NVQ1 and above	91,000	77.3	69.7	76
Other Qualifications	20,000	17	16.4	8.8
No Qualifications	7,000	5.6	13.9	15.1

Source: local area labour force survey (Mar 2003-Feb 2004), NVQ 1 = lowest level

National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) are work-related, competence-based qualifications. NVQs are based on national occupational standards. These standards are statements of performance that describe what competent people in a particular occupation are expected to be able to do. They cover all the main aspects of an occupation, including current best practice, the ability to adapt to future requirements and the knowledge and understanding that underpin competent performance.

Please follow the link to find more information on NVQs - http://www.qca.org.uk/14-19/qualifications/116_nvqs.htm#whatare

Table A2.15 Trends in NVQ4 and above in Richmond-upon-Thames

The percentage figures are based on working age population.

	Richmond-upon-Thames		London	GB
	numbers	(%)	(%)	(%)
Mar 99-Feb 00	47,000	46.3	29.1	22.5
Mar 00-Feb 01	58,000	52.1	29.6	23.3
Mar 01-Feb 02	58,000	51.7	31	23.6
Mar 02-Feb 03	58,000	50.9	30.5	24.2
Mar 03-Feb 04	50,000	42.7	30.8	25.2

Source: local area labour force survey

Health and Social Care

3.2.31 Overall, the population in Richmond upon Thames is healthier than the national average, with the exception of breast cancer rates. The trend for most diseases is that instances are falling, with most improvement in the higher socio-economic areas.

3.2.32 Richmond Social Services provides a range of services aimed at the most vulnerable within the community, including services for children and families, services for people with learning disabilities, services for adults, and services for people with mental health problems. There are local offices based across the borough, which provide information, advice and support.

3.2.33 Richmond upon Thames is implementing the Local Delivery Plan. Its objectives are to improve health, social care and the quality of life for the whole population, and to reduce health inequalities. It aims to reduce disease rates, and prioritises care for the vulnerable. It also tries to improve quality, patient satisfaction and patient and public improvement in health and social care services.

3.2.34 The Richmond and Twickenham Primary Care Trust (PCT) was established in April 2002 as the main commissioning body for primary healthcare in the borough. It is working with the Council to develop Annual Delivery Programmes with targets to improve services.

Table A2.16 Vital Statistics (2003)

	Richmond Upon Thames	Greater London
Live Births	2,548	110,437
Crude Birth Rate	14.2	14.9
General Fertility Rate	53.7	54.3
Total Period Fertility Rate*	1.56	1.63
Deaths	1,425	57,961
Crude Death Rate	8	7.8
Standardised Mortality Ratio*	86	98
Natural Change	1,123	52,476
Expectation of life at birth#		
Male	77.9	75.9
Female	82.2	80.8

Source: Office for National Statistics, Vital Statistics 2003 except * 2002 and #2000-02

Crude Birth Rate   Live births per 1000 resident population
General Fertility Rate   Births in an area in a year per thousand resident females in the fertile ages (15-44 or 15-49).
Total Period Fertility Rate   The average number of children expected to be born to a cohort of women as they pass through their childbearing ages if the age-specific rates of a particular point in time (usually a calendar year) remained constant throughout the period. Often abbreviated to total fertility rate (TFR), which is, more properly, the same measure relating to the actual fertility history of a cohort of women
Crude Death Rate   Deaths per 1000 resident population
Standardised Mortality Ratio   The number of deaths recorded in an area in a particular year expressed as a percentage of the number of deaths which would have been expected had the England and Wales age and gender specific mortality rates for that year applied precisely to the local population. It is a measure which enables comparisons to be made and is also useful as an indicator of relative deprivation.

Housing

3.2.35 At the time of the 2001 Census there were approximately 76,100 homes in the borough, representing an increase of just over 3000 on the 1991 figure. Approximately 1200 of these additional homes were attributable to boundary changes, with the remainder due to increases in supply brought about by new developments, conversions etc. Estimates suggest that there is a capacity[4] for a further 4,860 dwellings between the 20 year period January 1997 and December 2016. By December 2004, 2,851 of these units had been completed, and outstanding planning permissions and known sites indicate that this allocation is likely to be met. Results of the current Housing Capacity Study being undertaken by the GLA will be published later in the 2005.

3.2.26 In 2001 the average size household in the borough was 2.23 people, and over a third of households were single people. The level of home ownership is 69%, according to the 2001 census, with a further 15% renting from private landlords and another 12% (nearly 9,000) households renting from a registered social landlord. Following the Large Scale Voluntary Transfer of stock to the Richmond Housing Partnership in July 2000, there is no longer any permanent council housing in the borough.

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[4] The London Housing Capacity Study published by the GLA in 2000 suggest that the borough's conventional housing capacity during the period 1997 to 2016 is 4,860 additional dwelling units.

Table A2.17 Dwellings in Richmond upon Thames

	Richmond Upon Thames		Greater London	
	2004	Change since 2001	2004	Change since 2001
Total Dwellings	79,173	1,188	3,181,798	64,547
		1.50%		2.10%

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Table CBT1.

3.2.27 In common with most of the rest of London, the cost of housing is extremely high. For the first quarter of 2005, Richmond upon Thames had the third highest average prices in London, with a price of £387,163 - the highest of any outer London borough. The median gross annual pay for residents in the borough was estimated to be £30,869 in the 2004 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. Sale prices for new developments were the third highest in the country.

3.2.28 The attractiveness of the borough as a place to live is also reflected in the rent levels found in the private sector. The Greater London Authority (GLA) published a London wide survey of average weekly rents by borough for houses, maisonettes and flats in February 2003 (GLA Private Sector Rents Bulletin February 2003). In Richmond upon Thames, the average cost of renting a property in the borough was £1050 per month; typically £850 for a one bedroom property, £960 for two bedrooms, and £1,335 for three bedrooms.

Table A2.18 Tenure

	Richmond Upon Thames		Greater London	
	Total	%	Total	%
All Households	**76,146**		**3,016,033**	
Owned-Outright	22,244	29.2	665,054	22.1
Owned-Mortgage*	30,524	40.1	1,039,673	34.5
Social Rented	8,931	11.7	790,373	26.2
Private Rented	12,855	16.9	467,095	15.5
Living Rent Free	1,592	2.1	53,838	1.8

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census, Standard Table ST055. © Crown copyright

The Environment

3.2.29 Richmond upon Thames has over 21 miles of River Thames frontage, and has 96 parks. This includes two Royal Parks, Richmond and Bushy, containing herds of red and fallow deer, the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and many other wildlife habitats. Richmond Park was enclosed by Charles the First and the park and surrounding common land is 930 hectares in size and has been designated a National Nature Reserve. Bushy Park was first enclosed in 1499 and is 445 hectares in size.

Biodiversity, flora & fauna

3.2.30 The Richmond Biodiversity Partnership includes Richmond residents and local organisations such as the borough Ecology Section, the Royal Parks, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) London Wetland Centre in Barnes. It aims to:

- Identify and protect important and significant wildlife habitats and species in the borough;
- Enable all sectors of the local community in Richmond to have safe and easy access to nature;
- Encourage all sectors of the local community to cherish and care for their local environment;
- Collect information about nature conservation and ensure that it is more widely available;
- Encourage those responsible for larger areas of land to manage it to enhance biodiversity.

3.2.31 Richmond has an enormous wealth of wildlife (biodiversity). The partnership is developing a Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) designed to enable the borough to move forward with a clear set of targets and costed actions to conserve its priority habitats and species. Generic issues to be addressed as the LBAP evolves include accessibility, public consultation and problem species.

3.2.32 Richmond upon Thames is exceptionally lucky in supporting a wealth of different habitats, several of which are important on an international scale. The borough includes the following nature conservation sites:
- Richmond Park (NNR, Site of Special Scientific Interest, SSSI);
- Other Sites of Nature Importance (OSNI);
- Five local Nature Reserves, including Crane Park Avenue, Oak Avenue, Ham Lands, Lonsdale Road Reservoir and Barnes Common;
- Tree Preservation Orders on many trees within the borough;
- 70 Conservation Areas (wherein trees are protected)

3.2.33 Richmond Park is a site of both national and international importance for wildlife conservation. It is London's largest SSSI, a National Nature Reserve and a European candidate Special Area of Conservation. The Park is a foremost UK site for ancient trees, particularly oaks. The trees and associated decaying wood support nationally endangered species of fungi, as well as a remarkable range of nationally scarce invertebrates such as the cardinal click beetle and the stag beetle. Over one thousand species of beetle (more than one quarter of the British list) have been recorded in the Park.

3.2.34 The borough has 50% of London's acid grassland, the longest stretch of the River Thames of any London borough and is one of the top three London boroughs for seeing stag beetles. A network of open land forming green corridors extends across the borough, providing an important ecological network for plants and animals.

3.2.35 In developing the LBAP, the following habitats have been identified as being of particular priority:

- Lowland wood pastures and parkland
- Grassland meadow and pasture
- Urban wastelands
- Acid grassland
- Broad-leaved woodland
- Urban (allotments, gardens, cemeteries, amenity grassland and golf courses)
- Reedbeds
- Rivers and streams
- Standing open water
- Floodplain grazing marsh
- Purple moor grass and rush pasture
- Hedgerow

3.2.36 It is noted that the list includes habitats, which are not traditionally associated with wildlife sites e.g. private gardens. It is considered essential that these urban "land-uses" are included as priority habitats since they play a vital role in:
- Supporting an amazing diversity of wildlife e.g. the song thrush and stag beetle (national priority species);
- Covering 20 % of London's land area; and
- Providing an important resource for involving the public in the LBAP process.

3.2.37 In developing the LBAP, the following species have been identified as being of particular priority:

- Water vole
- Great crested newt
- Stag beetle
- Skylark
- Song thrush
- Bats
- Bluebell
- Tower mustard
- Hedgehog
- Common frog
- Common toad
- Bumble bee
- Veteran trees

- Black poplar
- Badgers
- Reed warbler
- Small copper
- Kingfisher
- Dragonflies
- Cardinal click beetle
- Purple moor grass
- Pochard
- Great crested grebe
- Tawny owl
- Knapweed

3.2.38 The borough contains other preserved habitats, including Crane Park Island, Whitton, and the London Wetlands Centre in Barnes. The Wetland Centre has over 40 hectares of lakes, ponds and marshes, created from four disused reservoirs on the site.

Soil & Water

Soil

3.2.39 Impacts on soil include the loss of productive areas and erosion of soils due to construction activities and maintenance of the transportation infrastructure, as well as contamination from current use of de-icing and other chemical agents, and past contamination from lead in vehicle exhausts and other toxic land uses and processes. Richmond upon Thames's contaminated land strategy sets out our approach to implementing our duties under the Environment Act 1995.

Water

3.2.40 The River Thames flows through the borough past open stretches of woodland and parkland, Victorian industrial waterfront and urban frontages. There is public access to much of the riverbank in the borough either by towpath or riverside open space. Significant areas are already at risk of flooding from the River Thames and the Beverley Brook and this is likely to increase in the future (see later section on climate change).

3.2.41 Other main rivers within the borough include the River Crane, the Longford River and Beverley Brook.

3.2.42 Water quality in the River Thames is vital for the survival of fish, especially in summer months. Storm water can overwhelm the sewers leading to high levels of organic matter discharging to the river, which is then oxidised by bacteria. If the river flow is low and the temperatures high the oxygen content is rapidly depleted and fish die. The Rivers Crane and Duke of Northumberland are also of high wildlife value but there is room for improvement in those parts of the borough where the Crane has been channelled into a concrete-lined open conduit.

3.2.43 The Beverley Brook, starts its life at Worcester Park Sewage Treatment Works (STW) and runs beside Wimbledon Common before entering the borough at Richmond Park and thence through Sheen and Barnes. It leaves much to be desired and is officially classified as 'poor' in terms of river water quality. Thames Water Utilities propose to solve this problem by closing the Worcester Park STW, treating all sewage at Hogsmill STW in Kingston, and then piping the treated water back to the Beverley Brook.

3.2.44 There is scientific evidence that run-off from road surfaces carries contamination of oil and other hydrocarbons and metals from tyre rubber, exhausts and catalysts. In some areas run-off from major roads does cause harm to adjacent watercourses. However in Richmond upon Thames run-off from roads is taken into combined sewers to sewage treatment works and then to the Thames. Resulting pollution of the Thames from road-run off would normally be minimal. During heavy rain episodes storm-water overflows do flow directly into the Thames and road run-off would make up part of the pollution burden.
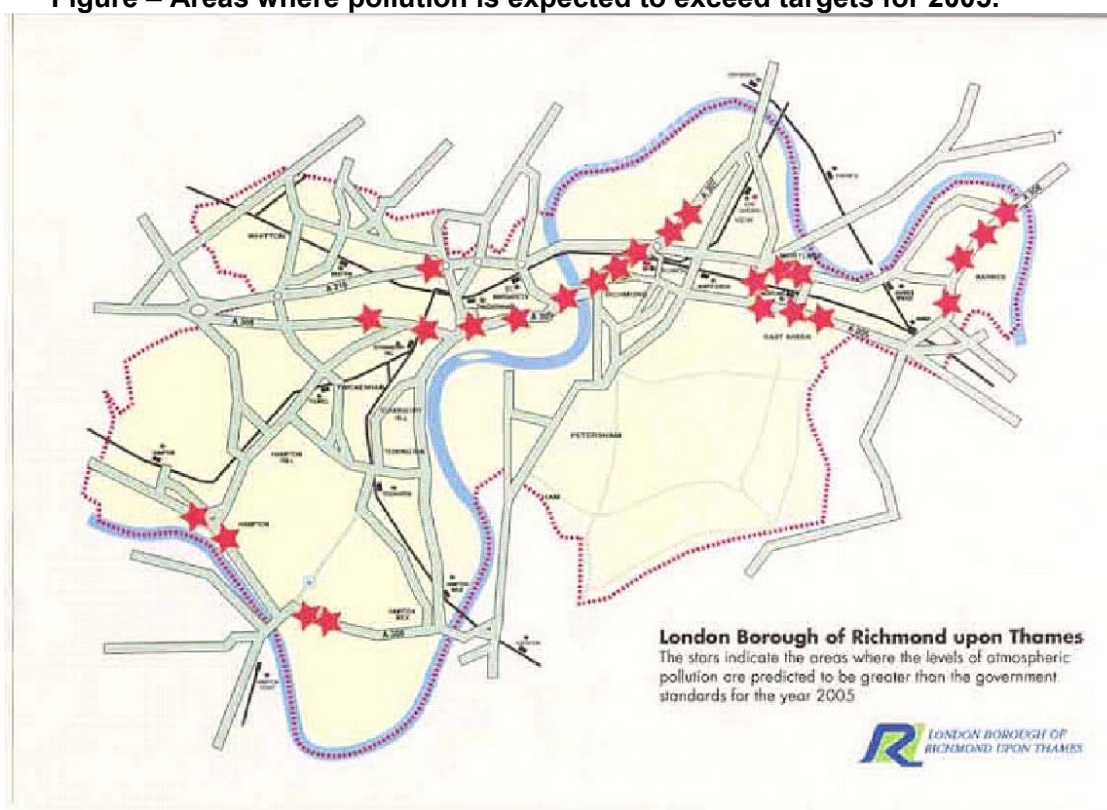
Air & Climate

Air quality

3.2.45 Targets for air quality have been set by the government and by the European Union and are contained in the National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS). The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy sets out policies and actions for London. Richmond upon Thames's Provisional

Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) sets out the Council's programme to meet air quality objectives. This must be viewed in conjunction with the main new proposal for a London-wide Low Emission Zone (LEZ). An LEZ is a defined area that can only be entered by vehicles meeting certain emission criteria or standards.

3.2.46 The Stage One "Review and Assessment" examined eight pollutants and determined that carbon dioxide (CO_2) nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and small particulates (PM_{10}) required further consideration. The Stage Two review and assessment concluded that NO_2 and PM_{10} would represent a problem by their target dates and this was confirmed by a Stage Three review and assessment. The latter checked predictions obtained from modelling against local land use to show the areas that might exceed objectives without remedial action (Figure below).

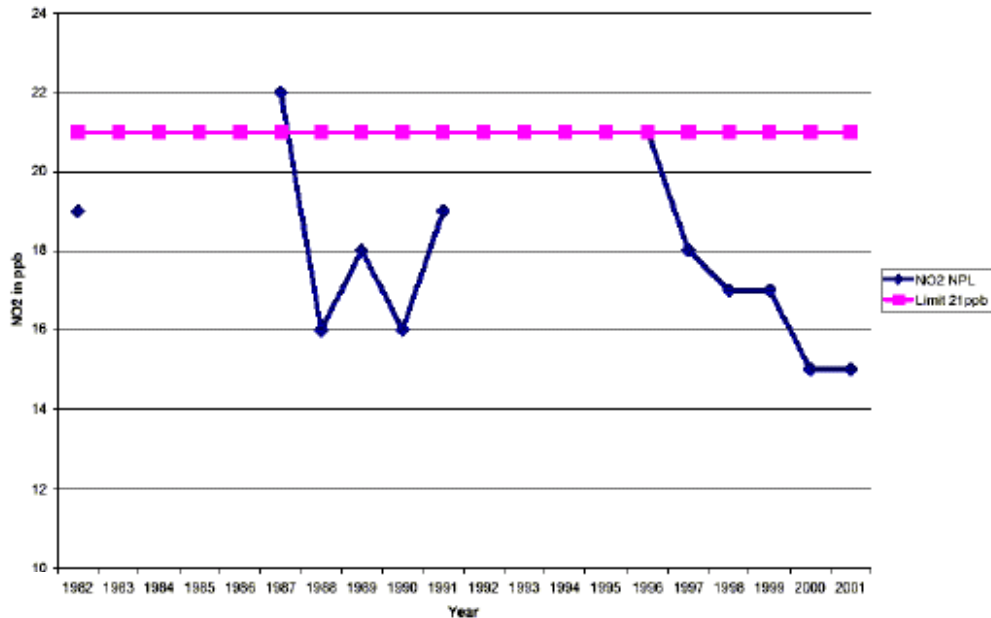**Figure – Areas where pollution is expected to exceed targets for 2005.**

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames
The stars indicate the areas where the levels of atmospheric pollution are predicted to be greater than the government standards for the year 2005

3.2.47 Areas predicted to exceed the statutory targets for NO_2 and PM_{10} in 2005 were mainly adjacent to major through traffic routes.

3.2.48 Air quality monitoring within the Borough of Richmond upon Thames takes place 24 hours a day using two fixed monitoring stations (at Castelnau outside the Public Library and at the Wetlands Site) and with one mobile unit that is moved around the Borough to different locations. There is also a programme of background monitoring of NO_2 using diffusion tubes which are located at a number of sites throughout the Borough. The Bushy Park monitoring site in Teddington has the longest data set in the Borough. Figure 5 shows annual averages for NO_2 at this site. The Stage Four review and assessment indicated that 41 % of the total contribution of NO_x is derived from background sources and that 59 % is derived from local road transport. The contribution

derived from background sources shows significant variation (28-54%) according to location. Approximately 50 % of the background concentration is derived from roads.

Figure 5: Annual Average NO2 Concentrations at Bushy Park, Teddington

Pollution

3.2.49 Development could potentially alter pollution levels in the borough. The LDF policies will need to ensure that levels are not worsened by the nature or scale of development, and that where applicable, mitigation measures are incorporated into developments to reduce harmful pollution impacts.

Climate change

3.2.50 Scientific evidence indicates that man–made greenhouse gases are having a demonstrable effect on the earth's climate. Carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas, but others include methane, nitrous oxide and hydrofluorocarbons. Climate change potentially could affect the environmental, economic and social aspects of life in the borough. A number of future scenarios have been developed to illustrate the potential impacts of climate change on the UK over the next 100 years and the biggest impacts are likely to be felt in the south east of England and the smallest will be in north west Scotland.

3.2.51 It is believed that summers will become drier and winters wetter, which may lead to increased droughts and flooding. This may increase incidences of water shortage and subsidence. Average temperatures will rise with more extremely hot days but fewer very cold days. This may reduce heating demands but will increase cooling demands. The sea level will rise and we will experience more extreme weather events such as intense rainfall and high winds.

3.2.52 Changes could affect biodiversity and habitats as ponds dry out, and flora and fauna faced with new climatic conditions die out, adapt or move to cooler climates. Climate

change may have economic impacts as increased flooding and storms may have implications as to where businesses are able to locate and affect the goods and services that are required. Infrastructure and emergency services may also be affected. Social issues are also likely to change with people spending more time out of doors in summer, which could increase noise impacts. There are likely to be more heat related emergencies and possibly more diseases normally associated with warmer climates.

3.2.53 Future development in the borough will need to be adaptable and incorporate measures and materials to ensure reduction of harmful green house gases that cause climate change. Development will need to be constructed in such a way in order to: withstand some of the effects that may arise from climate change, such as increasing frequency of flooding and hotter, drier summers; and mitigate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Future flooding is a key environmental issue both upstream of Teddington Weir in the fluvial river and downstream in the tidal parts of the Thames.

Built Environment

3.2.54 There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the borough. They include: The Brew House, Bushy Park; Ham House; Hampton Court; and Kew Place (three of them are listed buildings).

3.2.55 Historically Richmond upon Thames attracted royalty, as the Royal Parks and Hampton Court Palace testify. Henry the Eighth resided in Hampton Court Palace with five of his six wives, and his daughter Queen Elizabeth I lived in Richmond Palace. The areas around Richmond Town and Twickenham were home to many wealthy people, including, for example, Horace Walpole, who built Strawberry Hill House. Today, the borough has 70 Designated Conservation Areas and around 1200 listed buildings.

3.2.56 Although not on the statutory list, there are many other buildings that make significant contributions to the built appearance and quality in the borough including over 4000 Buildings of Townscape Merit. The borough's Conservation Area Statements and Studies include details of many of the most impressive buildings and include audits of streetscape items of heritage or aesthetic value in each area.

Archaeology

3.2.57 There are large areas where archaeological potential exists though this is hard to quantify e.g. Kew Gardens, Richmond Park, parts of Ham and Petersham, Hampton Court and Bushy Parks, parts of Twickenham riverside and Richmond town. The sites of archaeological constraint have been mapped for the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and show areas of archaeological potential priority.

Waste and recycling

3.2.58 There is a kerbside recycling collection for residential properties and recycling facilities are situated throughout the borough. Sites are available to recycle a range of materials, including glass bottles, newspapers, cans, books, textiles, aluminium and green waste. To encourage recycling, school classes are run and educational materials provided.

Community Safety

3.2.59 The main types of crime in Richmond upon Thames are burglary, theft and motor vehicle crime. The total number of notifiable offences for the borough from March 2004 to April 2005 was 15,334, a slight decrease (-0.4%) on the previous year total of 15,400.

The figures for Richmond upon Thames are the third lowest for all London boroughs and account for 1.5% of all notifiable offences in the Metropolitan Police Area.

Table A2. 19 Crime figures for Richmond upon Thames

	12 Months to Apr 2005 (year)		12 Months to Apr 2004 (year)	
Number of Offences	Richmond upon Thames	MPS	Richmond upon Thames	MPS
Total Crimes	**15,334**	**1,014,390**	**15,400**	**1,059,065**
Homicide	4	187	3	218
Violence Against the Person (Total)	2,537	203,409	2,487	186,746
Rape	21	2,507	14	2,515
Other Sexual	153	8,607	90	7,573
Robbery (Total)	385	39,855	265	40,112
Robbery (Person)	350	37,605	239	37,005
Robbery (Business)	35	2,250	26	3,107
Burglary (Total)	2,081	102,046	1,794	104,881
Burglary Residential	1,162	63,346	1,122	67,801
Burglary Non-Residential	919	38,700	672	37,080
Gun Enabled Crime	24	3,748	9	3,879
Motor Vehicle Crime	1,762	135,900	1,780	157,303
Domestic Crime	796	63,014	751	59,597
Racist Crime	157	12,767	203	13,104
Homophobic Crime	28	1,312	29	1,474

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

3.2.60 The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Community Safety Partnership has identified the following key priorities for its Strategy 2002-2005:
- To prevent and reduce youth crime;
- To make Richmond upon Thames the safest borough in London;
- To improve our response to victims of crime;
- To tackle anti-social behaviour;
- To raise the performance of the Partnership.

Leisure

3.2.61 The borough has a varied arts scene, making use of its many beautiful venues, and Richmond upon Thames Arts Council is an umbrella organisation which has many groups affiliated to it. All aspects of the arts are covered including visual arts and crafts, drama, music, literature and dance. Ballet Rambert and the Royal Ballet School are both situated within the borough.

3.2.62 Richmond upon Thames contains the Orange Tree Theatre, Richmond Theatre, and many drama groups. These range from amateur youth dramatics to the Richmond Shakespeare Society. The Royal Military School of Music, at Kneller Hall, Whitton, runs a series of open-air evening concerts every summer. Other open-air concerts also take place in Marble Hill Park and the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.

3.2.63 Many of the towns in the borough have artists' groups. These include the Teddington Artists, Ham Art and the Hampton Artists. They all hold regular exhibitions and events such as ArtHouse, co-ordinated annually by the Council's Arts Office. The borough art collection is housed at Orleans House Gallery, which stages a changing programme of temporary exhibitions. These exhibitions often include works from the collection. Leap into Dance is an annual dance festival staged in the borough. An annual Literary Festival called Book Now! has been held since 1992. It is organised by the Council's Arts Office and stages workshops with readings by authors and poets. Richmond Adult and Community College organises a Poetry Society, and holds many public lectures on literacy, and other subjects.

3.2.64 There are 12 lending libraries and a Central Reference Library, catering for all ages. They provide books, videos, CDs, cassettes, talking books, CD ROMs, interlibrary loans, newspapers, periodicals, community and council information, general reference books, internet access and education and study support. The libraries have regular children's activities and class visits, and also give access to computers and photocopiers. Specialist services include the School's Library and Resource service and the Local Studies Collection. The libraries are involved in a number of partnerships, notably for the delivery of IT training for the public.

3.2.65 The borough is the home of the English Rugby Football Union (RFU) in Twickenham and a number of rugby clubs at the Stoop Memorial Ground, the Old Deer Park and Richmond Athletic Ground. The Annual Boat Race also attracts spectators into the borough.

3.2.66 There are sports centres in Richmond upon Thames catering for many sports, and several are river- based. The Barn Elms Athletics Track is situated within the borough, along with a numerous fitness clubs. There are various tennis and cricket clubs and excellent golf courses, Council swimming pools at Richmond and Teddington, and a community-run outdoor pool at Hampton. Rugby, hockey and rowing are well-established sports in the area. Sports development programmes run to encourage the whole community to participate in sport, focussing on disabled, younger and older people and women. The borough has a sports championship, and holiday sports coaching is available at some sports centres. The Council has partnerships with the English Sports Council, the Youth Sports Trust and the National Coaching Foundation.

3.3 Indicators

3.3.1 Generally speaking, baseline information is collected using **indicators**. Examples of indicators include the percentage of people in an area describing their health as not good or the number of unfit dwellings in a district or borough. If indicators are monitored over time, the resulting data can reveal *trends* in performance (i.e. whether something is getting better or worse). Indicator performance can also be gauged in relation to wider geographical areas (e.g. counties or regions) if comparable data is

available. Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to *targets* where these exist. Indicator data can be very useful for identifying the sustainability problems in an area to which an LDF may need to respond to. The Annual Monitoring Report required for the LDF will provide the basis for monitoring the plan's effects.

Consultation questions:

1) Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate i.e. at the right level and sufficient coverage?

2) Do you know of any additional relevant baseline data, which should be added to the list?

3) Are there any mistakes in the data presented?

4. IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (A3)

> ## Task A3 Identifying key sustainability issues for SA to address

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The identification of sustainability issues and problems is an opportunity to define some of the key issues for the LDF to address. There are many possible sustainability issues but not all will be significant for the borough. The issues recorded are those acknowledged as a priority for the borough.

4.2 Background

4.2.1 The sustainability issues confronting the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames have been identified from the following sources:
- Issues identified in review of PPPs (see Task A1).
- Analysis of baseline data and trends (see Task A2 and Appendix 1).
- Knowledge of officers working in the borough.
- Preliminary consultation with key organisations such as the Environment Agency and English Nature.

4.2.2 The key issues are divided into the three main aspects of sustainability (Social, Envir/onment and Economic) and are set out in Table A3.1 below. It is recognised that many of the issues are cross-cutting and could have been placed under any one of the headings. However, for ease of discussion, and to link in with the sustainability objectives (identified in the Sustainability Framework – Task A4), they have been placed under one section only. It is anticipated that following consultation, the sustainability issues identified will be revised where appropriate.

Table A3.1: List of sustainability aspects and key issues identified

Aspect	Sustainability Issue
Social	Varying levels of poverty and affluence across the borough
	Housing for all
	Access to essential facilities
	A safe place to live
Environment	Protection of the natural and built environment
	Climate change and air quality
	Waste reduction, waste treatment and increased recycling
Economic	Skills mismatch & small employment base within the borough
	Traffic congestion and unreliable journey times
	Provide for local employment opportunities
	Town centre vitality & viability
	Provide for sustainable tourism

4.2.3 Table A3.2 sources each of the sustainability issues (Task A1), provides brief background information (Task A2) and outlines considerations to be taken forward in preparing the Development Plan Documents (DPDs). It should be noted that the possible policy options put forward are an initial view only. Policy options will be developed as work on the LDF progress and information from the evidence base becomes available. The Issues and Options consultation stage will take place in October/November 2005. The results of this consultation will help to shape the policy direction.

Consultation questions

1) **Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues for Richmond upon Thames?**

2) **Do you know of any other relevant issues which should be added to the list?**

3) **Are there any issues which should be removed?**

Table: A3.2: Sustainability Issues In the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

Social Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
Varying levels of poverty & social exclusion	The borough is generally affluent with 24 super output areas (SOAs) included in the most prosperous 10% in England. However within the most affluent wards it is likely that there are pockets of local deprivation.	Address issues of social exclusion and accessibility for disadvantaged groups. Ensure that social and economic sustainability objectives are taken fully into consideration in key wards.	London Plan, Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004, ODPM
Need to provide adequate housing supply.	The provision of housing is one of the most important issues affecting the borough.	Ensure that housing provision helps to provide sufficient homes for all sections of the community. Possible need to reallocate land for housing. The location of additional housing is important as it should be situated on previously developed land where possible and accessible to employment, facilities and transport. (In the interests of the efficient use of the land resource and reducing the need to travel.)	LBRuT monitoring
Affordable housing price/earnings affordability ratio	House prices in the area are higher on average (£387,263) compared to the National Average (£169,077). This makes it difficult for people to afford to buy homes. In addition, there is also a shortage of affordable (rented / part-owned) homes in the district. There is a growing proportion of single person households causing a drop in average household size. The Council's housing service indicate that provision of family accommodation for social rent is the main priority.	Policies to continue to provide for meeting affordable housing need. The location of affordable housing also has implications (see above).	PPG3 & London Plan, Land Registry, Joseph Rowntree Foundation Research, New Earnings Survey, ONS LBRuT Housing Needs Survey, Census figures

Social Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
Access to essential facilities and services	Generally the <u>health</u> of the borough is good with a high life expectancy. 76.3%, 17.8% and 5.9% of borough residents reported their health to be respectively good, fairly good and not good. However the population is aging and this will require additional services and facilities to support its well-being.	Ensure that enough health care facilities are provided as part of new development and that there is comprehensive transport to health centres and facilities throughout the borough. Increasing health service provision to meet requirements for older age groups New housing and publicly accessible buildings and workplaces should be accessible for mobility impaired and disabled.	Census 2001 ONS Projections show a significant increase in the 85+ population over the next 12 years.
	<u>Education</u> –Results from the borough's schools are generally above the England average. Due to increasing demand (often from outside the borough) many schools are operating at capacity.	Need to ensure that sufficient educational facilities and choice is provided and are accessible to potential users.	DfES performance tables
	The population of Richmond upon Thames is generally well educated, with a well qualified workforce. There are problems due to lack of childcare facilities/after school clubs etc.	Childcare provision can be encouraged as part of new development	Labour Force Survey
	Leisure – access to a range of accessible and inclusive activities can enhance the quality of life of residents and visitors.	Need to ensure there is sufficient provision of accessible leisure facilities as part of new housing development and that proposals are located in areas, which meet a requirement for local needs and do not harm amenity of residents.	research underway
	Access to local shopping	Protection of local shopping facilities and filling gaps if identified.	LBRuT monitoring

Social Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
A safe place to live	Fear of crime and antisocial behaviour (which is disproportionate to actual level of crime) Possibly leads to negative effects upon health of residents. Disorder especially related to crowds and weekend visitors to the borough's town centres is a concern. Possible negative effects upon economic well-being e.g. in town centres. Decrease in community cohesion.	Use of design to reduce crime, vandalism, graffiti and fear of crime. Ensure a balanced town centre retail and evening economy. Potentially introduce areas of special control.	Crimes recorded per 1,000 population BVPI 125-8

Economic Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
Business start up & closures	Large numbers of small businesses & entrepreneurship.	Provide for the needs of local businesses on appropriate sites.	VAT data from Small Business Service of DTI/ ABI data
Skills Shortages	There are very low unemployment levels in the borough (with only 1.9% of the population claiming Job Seekers allowance at April 2005). Some low paid posts have become unattractive and hard to fill. Small proportion of the local population classified long term unemployed The high house prices has lead to a shortage of low paid and key workers living in the area.	Ensure affordable housing targets are met including the provision of sufficient rented and shared ownership accommodation for lower paid workers.	Unemployment rate for the borough from GLA claimant rates Council Survey of Businesses 2002
Promotion of economic growth	Possible mismatch between land & property available for business development and demand.	Ensure employment land availability	Monitoring of consents

Economic Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
Improve the resilience of business & the economy	Insufficient diversity of economic sectors represented in the area Number of empty non-domestic properties	Encourage the retention and provision of a range of small business units to meet the needs of local business	IDBR/ABI Council Tax & Revenues
Traffic congestion and unreliable journey times	High levels of car ownership and dependency	Locate major trip generating activities in town centres and areas of high public transport accessibility (in order to increase opportunities for alternative means of travel). Reduction of congestion and encouragement of travel choice.	Employment floorspace in main centres
Adequate supply of hotels to support sustainable tourism.	Tourism could be a greater economic force in the area given the number and quality of historic sites, houses, and gardens etc	Support tourist and overnight visitor accommodation development in appropriate locations	

Environmental Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
Amount of household waste and recycling	Will need to increase recycling rates and provide facilities for dealing with waste locally.	Promote the sustainable use, reuse, recycling and disposal of resources	London Plan GLA waste strategy BVPI 82a and 82b
High pollution levels and poor air quality	The main source of pollution is the large volumes of road and air traffic. The whole borough is an Air Quality Management Area	Ensure development does not exacerbate the existing air quality issue and seek to implement measures to reduce predicted exceedences. Development should be located where it may reduce distances travelled.	Days of air pollution Annual mean levels of NO2 and particulates
Pressure for new development	The riparian landscape, historic environment, proximity to good transport links and facilities make Richmond upon Thames an attractive location.	Protect and promote a high quality environment. Ensure that development needed for economic or social needs does not adversely affect the character of	

Environmental Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
	The borough is centred around the River Thames. 5 other major water courses run through the borough. (River Crane, Beverley Brook, Whitton Brook, Duke of Northumberland's River and Longford River)	the borough. Development should be strictly restricted within 16 metres of the tidal sections of the River Thames, within 8 metres of non tidal main rivers and within 5 metres of all other watercourses (including ditches and drains).	Environment Agency
	There is potential for the character of the landscape and townscape to be harmfully affected by change, e.g. through insensitive housing development. There are 70 conservation areas and 4,890 designated BTM s and 1,700 Listed Buildings	Protect the most important buildings and the character of the area.	Urban design monitoring
Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity	The borough contains some areas designated as being of international as well as local importance e.g. Richmond Park, the Wetlands Centre	Ensure biodiversity is not adversely affected by development.	Condition of SSSIs
Increasing threat of flooding due to climate change	Climate change is a key issue facing the borough. Flooding both upstream (fluvial/non tidal) and downstream (tidal) of Teddington Weir, is serious during extreme events and may well worsen in years to come as a result of climate change. Limiting run off from new development is an extremely important issue that will need to be addressed.	Major development should be limited especially residential developments, which should be *strictly* limited in floodplain areas. In all areas of the borough consideration should be given to sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS).	ODPM The Planning Response to Climate Change, 2004 Environment Agency
Need to address impacts of climate change	The main source of carbon dioxide is from combustion of fossil fuels i.e. through electricity generation, or vehicle	Seek a reduction in traffic congestion & encourage sustainable modes of transport in order to reduce pollution.	PPS 22.

Environmental Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
	emissions. Buildings are the biggest cause of carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. Need to conserve natural resources e.g. through energy efficiency, & conservation of materials & water.	Criteria must be established require renewable energy within development proposals. Development should meet the highest standards of energy efficiency, sustainable design and construction possible	EU Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings, 2003. Sustainable & Secure Buildings Bill, 2004 EU Directive on Landfill, 1999

5.   FORMULATING SA OBJECTIVES (A4)

> **Task A4 Develop the sustainability framework consisting of sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.**

5.1.1   In order to help assess the sustainability of the policies in the LDF, and to monitor its achievement in sustainability terms, it is recommended that sustainability objectives and indicators are developed in order to measure the operation of the LD F[5]. The objectives are, where possible expressed in terms of targets, the achievement of which should be measurable using indicators selected[6].

5.1.2   The sustainability appraisal (SA) objectives are based on the issues, which are affecting the borough identified in the previous chapter. They have been subject to comments as part of preliminary consultation with other departments of the Council.

SA Objectives

5.1.3   The Community Plan Objectives are specific to the development of the London Borough Of Richmond upon Thames and are detailed below:

The Vision is for a borough where people:

- take pride in the borough
- feel safe
- live in a clean and pleasant environment
- enjoy good quality well managed services that are value for money.

5.1.4   The five priorities identified are:

Investing in education, arts and leisure;

- Investing in the environment and encouraging civic pride;
- Improving social care, housing and the health of the most vulnerable;
- Combating crime; and
- Managing resources to provide good quality services.

5.1.5   The relevant aims under the five priority areas are to:

- improve learning and attainment of young people
- ensure there are sufficient high quality school places in the borough for borough residents, including places for pupils with special educational needs
- improve opportunities for adult learning
- increase participation and improve standards of performance in sport.
- improve the cleanliness and maintenance of public areas

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[5] ODPM 2004 Guidance Sustainability Appraisal of RSS and LDFs- Consultation Paper
[6] Note: Sustainability indicators are tools used to ensure progress towards the goal of lasting symbiosis between social, economic and environmental issues. (RICS Foundation 2002, *Red Man,Green Man*, Rics, London.)

- protect our street scene and improve the appearance of open spaces and the built environment
- increase the rate of recycling
- optimise the use of available road space in order to achieve the safe, unobstructed flow of traffic on the highway network
- make Richmond upon Thames the safest borough in London
- tackle anti-social behaviour
- prevent and tackle youth crime
- improve services for older people
- improve the care of young people who are looked after by the Council
- improve services for the homeless
- reduce inequalities in health
- retain existing business in the borough whilst encouraging new entrepreneurs and start up businesses

5.1.6   While the Community Plan objectives set the aims and aspirations of the borough, the LDF objectives are more specific goals for land use in the borough. The SA objectives, shown in Table A4.1 below, are intended to compliment the LDF objectives, and are not designed to supersede or replace these. The SA objectives purely provide the framework for assessment. They are designed to provide a balance between the three objectives of sustainable development; the environment, the economy and society. The actual numbers of social, environmental and economic objectives are not the same because they reflect the key issues in the borough.

Table A4.1 Draft SA objectives for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames LDF			
	Env	Econ	Soc
1) To promote sustainable waste management, including reducing waste and waste disposal, promoting recovery, reuse and recycling.	✔		
2) To make the most efficient use of land and to reduce contamination and safeguard soil quantity and quality.	✔		
3) Reduce air and noise pollution, including greenhouse gases, and ensure air quality improves.	✔		
4) Minimise congestion and pollution by reducing the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car and making best use of existing transport infrastructure.	✔		✔
5) To maintain water quality and reduce the risk of flooding.	✔		✔
6) To promote sustainable energy use through improved energy efficiency, reduced energy use and increased use of renewable energy.	✔		
7) Conserve and enhance biodiversity avoiding irreversible losses, through responsible management of key wildlife sites.	✔		
8) Promote high quality places, spaces and buildings & conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape character of the borough including historical features for the benefit of both residents and visitors	✔	✔	✔
9) to make best use of previously developed land and existing buildings, encouraging sustainable construction practices	✔		
10) to provide new housing opportunities and sufficient affordable housing that meets local needs.		✔	✔
11) to create and maintain safer and more secure communities.	✔	✔	✔
12) To facilitate the improved health and well being of the population, including enabling people to stay independent and ensuring access to those health, education, sport, leisure and recreation facilities and services that are required.		✔	✔
13) To increase the vitality and viability of existing town centres, local centres and parades.		✔	✔
14) To promote and encourage a buoyant and diverse economy that will provide sustainable economic growth.		✔	✔
15) provide appropriate commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the local and sub-regional economy.		✔	✔

The left side of the table is labelled vertically: ENVIRONMENTAL (rows 1–9), SOCIAL (rows 10–12), ECONOMIC (rows 13–15).

5.2   Compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives

5.2.1   As part of the process of developing SA objectives the internal compatibility has been tested to identify any particular tensions or inconsistencies (see Appendix 3).

5.2.2   There may be possible conflicts between SA objectives. A number of SA objectives have been identified as having a potential impact on each other, and these are set out in a compatibility matrix in Appendix 3. The impact of these SA objectives on each other can only be determined and made clear when considering options against the SA objectives. In these cases where any negative impacts are identified, they could be addressed through mitigation.   The majority of negative impacts are between environmental and economic SA objectives.Tensions will always exist between these types of SA objectives, however both are required to ensure sustainable development.

5.2.3   Even though incompatibilities exist, it is not necessary to re-write the SA objectives on these grounds. As stated in the ODPM draft guidance "There may be tensions between objectives that cannot be resolved; the compatibility assessment should clarify these so that subsequent decisions are well based, and mitigation can be considered".

Consultation Questions

1) **Are the objectives suitable for the borough?**

2) **Are there any other objectives that should be included (bearing in mind the need to keep the number of objectives manageable)?**

3) **Should any objectives be removed?**

6. TESTING THE PLAN OBJECTIVES (A5)

Task A5 Testing the Plan Objectives[1]

6.1.1 The objectives of the LDD will set out what the plan is aiming to achieve in spatial planning terms. It is important that these objectives reflect sustainable development principles and for this reason, they should be 'tested' for compatibility with the SA objectives (as described in Section 5). This may help in refining the LDD objectives. The LDD objectives should also be tested for compatibility with one another.

6.1.2 At this stage in the Richmond upon Thames LDF preparation process, the objectives for individual LDDs are not yet available for testing. Once these objectives have been formulated the compatibility testing advocated in the ODPM Guidance will be undertaken.

6.1.3 The Guidance cautions that whilst the aim should be to achieve consistency between plan objectives, in practice there may be tensions between objectives. Where win-win outcomes cannot be achieved, the Guidance advises that decision makers will need to determine where the priorities should lie and this should recorded explicitly as part of the SA process.

Consultation question:

1) **Do you have any comments to make about the proposed methodology or the content of the draft SA Scoping Report?**

7.   CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE (A6)

> **Task A6 Consult on the scope of the SA with the relevant statutory bodies, key stakeholders and the public**

7.1.1   It is required by the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) Directive, that the Scoping Report should be referred to the four Consultation Bodies with environmental responsibilities:

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

7.1.2   The Council is keen to ensure the widest possible consultation takes place and to ensure that the SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support relevant DPD or SPD during public examination. It is therefore desirable for other bodies with social and economic responsibilities to be consulted, as the Council considers appropriate. It is recommended that all consultees be given five (5) weeks to respond to the Scoping Report.

7.1.3   At this stage there is no legislative requirement to consult the public[7]. The Scoping Report is to be sent to the following list of bodies:

Four statutory SEA consultation bodies
Countryside Agency,
English Heritage (London Region)
English Nature
Environment Agency

Local Authorities
Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
London Boroughs of Hounslow, Wandsworth, Hammersmith & Fulham
Spelthorne Borough Council
Elmbridge Borough Council

Additional Organisations

Government Office for London – GOL
Greater London Authority - GLA

Local Organisations
Local organisations who have expressed an interest in sustainability issues as part of the consultation on the Statement of Community Involvement process.

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[7] ODPM Interim advice note on frequently asked questions for Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks - April 2005

Internal circulation

Members of the SA Working Group including representatives with expertise in air quality management, waste, community safety, biodiversity and contaminated land.

7.1.4 To guide the consultees through the Scoping Report a list of specific questions have been set out at the end of each section and on a separate response form. This is also available on the Sustainability Appraisal page of the Council's web site.

7.2 Next Stages

7.2.1 The next stages in SA are completed alongside the preparation of the DPDs and will consider responses received to this Scoping Report. The emerging issues and options for the plan will be tested against the SA framework before the next stage of consultation on the plan options proceeds.

7.2.2 Currently the ODPM *interim advice note on frequently asked questions* (for Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks) April 2005, makes reference to the amendment of Stages B and C of the SA process that currently appear in the ODPM draft guidance to correspond more closely with the plan making process under the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act* 2004.

7.2.3 The ODPM final guidance is expected later in 2005. Further information regarding the next stages will be updated once available.

7.2.4 Following consideration of the preferred options for the draft DPD and SPDs will be subject to a further sustainability appraisal, the findings of which will be set out in relevant final SA Reports.

Consultation questions:

1) **Do you have any comments to make on the proposed consultation arrangements?**

2) **Does your organisation collect any data /information that would be useful to the monitoring of the LDF documents, which you would be happy to supply?**

3) **Do you have any other comments on the draft SA Scoping Report?**

GLOSSARY

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)   Provides an annual evidence base upon which the implementation of the policies in Local Development Documents can be assessed.

Baseline   A description of the present and future state of an area, in the absence of any plan, taking into account changes resulting from natural events and from other human activities.

Environmental Appraisal   A form of environmental assessment used in the UK (primarily for development plans) since the early 1990s, supported by 'Environmental Appraisal of Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide' (DoE, 1993); more recently superseded by sustainability appraisal. Some aspects of environmental appraisal foreshadow the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Environmental Assessment   Generically, a method or procedure for predicting the effects on the environment of a proposal, either for an individual project or a higher-level "strategy" (a policy, plan or programme), with the aim of taking account of these effects in decision-making. The term "Environmental Impact Assessment" (EIA) is used, as in European Directive 337/85/EEC, for assessments of projects.   In the SEA Directive, an environmental assessment means "the preparation of an environmental report, the carrying out of consultations, the taking into account of the environmental report and the results of the consultations in decision-making and the provision of information on the decision", in accordance with the Directive's requirements.

Environmental Report   Document required by the SEA Directive as part of an environmental assessment, which identifies, describes and appraises the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing a plan or programme. see SA Report.

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

- **Output Indicator:** An indicator that measures the direct output of the plan or programme. These indicators measure progress in achieving plan or programme objectives, targets and policies.

- **Significant Effects Indicator:** An indicator that measures the significant effects of the plan or programme.

- **Contextual indicator:** An indicator used in monitoring that measures changes in the context within which a plan or programme is being implemented.

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

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

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

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

Local Development Scheme (LDS)   Sets out the local authority's programme for preparing the Local Development Documents.

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

Responsible Authority   In the SEA Regulations, means an organisation which prepares a plan or programme subject to the SEA Directive and is responsible for the SEA.

Scoping   The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of an SA, including the sustainability effects and options which need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, and the structure and contents of the SA Report.

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

SEA Regulations   The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)   Document explaining to stakeholders and the community how and when they will be involved in the preparation of the Local Development Framework, and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)   Generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In the UK, SEA is increasingly used to refer to an environmental assessment in compliance with the 'SEA Directive'.

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

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

Appendix 1: Key messages from review of plans and programmes

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Level: International / European Context		
Title: **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992** Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1992	• Member States are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the Community. • An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site.	• The SA will take into account the conservation status of areas in Richmond upon Thames and will seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats. • The LDF policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation in the Borough.
http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l28076.htm		
Title: **EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979** Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1979	• Member States have a duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. This applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.	• The SA will consider the impacts of the LDF on wild bird populations. The requirements of the Directive should be reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/birds_directive/index_en.htm		
Title: **The Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio de Janeiro, 1992** Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1992	• Article 6A requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	• The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with guidance on this issue. • The LDF policies must be considered against the potential to impact on the biodiversity of the Borough
http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l28102.htm		
Title: **Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (The Water Framework Directive)** Author: European Commission Status: Statutory	• A framework Directive that provides for the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water across Europe. • Requires all Member States to achieve good ecological status of inland water bodies by 2015. • Objectives to promote sustainable use of water, reduce	• The SA will include objectives for water quality and ecological status of inland water bodies and supply issues.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Date: 2000	pollution of water, lessen the effects of floods and droughts and rationalise and update existing legislation and introduce a coordinated approach to water management.	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html		
Title: **Directive 1996/62/EC Ambient Air Quality and management** Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1996	• Establishes mandatory standards for air quality. • Make information on air quality available to the public.	• The SA should include objectives for air quality and the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainable Appraisal Framework.
http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/air/ambient.htm		
Title: **Directive 1999/30/EC Limit Values for SO$_2$, NO$_X$, PM10 and Lead** Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1999	• Establishes limit values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air. • Up-to-date air ambient concentrations of each are to be made available to the public. • Sets limits and deadline for SO$_2$ for 2005 and health limit values for NO$_2$ and Pb to be met by 2010.	• The SA should include objectives for air quality. The LDF should consider the potential that development may contribute to air pollution.
http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=31999L0030&model=guichett		
Title: **Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise** Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2002	• Requires competent authorities in member states to use Strategic Noise mapping on the basis of harmonised indicators to create action plans to address noise issues. • The objective is to monitor the impact of noise on health and the environment with the use of strategic Noise Maps for major sources such as roads, railways, aircraft and agglomerations. • Informing the public on noise exposure and the action plans that have been draw up to address the issues	• LDF will have to comply with the Noise Action Plans. The SA objectives should address noise reduction.
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_189/l_18920020718en00120025.pdf		
Title: **Directive 99/31/EC Landfill** Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1999	• The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfill. • The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water,	• The impact of waste generation & disposal will be addressed in the objectives of the SA and the policies of the LDF.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	groundwater, soil, air and human health. • The Directive has a standard waste acceptance procedure to avoid any risks and a system of opertating permits for landfill sites. If a site does not comply with operational requirements, they would no longer continue to operate.	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm		
Title: **Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003** Author: Council of Europe, UNEP Status: Non-statutory Date: July 2003	• An innovative and proactive approach to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe. • Strategy to introduce a coordinating and unifying framework for strengthening and building on existing initiatives. The strategy will assess the strength's and weaknesses of existing initiatives, and promotes practical action where there is a lack of suitable instruments or where existing mechanisms are not implemented to there full potential.	• The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with guidance on this issue. • LDF policies should conserve and enhance biodiversity.
http://www.strategyguide.org/fulltext.html		
Title: **European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS)** Author: European Commission Status: Non-statutory Date: June 2001	• Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand. The main focuses of the strategy are: • To limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy. • To address threats to public health • To manage natural resources more responsibly. • To improve the transport system and land-use management.	• The SA will consider long term sustainability in accordance with guidance on this issue. • LDF policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision.
http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/sustainable/index_en.htm		
Title: **European Spatial Development Perspective** Author: EU Ministers for Spatial Planning, published by the European Commission Status: Non-statutory Date: May 1999	• Aim of balanced and sustainable development of the Territory of the European Union. • Emphasis is on achieving the three fundamental goals of European Policy equally in all regions: 1. Economic and social cohesion 2. Conservation and management of natural resources,	• The SA will consider the aims of the Spatial Development Perspective and ensure the objectives reflect these. • LDF policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	and the cultural heritage. 3. More balanced competitiveness of the European Territory.	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm		
Title: **White Paper: European Transport Policy 2010: time to decide EU COM (2001) 370** Author: European Status: White Paper Date: 2001	• The Future Common Transport policy involves 60 measures to overhaul the current transport policy in order to make it more sustainable and avoid huge economic losses due to congestion, pollution and accidents. • The main objectives of the Commission's proposed White Paper on transport are: • **Shifting the balance between modes of transport** by 2010 by revitalising railways and promoting maritime and inland waterway transport; • Having taxation **systems reflect the true costs of transport**, including external costs such as environmental damage, congestion, or human accidents; • Making transport **systems more efficient and safer**.	• The SA objectives and the LDF will have to consider the wide-ranging aims in relation to transport, in particular dealing with the direct & indirect impact of road traffic and providing travel choice.
http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy_transport/library/lb_com_2001_0370_en.pdf		
Title: **EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme** Author: European Union Status: Non-statutory Date: 2001	• Four priority areas each with key targets and objectives: **Climate change**, **Nature and biodiversity**, **environment and health and quality of life**, **natural resources and waste.** • This is the environmental component of the Community's strategy towards sustainable development and should help to achieve this in each of the member states. • The Thematic Strategy is a key action area within the programme tackling seven key environmental issues that require a holistic approach.	• The SA should include objectives aimed at achieving the requirements of the Directive. • The LDF policies should provide an approach to meet the target and objectives relating to the key priorities.
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/newprg/		

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Level: National Context		
Title: **UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future"** Author: UK Government Status: Non-statutory Date: 1999/ 2005	Four central aims of the 1999 strategy: • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. These have now been strengthened through the review of the strategy incorporating a framework to enhance the achievement of those original aims. The framework has a set of overarching principles. These principles will form the basis for policy in the UK. For a policy to be sustainable, it must respect all five of these principles: • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly	• The strategy will provide guidance and inform the whole SA process. • Policies within the LDF should support the principles and objectives of the strategy. • The indicators maybe included in the SA and inform baseline data and monitoring.
http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/uk-strategy-2005.htm		
Title: **The Conservation Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation)** Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 1994	• The regulations affect any proposed works within or adjacent to a Special Protected Area (SPA) or a proposed/ candidate SPA or a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a proposed/ candidate SAC. • The consenting authority needs to test whether the proposed works would have an adverse impact on the site. In so doing, it will have regard to the advice of the appropriate nature conservation body. Unless the conclusion is that there will be no adverse impact, the applicant will have to consider measures to mitigate these effects. If appropriate and adequate mitigation measures are not possible, the project may only be consented if the Secretary of State decides there is no alternative approach, that there are reasons of overriding public interest for it to proceed, and after a	• The SA and LDF will have to reflect the requirements of the regulations.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	suitable compensation package has been agreed.	
http://www.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1994/Uksi_19942716_en_1.htm		
Title: **Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England** Author: Central Government, DEFRA Status: Non-statutory Date: 2002	• The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. • The strategy sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England, together with a programme of work to achieve it. It includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible. In moving towards this vision the Government's objectives are: • To promote sustainable development • To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology • To contribute to an urban renaissance • To contribute to urban renewal	• The SA will include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance. • LDF policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/		
Title: **The Future of Transport White Paper** Author: Central Government, DFT Status: Statutory Date: 2004	The strategy is built around three themes: • Sustained investment • Improvements in transport management • Planning ahead Strategy Objective: balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. All transport schemes also need to respect the environment. Strategy is based over 30 years, founded on the following: • Enhanced road networks – more capacity; road tolls; better management. • Railways – improve efficiency, structure and performance	• The LDF will have to look at ways to incorporate policies to address transport issues, through initiatives and new developments within the borough and connectivity with surrounding areas. • Implications for the SA include the need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health, and

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	• Enhanced local travel – promoting walking and cycling are alternatives to car use; more buses; use of school travel plans • Balanced approach to aviation • Maintaining high quality shipping • Sustainable freight transport	air pollution.
http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/divisionhomepage/031259.hcsp		
Title: **Aviation White Paper- The Future of Air Transport** Author: Central Government, DFT Status: Statutory Date: 2004	Strategic framework for air capacity and development within the UK over the next 30 years. • Provide additional airport capacity in response to demand • Balance economic and social benefits with environmental impacts • Ensure airport development is linked to wider transport strategy and transport networks.	• The SA will have to consider this issue & the impacts of aviation.
http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_aviation/documents/divisionhomepage/029650.hcsp		
Title: **Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)** Author: DEFRA Status: Statutory Date: 1981	• Addresses species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.	• The SA will include objectives to protect habitats and wildlife. • Policies in the LDF will have to consider the potential impact of new development on wildlife species and habitats.
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1991/Ukpga_19910039_en_1.htm		
Title: **Sustainable Communities Plan** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Statutory Date: 2003	The plan sets out the long term strategy for achieving sustainable communities within the UK. The Plan focuses on the following: • Issues of housing supply, especially with regard to affordable housing. • New growth areas • Decent homes • Countryside and local environment	• The SA will include objectives for sustainable development. • LDF policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision, contributing towards the achievement of sustainable communities.
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_communities/documents/divisionhomepage/034686.hcsp		
Title: **Energy White Paper** Author: Central Government, DTI Status: Statutory	• To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions (60% by 2050) – the main contributor to global	• The objectives of the strategy should be reflected in the SA.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Date: 2003	warming • Maintain the reliability of energy supplies • Promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve our productivity • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated	Topics of relevance that should be included include climate change, fuel poverty, energy efficiency, economic benefits, and design of buildings. • The LDF policies will need to consider energy efficiency, the generation of pollution and the location and design of buildings.
http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/index.shtml		
Title: **UK Climate Change Programme** Author: Central Government, DETR Status: Statutory Date: 2000	• A key priority of the programme to ensure UK meets its legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 level by 2008-2012 • The programme also designed to move towards the domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010	• The SA will include objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO_2, and will take into account guidance on climate change. • The LDF policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/cm4913/		
Title: **The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air** Author: Central Government, DETR Status: Statutory Date: 2000	• Government's and the devolved administrations' ultimate objective is to "render polluting emissions harmless". • A number of set objectives for protecting human health to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates.	• The SA and LDF will take into account the current status of air quality in Richmond upon Thames and the associated Air Quality Action Plan prepared to meet National Air Quality Strategy targets.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/		
Title: **Strategy for Flood Risk Management** Author: Environment Agency Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2003	Aims: • Have no loss of life through flooding • Reduce the risk of flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes	• The SA will include objectives to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to minimise the susceptibility of land use to flooding.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Title: **An Environmental Vision** Author: Environment Agency Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2001	The fundamental goals we want to help achieve: **A better quality of life**. **An enhanced environment for wildlife**. The environmental outcomes for which we are striving: **Cleaner air for everyone** **Improved and protected inland and coastal waters** **Restored, protected land with healthier soils** The changes we will seek: **A "greener" business world.** **Wiser, sustainable use of natural resources**	- The SA will include objectives to maintain and where possible enhance landscape and townscape character, protect biodiversity and habitats. - Policies in the LDF will have to consider the potential impact of any new development on wildlife habitats and quality of life.
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/thames/511317/511537/?lang=_e		
Title: **Looking to the Future 2004-2007** Author: The National Trust Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2004	The plan aims to bring even greater benefits to people and places, and to continue to improve the Trust's operations by working sustainably, measuring success and improving methods of working. Objectives: - Looking after special places for all - Providing leadership in the countryside - Preserving the cultural heritage - Enhancing education and lifelong learning.	- The SA will include objectives to maintain and enhance open space and cultural heritage. - LDF policies will consider the impact of development on the environment.
http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/nationaltrust/prospectus.html		
Title: **English Nature Corporate Plan 2001-2005** Author: English Nature Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2001	- Protecting and enhancing the wildlife value of designated sites. - Improving the wider environment and the sea for wildlife. - Influencing people's hearts, minds, policies and actions in support of nature conservation.	The SA will include objectives to protect and where possible enhance the wildlife value of designated sites.
http://www.english-nature.org.uk		
Title: **Countryside Agency Corporate Plan 2001-2005** Author: Countryside Agency	The plan set outs the following objectives to achieve: Empowered, active and inclusive communities;	The SA will include objectives to maintain and where possible

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Status: Non-statutory Date: 2001	• High standards of rural services; • Vibrant local economies. • All countryside managed sustainably; • Recreation opportunities for all; • Realising the potential of the urban fringe.	enhance the landscape, recreation and open space.
Title: **The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future** Author: DCMS Status: Non-Statutory Date:2001	• The historic environment is accessible to everyone and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage. • The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.	• The SA will include objectives for Conservation Areas and the historic environment. • LDF policies will consider the impact of development on the historic environment.
http://www.culture.gov.uk/global/publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm		
Title: **Transport and the Historic Environment** Author: English Heritage Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2004	This policy statement sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for long-term national transport policy. • Encourage a switch to less damaging forms of transport and promote planning policies that help to reduce the need to travel. • Seek imaginative solutions to transport problems • Ensure that transport appraisal properly assesses the impacts on the historic environment to an appropriate level of detail. … Work should continue to fine-tune the existing appraisal process to ensure the historic environment impacts are properly measured and given due weight in the subsequent decision-making process. • Take account of the wider historic environment. Appraisal… needs to take account of conservation areas, locally designated sites or buildings, and historic landscapes and townscapes… • Continue to promote good design and push hard for proposals that recognise local and regional distinctiveness. • Encourage innovative transport management strategies • Minimise the impact of air travel on the historic environment	• The SA will assess the extent to which the LDF contains policies that seek to reduce the need to travel and encourage travel choice. • The SA Framework will seek adequate protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/EHTransportPolicy.pdf		
Title: **Strategic Plan 2004-2008 – British Trust for Conservation Volunteers** Author: BTCV Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2004	Guiding principles • Increase the number of people and communities that have the capacity and abilities to change their environment positively and sustainably. • Reach an increasingly diverse range of people defined by culture, geography or personal circumstances, by listening and responding to their needs. • Provide relevant solutions for communities that take full account of local dynamics and individual situations. • Validate and advocate the links between practical environmental action, health, well-being, skills for life, civil renewal, employment and citizenship. • Promote and publicise the value of environmental volunteering in social and economic regeneration.	• The SA will consider the issues of accessibility and sustainable development.
http://www.btcv.org/stratplan/stratplan.pdf		
Level: National Planning Policy Guidance		
Title: **PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2005 Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance is also a material consideration when determining planning applications.	PPS1 sets out the Governments objectives for the planning system, and the key principle and objectives that should underpin the integration of sustainable development into development plans. Planning for sustainable development includes the following key areas: • Social cohesion and inclusion • Protection and enhancement of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources • Sustainable economic development Key Principles: • Sustainable development should be pursued in an integrated manner • Development plans should address the causes and impacts of climate change • Spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development	• The SA should encompass all of the principles and objectives set out in the policy statement. The LDF should take a spatial approach and: • Set a clear vision for future development in the borough • Integrate a wide range of activities into development • Include community involvement

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	• Policies should promote high quality, inclusive design • Clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies should be included. • Community involvement in planning The planning system also needs to become transparent, flexible, predictable, efficient and effective.	
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 2: Green Belt** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 1995	The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness. Green Belts can shape patterns of urban development at sub-regional and regional scale, and help to ensure that development occurs in locations allocated in development plans. They help to protect the countryside, be it in agricultural, forestry or other use. They can assist in moving towards more sustainable patterns of urban development. Green Belts can have a positive role in fulfilling the following objectives: • to provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; • to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation near urban areas; • to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live; • to improve damaged and derelict land around towns; • to secure nature conservation interest; and • to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.	• The SA objectives should relate to increasing biodiversity, health and accessibility and reflect the objectives of the guidance. • LDF Policies should consider the strategic role of green belt, encourage brownfield development, protect and enhance the natural environment.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 3: Housing (revised in part)** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2000 (updated in part 2005)	• Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including affordable and special needs housing; providing a wider housing opportunity and choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing and seek to create mixed communities; • Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously-developed land within urban areas, bringing	• The SA objectives should include objectives to create sustainable housing, including issues such as design, mixtures of housing type and tenure & open space. • The LDF policies should provide

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	empty homes back into use and converting existing buildings, in preference to the development of greenfield sites; • Create more sustainable patterns of development by building in ways which exploit and deliver accessibility by public transport to jobs, education and health facilities, shopping, leisure and local services; • Make more efficient use of land • Place the needs of people before ease of traffic movement in designing the layout of residential developments; • Reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and local amenity, and by planning for mixed use • Promote good design in new housing developments	affordable housing in line with government targets; promote redevelopment of sites, providing a housing mix, good design.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 4: Industrial, Commercial development and small firms** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2001	• The key aim of the policy is to encourage economic growth that is compatible with environmental objectives. Economic growth and a high quality environment have to be pursued together. • Development plans provide the policy framework, the importance of industrial development needs to be weighed against that of maintaining and improving environmental quality. • Clear land-use policies for different types of commercial and industrial development, should include positive policies for the needs of small businesses. • Sufficient land should be made available which is capable of development that is well served by infrastructure and a variety of sites to meet differing needs. • Industry and commerce should be located to minimise the need for vehicular trips, encourage energy efficient travel, and discourage development if it will cause congestion. • Industry and commerce in rural areas should be weighed against the need to protect the countryside. • There should be a flexible approach to the change of use of buildings. • Vacant or under-used sites should be brought back into	• The SA should include objective to provide travel choice, decrease air pollution and promote the economy, in balance with the impact on the environment. • The LDF policies need to consider that objectives in the policy for the location of industry and commerce and its impact on the environment.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	beneficial use.	
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 5: Simplified Planning Zones** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 1992	• Gives developers certainty without the need to make a specific planning application • Carefully thought out SPZ schemes could be of benefit within an overall framework of control. • Can aid in regeneration of areas • Used as a promotional tool, e.g. could encourage development on brownfield sites	• PPG guidelines are linked to objectives for economic growth within the SA. • Within the LDF SPZ's could be used to encourage brownfield development and areas needing regeneration. • It should be noted that provisions in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 have largely superseded SPZ's.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPS 6: Planning For Town Centres** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2004	The government's key objective is to promote vital and viable city, town and other centres, planning for the growth of existing centres and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. • Enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community and particularly socially-excluded groups. • Supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity. • Improving accessibility, ensuring a new development is well-served by a means of transport • Promote social inclusion • Encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas • To promote economic growth of regional, sub-regional and local economies. • Deliver more sustainable patterns of development. • To promote high quality and inclusive design, improve the quality of the public realm and open spaces, protect and enhance the architectural and historic heritage of centers.	Implications for the LDF: • The number and sizes of site should meet identified need • Assess the need for additional floor space • Identify deficiencies in provision • Identify the centres within areas where development will be focused if there is an identified need. • Identify and allocate sites in accordance with need, sequential test and impact considerations, and existing allocations should be reviewed. • Criteria based policies required for assessing and locating new development proposals • Develop local strategies to ensure equality of access to local facilities • Higher density, mixed-use and diversity to be promoted Implications for the SA: • The SA should consider social inclusion, travel need, mixed use

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
		schemes, economic growth, safer and securer communities. It should consider the need for access to local shopping facilities. The SA will also need to take into account the sequential approach when assessing site allocations.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 8: Telecommunications** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2001	• The aim of the policy is to give guidance on planning for telecommunications development – including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires. • To facilitate growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. • To ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available.	• LDF must include policies that both allow telecommunications related development and provide protection for sensitive uses such as residential areas and schools. Polices should include measures to limit visual intrusion. • The SA framework will include objectives to encourage a diverse economy and access to services. However, the provision of telecommunications may conflict with other objectives relating to biodiversity and the countryside. Clear restrictions will need to be included.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 9: Nature Conservation (& draft PPS 4 Sept 2004)** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 1994	• Contribute to the conservation of the abundance and diversity of British wildlife and its habitats, or minimise the adverse effects on wildlife where conflict of interest is unavoidable • To meet international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation. • To do this whilst ensuring adequate development and economic growth is provided whilst maintaining effective conservation of wildlife and natural features as an important element of a clean and healthy natural environment. • Plans should take account of locally prepared nature conservation strategies.	• The SA will include objectives relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance. • The LDF will need to consider balancing economic development and nature conservation, can also include policies for the conservation of biodiversity beyond the designated sites, for example the creation of new habitats as part of a new

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		development.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 10: Planning and Waste Management** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 1999	• Encourage sensitive waste management practices in order to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment and avoid risks to human health. • Use of required waste management system, the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) to meet needs. • Facilities to be provided for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste and to ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/ recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered, whilst avoiding risks to human health, designated areas of landscape and nature conservation value and to minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.	• The SA should include objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials, composting waste and waste reduction in the Borough. • The LDF policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste in the Borough.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategies** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2004	• New arrangements for regional planning to deliver policy better at the regional level, and contribute to the culture change necessary to deliver the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. • The RSS will have to be produced on an inclusive basis of partnership working and community involvement and integrate better with other regional strategies. • The RSS provides a spatial framework to inform the LDD"s.	• The policies of the LDF will have to be in general conformity with those in the London Plan. • The SA framework will have to take into account policies in the RSS.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2004	• Local development frameworks are intended to streamline the local planning process and promote a proactive, positive approach to managing development. The key aims of the new system are: • **Flexibility**. Local planning authorities can respond to changing local circumstances and ensure that spatial plans are prepared and reviewed more quickly than development plans under the old system; • **Strengthening community and stakeholder**	• Sustainable outcomes are sought throughout; therefore the SA must produce a framework that is consistent between the LDF, the DPD's and SPD's. • The LDF policies will need to follow the advice in the policy and will adopt a spatial

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	involvement in the development of local communities. Local communities and all stakeholders will be involved from the outset and throughout the preparation of local development documents; • **Front loading**. Local planning authorities should take key decisions early in the preparation of local development documents. The aim will be to seek consensus on essential issues early in the preparation of local development documents and so avoid late changes being made; • **Sustainability appraisal**. To ensure that local development documents are prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development; • **Programme management**. The efficient management of the programme for the preparation of a range of local development documents in accordance with the local development scheme; • **Soundness**. Local development documents must be soundly based in terms of their content and the process by which they are produced. They must also be based upon a robust, credible evidence base.	approach to developing the LDF.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 13: Transport** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2001	• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. • Ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling. • Ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked. • Use parking polices, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other	• The SA should consider issues relating to accessibility and sustainable development. • The LDF should consider policies in relation to reduced car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and local amenity, and by planning for mixed use.

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	journeys. • Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses. • Ensure that the needs of disabled people are taken into account.	
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 1990	• The aim is not to prevent the development of such land, though in some cases that may be the appropriate response, but to ensure that development is suitable and that the physical constraints on the land are taken into account at all stages of planning. Any scope for remedial, preventive or precautionary measures must also be fully explored so that land is not sterilised unnecessarily.	• The LDF could include polices regarding the re-use of previously developed land. • The SA should encourage the best use of previously developed land.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2002	• Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields and the wider historic environment. • To put historic buildings to good economic use, e.g. commercial or residential. In return, economic prosperity can secure the continued vitality of conservation areas, and the continued use and maintenance of historic buildings. • Local authorities to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to reflect it in their policies and their allocation of resources. It is important that, as planning authorities, they adopt suitable policies in their development plans, and give practical effect to them through their development control decisions. • Review conservation areas	• The SA will include objectives to protect the historic environment, listed buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, and the wider historic environment. • The policies in the LDF should seek to preserve and enhance the histories environment. Policies should be suitable to give practical effect to them their development control decisions.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning** Author: Central Government, ODPM	• Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and	• The SA will contain objectives to

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Status: Government Policy Date: 1990	vulnerable to damage and destruction. • Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed.	conserve archaeological sites. • Policies in the LDF should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2003	Planning objectives of the policy: • Supporting urban renaissance • Supporting rural renewal • Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion • Promotion of health and well being • Promote more sustainable development. • Robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities. • Accessibility to all open space and recreational facilities should be considered.	• The SA will contain objectives to conserve and enhance open space, ensure accessibility for all to facilities and promote social inclusion and health. • Policies in the LDF should ensure the open space is protected and enhanced and that recreation facilities meet the needs of the community.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 18: Enforcing Planning Control** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 1991	• Gives guidance to local authorities on the use of planning enforcement powers. • LPAs have a general discretion to take enforcement action, when they regard it as expedient.	• The use of the enforcement powers can help to safeguard amenity, buildings, land use and the environment in the public interest. • Effective use of the enforcement powers will help to safeguard the quality of life in the borough which can be measured and monitored having regard to the SA indicators.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 1992	• Advertisements can only be controlled in the interests of 'amenity' and 'public safety'. • Outdoor advertisements are important to the economy. Guidance produced by LPAs is seen as important in ensuring that signs and advertisements are in harmony with the built environment.	• Policies in the LDF should allow for a quick and efficient response to an application, but should also protect the character of the built environment from inappropriate

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	• Policy should be efficient, effective and simple in concept and operation. Anyone wishing to display an advertisement out of doors should not meet a slow and bureaucratic response to a straightforward proposal.	signs and advertisements. • The objectives of the SA should consider the wider and local economy, but in balance with the protection of cultural heritage and conservation areas.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 21: Tourism** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 1992	• Tourism makes a major contribution to the national economy and to the prosperity of many cities, towns and rural areas. Its continuing growth generates a range of economic activity and new job opportunities. • Tourism often depends on a high quality environment; it can act as a positive force for environmental protection and enhancement. It is important to identify and consider ways of protecting these, as well as to consider ways in which new development can help the industry grow. • Policies must be fully consistent with the Government's Environment Strategy. • Policies should take full account of the needs and character of particular areas. • Safeguarding the communities and the environment, which are affected by tourism, whilst balancing the economic needs.	• Policies in the LDF should take full account of government guidelines and environmental strategies when considering tourism, community and the environment. • The SA should consider topic areas for objectives such as cultural heritage, economy, maintaining conservation areas and historic buildings and landscapes, open spaces and accessibility.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPS 22: Renewable Energy** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2004	• The Government's energy policy, including its policy on renewable energy, is set out in the Energy White Paper. This aims to put the UK on a path to cut CO_2 emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020, and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies. • Increased development of renewable energy resources is vital to facilitating the delivery of the Government's commitments on both climate change and renewable energy. • Positive planning can facilitate renewable energy developments that contribute to the Government's strategy	• The SA will include objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, and to increase the proportion of energy consumed from renewable resources. • The LDD's should include policies that promote and encourage use of renewable energy in new development. Where policies do restrict a comprehensive justification is needed. • A criteria based approach should

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	on sustainable development. • The wider economic and environmental benefits of all proposals for renewable energy should be given significant weight in determining planning applications. • Small-scale projects with renewable outputs should be supported. • LA's should foster community involvement in renewable energy projects.	be applied to assess planning applications
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 2002	• Seeks to reduce pollution, including air and water quality and contaminated land. • Where pollution is likely to arise developers should hold pre-application meetings with developers. • Encourages the re-use and remediation of contaminated land. • The generation of additional pollution from road traffic, the demand on natural resources and the discharges to the environment associated with any proposed development should be considered. • The wider economic and social need for the development should also be considered. • LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered.	• The SA will include objectives relating to reducing pollutants, improving air and water quality and the enhanced land. • The LDF will have to take into account the requirements of PPS23, by taking a criteria based approach to assessing proposed developments and ensuring policies encourage a reduction in pollution.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 24: Planning and Noise** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date: 1994	• New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses. • Local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise, through the use of conditions or planning obligations.	• The SA will include objectives to reduce noise and mitigate the impacts of noise on people and noise-sensitive land uses.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **PPG 25: Development and Flood Risk** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy	• Overall principle is to reduce the risks to people and the developed and natural environment from flooding. • Recognising that the susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration;	• The preparation of LDF policies will have to take account of the requirement of the policy. • LDF policies should not provide

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Date: 2001	• Giving appropriate weight to information on flood-risk and how it might be affected by climate change in preparing development plans and considering individual proposals for development • Recognising that flood plains and washlands have a natural role as a form of flood defence as well as providing important wildlife habitats and adding to landscape value; and • Recognising that engineered flood reduction measures may not always be the appropriate solution, since they can have economic and environmental costs and impacts on the natural and built environment, need maintenance and replacement and cannot eliminate all risk of flooding. • Applying the precautionary principle to decision-making so that risk is avoided where possible and managed elsewhere; • Government expects local planning authorities to apply a risk-based approach to the preparation of development plans and their decisions on development control through a sequential test	for development that is in flood risk areas. • The SA should ensure that biodiversity, reducing flood risk, and water management are reflected in the objectives.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **Minerals Planning Guidance Note 1: General Considerations** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date:	Sustainable development of mineral planning includes: • Conserving minerals, but balancing this with supplies meeting need. • Ensuring mineral operations cause minimal environmental impact, through sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices. • Minimise waste and encourage efficient production methods • Prevent development of areas of landscape, conservation and nature conservation value.	• LDF should provide an effective framework within which the industry can make applications. • SA objectives should consider efficient use of land, conservation end enhancement of the environment, biodiversity, water quality, waste management and efficient use of resources.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **Minerals Planning Note 6: Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in**	• Provides guidance on how an adequate and steady supply of material to the construction	• LDF should include policies to ensure a steady supply of

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England Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date:	industry, at a national, regional and local level, may be maintained at the best balance of social, environmental and economic cost, through full consideration of all resources and the principles of sustainable development; • Provides a clear framework within which MPAs can develop aggregates policies in development plans and carry out development control; • Provides the basis for informed consideration at national, regional and local level of the implications for aggregates working of other policies.	minerals and the extensions to existing mineral sites rather than developing on greenfield sites. • SA objectives should consider efficient use of land, conservation end enhancement of the environment, biodiversity, water quality, waste management and efficient use of resources.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Title: **Minerals Guidance Note 7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings** Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Government Policy Date:	• MPG 7 deals with policies, consultations and conditions, which are relevant to achieving effective reclamation of mineral workings. • Opportunities to secure replacement of soil materials. • Sites can be enhanced for multiple uses through reclamation opportunities.	• LDF should include policies to monitor sites, impose reclamation conditions and must consider the after-use of the site when considering giving planning permission. • SA objectives should consider efficient use of land, conservation end enhancement of the environment, biodiversity, water quality, waste management and efficient use of resources.
www.odpm.gov.uk		
Level: Regional		
Title: **A Sustainable Development Framework for London** Author: London Sustainable Development	• Overall objective of the framework is to achieve environmental, social and economic development simultaneously; the improvement of one will not be to	• The SA and LDF will have to ensure that a balance is achieved in the development of

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Commission/ GLA Status: Non-statutory Date: June 2003	the detriment of the other. • The framework has a set of objectives under the following headings: • **Taking responsibility** – responsibility, capability, creativity, ownership. • **Developing respect**- fulfilment, diversity, safety, vibrancy. • **Managing resources** – environment, resources. • **Getting results** – progress, innovation, esteem, access.	objectives and policies between environmental, social and economic issues.
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/sustainable-development/docs/lsdc_framework.pdf		
Title: **The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London** Author: The Mayor of London Status: Statutory Date: February 2004	• The Mayors Strategy for the spatial development of London, with which the Borough's plans must be in general conformity. • The Mayor sets his vision for London as ' to develop London as an exemplary, sustainable world city, based on the three balanced and interwoven themes of strong, long-term and diverse economic growth, social inclusively and fundamental improvements in the environment and use of resources'. It includes six objectives: • To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces. • To make London a better city for people to live in. • To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth. • To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination. • To improve London's accessibility. • To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city.	• The Borough will have to ensure that the policies in the LDF and the objectives of the SA are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp		
Title: **The Mayor's Transport Strategy (July 2001) & Transport Strategy Revision (Aug 2004)** Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-statutory Date: 2001 & 2004	• To support the vision of London as an exemplary sustainable world city, the Transport Strategy will increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of the transport system to provide the world class transport system the capital needs. • Additional capacity and reliability will be provided to aid economic and demographic growth	• The LDF will have to look at ways to incorporate policies to address transport issues, through initiatives and new developments within the borough and connectivity with surrounding areas.

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	• Support for the World City functions of London, improving international transport links. • It will promote social inclusion and regeneration through providing accessible transport links. • Tackle traffic congestion, improving air quality and the environment, and promote a healthier means of travel. The ten key transport priorities, which flow from this, are: • Reducing traffic congestion; • Overcoming the backlog of investment on the Underground • Making radical improvements to bus services • Better integration of the National Rail system • Increasing the overall capacity of London's transport system • Improving journey time reliability for car users • Supporting local transport initiatives, • Making the distribution of goods and services in London more reliable • Improving the accessibility • Bringing forward new integration initiatives	• Implications for the SA include the need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health, and air pollution.
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/transport/index.jsp		
Title: **The Mayor's Noise Strategy: Sounder City** Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-statutory Date: March 2004	• The aim of the strategy is: 'to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework'. It recognises the importance of London's 'Soundscape'. Three key issues have been identified: • Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London's roads. • Securing night aircraft ban across London. • Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing	• The location, design and layout of development will have to be considered by the LDF with regard to noise implications. Noise from air traffic will also need to be monitored. • SA to include objectives and indicators for noise reduction, to minimise its impact within the Borough.
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/noise/index.jsp		
Title: **The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy: Cleaning London's Air** Author: The Mayor of London	• The Mayor's aim is to improve London's air quality to the point where pollution no longer poses a significant risk to human health. As road traffic is one of the biggest	• The SA to include objectives for air quality. • The LDF should consider the

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Status: Non-statutory Date: September 2002	contributors to air pollution the strategy focuses on reducing this. The measures to be implemented: • Reduce the amount of traffic • Reduce emissions from individual vehicles • Reducing emissions from air travel • Adoption of more energy efficient buildings • Improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings • Improving fuel efficiency • Using renewable energy technologies • Reducing pollution from industry and construction	potential that development, the design of buildings and transport contribute to air pollution.
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/air_quality/index.jsp		
Title: **The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature** Author: The Mayor of London Status: Date: July 2002	The strategy and its implementation aim to meet the biodiversity objectives within the context of the Mayor's overall vision for London. The objectives for biodiversity are: • **Biodiversity for people** – ensure access for all to wildlife and natural green space. • **Nature for its own sake** – conserve plants, animals and their habitats. Biodiversity has an intrinsic right to be conserved for its own sake. • **Economic Benefits** – open space attracts tourists, green space provides jobs, ensure the economic benefits of natural greenspace are fully realised. • **Functional Benefits** – vegetation can reduce flood risk, local climate benefits, and absorption of some pollutants. • **Sustainable Development** – recognise that biodiversity conservation as an essential element of sustainable development.	• The SA to include objectives and indicators for biodiversity reflecting the aims and objectives of the strategy. • The LDF policies must be considered against the potential to impact on the biodiversity of the Borough, looking at the protection of green spaces, access to these for the community, and other areas of biodiversity should be considered in the policies, e.g. back gardens.
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/biodiversity/index.jsp		
Title: **The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital** Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-statutory Date: April 2004	The Mayor's Cultural Strategy has four key objectives: • **Excellence**: to enhance London as a world-class city of culture. • **Creativity**: to promote creativity as central to the success of London. • **Access**: to ensure that all Londoners have access to culture in the city. • **Value**: to ensure that all London gets the best value out	• The aims of strategy should be reflected in the developing the objectives of the SA. • The LDF will need to consider policies on encouraging developments that enhance creativity and culture within the Borough. It will also have to

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	of its cultural resources.	ensure that facilities are accessible to all members of the community and are accessible by sustainable transport.
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/culture/strategy.jsp		
Title: **The Mayor's Economic Strategy: Success through Diversity (July 2001) & First Review Sustaining Success (Jan 2005)** Author: The Mayor of London Status: Date: 2001/ 2005	• The strategy 'supports the development of London's economy, promotes employment, helps people participate in London's economy and supports businesses to be more competitive, all within the context of economic development being fair and sustainable'. Four major investment themes within the strategy: • **Places and infrastructure-** promote sustainable growth; deliver an improved and effective infrastructure to support growth; deliver healthy, sustainable, high quality communities. • **People** – tackle barriers to employment; reduce disparities in labour market • **Enterprise** – address barriers to enterprise; improve workforce skills; maximise productivity and innovation. • **Marketing and promoting London** – ensure coherent approach to both	• The SA objectives will include topics such as sustainable buildings in infrastructure, economic efficiency; knowledge and skills base; and social exclusion. • LDF policies should encourage new development that is sustainable and promotes economic growth and social inclusion.
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/economic_development/index.jsp		
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/waste/index.jsp		
Title: **The Mayor's Energy Strategy: Green Light to Clean Power** Author: The Mayor of London Status: Date:	• Strategy to change the way energy is supplied and used over the next ten years in London. Strategy aims 'to improve London's environment, reduce the capital's contribution to climate change, tackle fuel poverty and promote economic development'. Specific aims are: • Reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen. • Eradicating fuel poverty by giving Londoners most vulnerable groups access to affordable warmth • Contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable	• The objectives of the strategy should be reflected in the SA. Topics of relevance that should be included include climate change, fuel poverty, energy efficiency, economic benefits, and design of buildings. • The LDF policies will need to consider energy efficiency, the generation of pollution and the location and design of buildings.

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	development.	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/energy/index.jsp		
Title: **London Biodiversity Action Plan** Author: London Biodiversity Partnership Status: Non-statutory Date: 2001	• London Biodiversity Action Plan is an audit of London's key habitats and species. The audit is an important foundation for the implementation of action to conserve London's biodiversity. • Also includes action plans for individual species, habitat action plans and generic action plans.	• The SA should considered objective to protect, conserve and enhance habitats, rare species and the environment. • The LDF needs to ensure that polices reflect the objectives of the strategy and that new development does not have a detrimental impact on wildlife and habitats.
http://www.lbp.org.uk/		
Title: **Sub Regional Development Framework for the South** Author: Status: Date:	The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames is within the South London Sub Region, which have the following strategic priorities: • Promote opportunities to increase employment and housing. • Identify capacity to accommodate new job and housing opportunities and appropriate mixed-use development. • Maximise the number of additional homes including affordable housing • Promote and intensify retailing, services, employment, leisure and housing in town centres • Plan for and secure the necessary financial resources to deliver planned transport infrastructure for the sub-region • Improve the variety, quality and access to available employment sites. • Ensure that social and community infrastructure is retained, enhanced and expanded where needed. • Ensure that new development is sustainable, safe and secure and well designed, improves the environment and takes account of the sub-region's heritage.	• The policies in the LDF and the objectives of the SA should have regard to the wider strategic priorities of the south sub region framework.

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	• Identify areas suitable for tall buildings. • Plan for waste facilities in line with the principle of self-sufficiency.	
Level: Local - London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Plans		
Title: **Unitary Development Plan** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Statutory Date: March 2005	The Council will protect and enhance the open and the built environment. In particular it will: • Safeguard the Borough's green belt and metropolitan open land and protect green chains and green corridors and other areas of open land which are important for visual reasons, agriculture, nature conservation, biodiversity, or sport and recreation; • Conserve and enhance areas and buildings of historic or architectural interest or of special townscape value, and ancient monuments and sites of archaeological interest and registered parks and gardens of special historic interest; New: protect the character of established residential areas, particularly from inappropriate infill and backland development • Seek to ensure that developments enhance their surroundings, and do not impair important views or skylines. • The Borough's built environment will be protected and enhanced through the operation of the planning system including the designation of conservation areas and the Thames Policy Area. • The Council will ensure that development is consistent with the need to conserve energy, resources *including water* and materials and to reduce pollution. In accordance with this principle the Council will require the provision of non-residential development or *at* the most local level to reduce the need to travel. Major trip generating developments must be within town centres or at other locations that are highly accessible by foot, cycle and by public transport. • The Council will retain and promote the creation of a hierarchy of public open spaces, providing regional parks and open spaces, metropolitan open spaces, district parks, local parks and open spaces.	The SA will appraise the LDF which will in due course replace the adopted UDP. However, no doubt elements of the existing UDP which is in line with the principles of sustainable development will be carried through into the LDF.

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	• The Council will resist the loss of sites in leisure, recreational, cultural, entertainment or community use and will encourage new provision in suitable accessible locations. • Where practicable new facilities should be within walking distance of people's homes. More specialised facilities should be conveniently accessible by public transport. Many facilities are of London-wide importance and therefore contribute to the strategic vision in relation to quality of life and establishing a strong economy. • The Council will seek to maximise visitor satisfaction while protecting the interests of residents and the environmental character of the Borough. • The Council will promote an integrated transport strategy with the aim of providing transport choice, and reducing congestion and pollution through promoting of accessibility by public transport, walking and cycling. Land use policies will seek to reduce the need to travel.	
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/environment/planning/unitary_development_plan.htm		
Title: **Community Plan 2003-2006 (updated 2004)** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2003 & updated 2004	The Council and its partners want Richmond upon Thames to be a borough where people: • Take pride in the borough • Feel safe • Live in a clean and pleasant environment • Enjoy good quality well managed services that are value for money. The key aims that will help us achieve this vision are: • Investing in education, arts and leisure • Investing in the environment and encouraging civic pride • Improving social care, housing and the health of the most vulnerable • Combating crime • Managing our resources within our budgets to provide good quality services.	• The SA will include objectives designed to maintain and enhance landscape and townscape character and opportunities for their enjoyment. • The policies within the LDD's will need to take account of the Council's vision and objectives for community within the borough, encouraging development that will help to achieve community plan objectives.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/updated_commplanoct04-3.doc		

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Title: **Air Quality Action Plan** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date:	The following are the guiding principles for the Plan, the Council: • Good air quality is important for the health of individuals, communities and the economy. • Will seek to influence the policy of other London Boroughs, the Mayor of London and BAA (at Heathrow) to take action to reduce emissions occurring outside of Borough but which affect air quality in the Borough. • Will act within the powers available to reduce air pollution and will lobby for a change or the introduction of new legislation where it identifies a need • Will discourage new activity where there is clear evidence that the activity will lead to a significant increase in air pollution • Will assess the social and economic costs of any action proposed to improve air quality • Will not pursue any action where it is clear that the benefits gained do not merit the costs involved. Specifically it will not take action that risk damage to the Borough's economy • Ensure that Any action takes to improve air quality will be consistent with the aim to maintain the mobility of its residents	• The SA to include objectives for air quality. • The LDF should consider the potential that development, the design of buildings and transport contribute to air pollution.
Title: **Local Biodiversity Action Plan** Author: **Richmond Biodiversity Partnership** Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2005	• A local action plan to protect vital wildlife species and their habitats. • The plan aims to protect, conserve and enhance species that are rare and in decline, such as the stag beetle, the water vole and the song thrush.	• The SA should considered objective to protect, conserve and enhance habitats, rare species and the environment. • The LDF needs to ensure that polices reflect the objectives of the strategy and that new development does not have a detrimental impact on wildlife and habitats.
Title: **Local Transport Strategy – A Clear Road Ahead** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date:	A 'Clear Road Ahead' sets out a proposed borough transport strategy that reflects local priorities for both residents and businesses. There are five objectives: • **Clear road ahead** – dealing with congestion hot spots; prevention of congestion; easing congestion. • **Safety first** – road safety plan and monitoring; road safety education training and publicity; road safety engineering; community safety, security and	• The LDF will have to look at ways to incorporate policies to address transport issues, through initiatives and new developments within the borough and connectivity with surrounding areas. • Implications for the SA include

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	partnerships. • **Civic pride** - improvements to residential town centres and areas around interchanges; review of signage, lining and street furniture; regular maintenance and crossovers; parking regulation and environment; • **Free transport choice** - safer routes to school; promotional publicity; public transport; local strategic partnerships; strategic routing; walking and cycling; • **Planning for the future** - compliance with car parking standards; seeking planning advantages; undertaking transport assessments; developing travel plans.	the need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health, and air pollution.
Title: **Housing Strategy 2004-2007** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-statutory Date: 2004	The Council has adopted five key objectives in order to meet the housing challenges the borough faces: • Managing demand for housing • Delivering affordable housing • Promoting quality across tenures • Supporting independent living • Promoting community well-being • Key to delivering these objectives is see is partnership working	• The SA should considered objective to protect, conserve and enhance habitats, rare species and the environment. • The LDF needs to ensure that polices reflect the objectives of the strategy and that new development does not have a detrimental impact on wildlife and habitats.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/housing_strategy_2004_-_2007		
Title: **Community Safety Strategy 2002-2005** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2002	• The purpose of Community Safety is to secure reductions in crime, anti-social behaviour and in the fear of crime. • Its approach is based on multi-agency partnerships between the public, private and voluntary sector. • Its aim is to improve the quality of life of the local community. • The priorities of the partnership for 2002-2005: • To prevent and reduce youth offending • To make Richmond upon Thames the safest borough in London • To improve our response to victims of crime • To tackle anti-social behaviour • To raise the performance of the Community Safety Partnership in preventing and reducing crime and disorder.	• The SA objectives should reflect the partnership priorities to reduce crime and disorder. . • Policies in the LDF should consider any effects on crime and disorder posed by development and encourage designing to reduce crime.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/finalstrategy[1].pdf		

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Title: **Thames Landscape Strategy** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 1994	• Strategy developed as a response to the plight and potential of the river. • Strategy extends beyond borough boundaries, looks at how the river can be enhanced as a whole, re-instating histories features and vistas, nature conservation habitats. • Strategy supplements Local Authority Plans and relates to London Wide Policies.	• The LDF policies should include the preservation and enhancement of the river, and reflect the aims and objectives within the strategy. • The SA includes objectives should include topics such as protection and enhancement of the river environment, habitats, cultural heritage and open space.
Title: **Local Agenda 21 Strategy** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 1997	This strategy is the local response to Agenda 21. The overall aims of this strategy is: • *" In all our activities and through our influence, the residents, businesses and other organisations will seek to improve the quality of life of the present generation, balancing environmental, social and economic needs, without jeopardising that of future generations, here and throughout the world".*	• The SA includes objectives should reflect the aims and objectives within the strategy.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/agenda_21_strategy_pdf.pdf		
Title: **Open Space Strategy** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2003	It is underpinned by 10 Key Principles to which the Council is committed: *Stewardship* 1. Protect visual and physical access to open land 2. Protect, enhance and promote the characteristic features of the Borough particularly the riverside, historic landscapes and features. 3. Improve and maintain infrastructure *Management and Use* 4. Plan to provide for the needs of the community and visitors 5. Make the best use of public and private resources and maximise external funding 6. Work in partnership with the community and other local landscape agencies	• The SA should include objectives to maintain and enhance landscape and opportunities for their enjoyment, to conserve and enhance cultural heritage, to improve accessibility to open areas, especially through public transport, walking and cycling and to maintain and where possible enhanced biodiversity. • Policies in the LDF should reflect the priorities set out in the strategy.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	7. Promote the use of open land for all	
	8. Reduce the fear of crime by providing healthy, safe environments and promoting activity	
	Environmental Protection	
	9. Maintain and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	
	10. Providing high quality, sustainably-managed open spaces	
Title: **Contaminated Land Strategy** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2001	The Council's priorities in dealing with contaminated land will be to: • Protect human health • Protect controlled waters • Protect designated eco-systems • Prevent damage to property • Prevent any further contamination of land • To encourage voluntary remediation	• The SA objectives should reflect the council's proprieties for contaminated land. • Policies in the LDF should consider any contamination effects on development encourage the re-use of contaminated land and protect the environment.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/contamianted_land_strategy.pdf		
Title: **SWELTRAC** Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 1994	• A proactive partnership of eleven local authorities, Transport for London, Bus and Train Operators, freight, business and passenger interests and Network Rail which aims to improve public transport links and reduce dependency on the car. Key priporities: • Reduce traffic congestion • Increase bus use • Promote both walking and cycling • Imporve road safety and accident rates • Improve facilities for access to, and interchange between nodes • Ensure healthy town centres	• Objectives of the SA will need to reflect the key priorities of the partnership, especially car dependency, economic activity, and sustainable forms of transport. • Policies in the LDF should include reducing car dependent development, increase other forms of transport use and promote vibrancy and economic activity in town centres.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/transport_and_communication		

Appendix 2 Draft Baseline information

Baseline information in the form of indicators set out under various SA objectives, though many will be cross cutting.

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Objective 1: to promote sustainable waste management, including minimising waste and waste disposal, promoting recovery, reuse and recycling.							
Percentage of household waste arisings i) recycled ii) composted	i) 17.6 % re-cycled 03/04 ii) 4.4% composted 03/04	regional average i) 11.7% ii) 2.1%	BVPI targets for 03/04 were i) 20.5% & ii) 4.5% GLA target is at least 25% by 2005 30% by 2010	i) 15% in 01/02, 16.7% in 02/03. ii) 1% in 01/02, 3.8% in 02/03.	GLA KPI 19 & 20 seeks an Increase in household waste recycled or composted	Audit Commission BVPI 82a & b London Sustainable development commission LSDC QoL 6	www.capitalwastefacts.com
Percentage of total waste arisings to landfill	77.96% 03/04	regional average 61.7%	GLA target 75% treated within London by 2010	79.5% in 02/03.	GLA KPI 21 seeks increased regional self sufficiency for waste	BVPI 82d	www.capitalwastefacts.com
Total tonnage of household waste collected	unavailable at present	Between 1996/97 and 2002/03 the amount of household waste collected for recycling in England more than doubled, to 3.7 million tonnes				LSDC QoL 12 (ii)	
Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	Under investigation		Achieve requirement for waste treatment facilities as identified in SRDF	N/a	GLA KPI 20 Waste treatment facilities (in SRDF)	ODPM core output indicator	
Objective 2: To make the most effective use of land and to reduce contamination and safeguard soil and air quality							
Nos of sites identified as contaminated land	1475	N/a	1500	N/a	Number of sites of potential concern.	BV 216a & 216b	LBRuT figs.
Nos. of contaminated land sites remediated.	35	N/a	1500	N/a			LBRuT figs

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Objective 3: to reduce air and noise pollution, including greenhouse gases, and ensure air quality improves							
Number of days p.a. when air pollution is moderate or high for PM10	2004 = 5		Nil	2003 = 14 2002 = 1 2001 = 11 2000 = 1	The 2003 high aligns well with the national picture as a bad year for air quality. Inter year variations are a feature of the weather rather than pollution generation. The trend should reduce.	LSDC QoL 14	LBRuT figs

Nos of aircraft flights over the Borough p.a.
    total pa
    night flights
	Winter 04/05 = 2591
	Summer 04 = ?
	Total 2003 = 5969 (2330-0600hrs)
	Total 2003 = 25,125 (2300-0700 hrs)
				Winter 02/03 = 2620
				Summer 03 = 2899
					Annual increase in total movements (atms) = 1.4% (April) to total of 470,084 (limit with T5 = 480,000)		Local data.

Objective 4: Reduce congestion and pollution by reducing the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car and make best use of existing transport infrastructure.							
Proportion of travel-to-work via Mode of travel	mode / %age; mainly at/ from home 11.0; Underground 8.3; train 18.8; bus 7.1; motorcycle 1.7; car/van* 38.8; taxi 0.3; bicycle 3.9; on foot 7.7; other 0.5 *driver or passenger 2001 Census of Population, Table KS17.	Outer London / E & W; mainly at/ from home 8.5 / 9.2; Underground 13.4 / 3.0; train 13.3 / 4.1; bus 9.2 / 7.4; motorcycle 1.3 / 1.1; car/van* 44.9 / 61.5; taxi 0.6 / 0.5; bicycle 1.6 / 2.8; on foot 6.9 / 10.0; other 0.4 / 0.5	GLA target - Use of public transport per head grows faster than use of private car per head	mode / % age; mainly at/ from home 6.8; train 22.0; bus 7.8; motorcycle 1.2; car/van* 48.0; bicycle 4.4; on foot 7.8 1991 Census LBS Table 21	Census data can be used as a proxy at the beginning of the decade.	GLA KPI 12 & 13 & 14 to reduce reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys	Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS15 www.statistics.gov.uk
Average daily vehicle flows i) Total ii) Cycles iii) Motorcycles iv) Cars v) HGV vi) buses	*See Table A5 in Appendix		GLA target traffic growth in outer London reduced to no more than 5%	*See Table A5 in Appendix		LSDC QoL 16 GLA KPI 13 BVPI 102 (in part)	LBRuT screenline counts

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the LDF	no data available at present	none available at present		n/a	Research is currently being carried out by the planning department and will be fed into the SA process when available.	ODPM core output indicator	
Number of travel plans secured	7 Travel Plans were secured during the period 03-04	N/a	LBRuT Service Plan target '04 of 6 per year	n/a	Target exceeded.	2004 AMR	Local monitoring
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, Hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre.	none available at present	none available at present	-	n/a	This may prove a difficult indicator to measure with any accuracy. Further research will be undertaken on this subject.	ODPM core output indicator	None at present
Objective 5: to maintain water quality and reduce the risk of flooding							
No of pps granted contrary to advice of the EA on either flood defence or water quality grounds.	No data available	Under investigation	Target is no net loss of functional flood plain		GLA KPI 24 to ensure a sustainable approach to flood management	Required by ODPM as Core output indicator.	

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
River water of good or fair chemical and biological water quality	**2000-02 chemical grade** Duke of Northumberlands =C Crane = C Thames (Hogsmill-Teddington) = B **2000 biological grade** Duke of Northumberlands = C Crane = C Thames (Hogsmill – Teddington) = B **B = good, C= fairly good**	2002 London % of rivers lengths of good chemical quality =31% London % of rivers of good biological quality = 30%	Government has set a target to increase River Quality Objectives (RQO) compliance in England and Wales from 82% in 1997 to at least 91% in 2005 (by 2002, RQO compliance stood at 91.2 %).	static			Environment Agency www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional/2003/h12.htm http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk
Objective 6: to promote sustainable energy use by improved energy efficiency, reduced energy use and increased use of renewable energy							
Renewable energy capacity installed by type	No data available	(UK produced around 4 per cent of its electricity from renewable sources in 2003, compared with an EU-25 average of 14%)	GLA target of 10% of new developments' energy needs to come from renewable energy generated on site.	Not known	Developing methods to find out energy use	ODPM Core Output Indicator	None at present
Energy use per household	No data available	Nationally energy use per household has fluctuated between +4 and – 10% of the level in 1970, and there has been no clear change. Household energy use has therefore increased broadly in line with household growth.	None identified	Unknown			http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/ssdataset.asp? DTI, ODPM, BRE

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Objective 7: Conserve and Enhance biodiversity avoiding irreversible losses, through responsible management of key wildlife sites.							
Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPS have been established							
Change in population of biodiversity importance, including: i) change in priority habitats & species (by type) & ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional sub regional & local significance e.g. SNCIs			GLA No net loss of designated Sites of Importance for Nature Cons over plan period		protection of biodiversity habitat. No loss or change in quality and or quantity of local wildlife sites (SSSIs & SNCIs)	ODPM core output indicator GLA KPI 18	Richmond Biodiversity Partnership Surveys
Amount of inappropriate development on sites of nature importance	No data at present	N/a	Under investigation but seek to minimise loss of local nature/wildlife	unavailable	Investigating appropriateness of indicator. If unsuitable use % of SNCIs & SSSIs in good condition (2x SSSIs = Richmond Park and Barn Elms wetland centre)		LBRuT decisions analysis
Objective 8: to promote high quality places, spaces and buildings and conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape character of the Borough including historical features for the benefit of residents and visitors							
Number of Article 4 Directions	1366 properties are subject to Article 4 Directions, including 60 new properties in 2003/4.	N/a	UDP target = appropriate increase in numbers	Positive progress made.	Protection of the unique historic environment is a key priority.	2004 AMR	LBRuT annual monitoring
Nos of Buildings of Townscape Merit designated (local designation)	Approx 4,890 BTMs in the borough including 92 designated in the financial year 2003/4	n/a	UDP target = increase in numbers as appropriate	n/a		2004 AMR	Local Data

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings at risk of decay	There were 14 buildings on the English Heritage Register published Aug 2003. 5 had been removed and 2 added in the previous financial year.	n/a	UDP target = Reduction in the number of buildings on the register at a reasonable rate per year.	positive progress has been made.		GLA KPI 25	English Heritage Register of Buildings At Risk.
No. of Conservation Areas or extensions to existing CAs designated	At March 2004 there were 70 Conservation Areas in the borough, including 5 new, the text of a further 5 had been agreed by Cabinet & another 17 were in various stages of development.	n/a	production required to meet Committee timetable. No target as such since designation should reflect the quality & characteristics of the area.	increase in the number of CAs.	The Council has made good progress towards its programme of production	BV 219a & BV 219b 2004 AMR Community plan target	Local data.
Loss of /inappropriate uses on Green Belt, MOL, Other Open Land of Townscape Importance and Public Open Space	2 developments were completed on protected open space in 2003/4. Another just after the end of the financial year. None were on Green Belt.	N/a London Development Database will be able to effectively monitor this target in London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2.	Protection of open space GLA Target = No net loss of open space designated for protection in UDPs due to new development.	n/a	The three developments were UDP proposals which delivered significant community benefits.	GLA KPI 3 2004 AMR	Local data
% of total length of footpaths/other rights of way which are easy to use	100% of footpaths easy to use (03/04)	regional average 86.6%	UDP target - 100% easy to use	100% in 02/03	UDP & Best Value targets reached	BVPI 178 2004 AMR	Best value Performance Plan
% of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	Currently no open spaces in the borough have Green Flag status.	54 open spaces in London have this status at June 05.	N/a	n/a	The Green Flag Award is the national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. Awards are given on an annual basis and winners must apply each year to renew their Green Flag status. The Council expects to make applications next year.	ODPM core output indicator	Civic Trust http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Objective 9:to ensure that local people have the opportunity to live in an affordable home suitable to their needs							
Number of housing units built i) annually (completions) ii) over previous 5 year period.	4911 units were either completed at March 2004 or expected to be completed by Dec 2016.\n\nThe borough provided 111% of its London Plan target in 2003.	In 2003, 24,608 additional homes were completed – 107% of the 23,000 London Plan target for London.	Housing Capacity figure of 4860 units (5360 including unconventional capacity) between 1997 & 2016. [London Plan target]	The housing provision figure in RPG 3 & Policy HSG 1 of the 1996 Plan was met & exceeded. Good progress is being made towards meeting the London Plan target.	A satisfactory increase in the overall level of housing is required to assist in meeting the need to house people.	ODPM core output indicator / GLA KPI 4	LBRuT annual monitoring Contextual info
Percentage of homes built to wheelchair housing standards	Full data not available. 5 schemes of 10 or more units had homes built to wheelchair standards in financial year '03-'04.	n/a	UDP target: 10% of homes built to wheelchair standards		It is doubtful that the target was met in 03-04.	2004 AMR	LBRuT Decisions analysis
Additional provision of affordable housing	During the financial year 03-04, 45 out of the total 246 units or 17% completed were affordable housing.	total provision of affordable of affordable homes in London was 11,358, 7,609 of which were delivered through the planning system (see London Plan Annual Monitoring Report)	UDP target of 40% London Plan Target - 50%	See Table 1 in annex.	The percentage of affordable housing will vary on a year-on-year basis depending partly on the size of sites coming forward. It is anticipated that in the year 2004-6 there will be several substantial sites with 40% affordable housing completed, including Normansfield, part of Kew Sewage Treatment Works, Kew Riverside & the Brunel site.	ODPM core output indicator/ GLA KPI 5	local monitoring\n\nLondon Plan Annual Monitoring Report

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Objective 10: to make best use of previously developed land and existing buildings, encouraging sustainable construction practices.							
Percentage of development on previously developed land (completions)	During the financial year 03-04 100% of new housing was built on previously developed land.	Regional average = 98.0% 03/04	Target 95%. seek increasing proportion of development taking place on previously developed land.	100% in 01/02 & 02/03	Figures are available for the amount of new housing built on previously developed land. The borough is a typically built-up London borough with few sites which would fall outside the definition in PPG 3. As such the vast majority of other land uses are also likely to be built on previously developed land due to the protection afforded to most open land in the borough.	Percentage of new and converted housing on previously developed land = ODPM core output indicator BVPI 106, GLA KPI 1 & AMR	LBRuT annual monitoring Best Value Performance Plan.
Percentage of new dwellings completed at: i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; ii) between 30 & 50 dwellings ph iii) above 50 dwellings p hectare.	Not currently available. However, some density information is available from the London Plan AMR average density in 00/03 = 52 units per ha of new developments.	range of 30 dwellings/ha in Bromley to 339 in the City.	Increasing the density of development	45 dwellings per hectare in 95-98, 48 dwellings per hectare in 99-02. Data suggest an increase in density.	Monitoring systems will be developed to extract the desired information on a regular basis and an assessment made of the feasibility of extracting time series data from the decisions analysis system. In the interim figures from the London Plan AMR are supplied.	ODPM core output indicator GLA KPI 2	London Plan Annual Monitoring Report In future: LBRuT decisions analysis system.
Proportion of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes very good standard	Under investigation	EcoHomes 2000 – Present 186 = very good (source: BREEAM)	No target identified	Unknown			http://projects.bre.co.uk/factfile/index.html
Proportion of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM very good standard	Under investigation	BREEAM Offices: Start of Scheme – Present 253= very good	No target identified	Unknown			http://www.breeam.org/

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Objective 11: to create and maintain safer and more secure communities							
Number of recorded crimes pa	For 12 Months to Apr 2005 (year) total crimes = 15,334	Metropolitan police figures show increase to total crimes to total of 1,059,065-for 2005 from total of 1,014,390 in 2004	17.5% reduction in all crime by 2008	Slight reduction	All crime targets are set in the Community Safety and Substance Misuse Strategy 2005 – 2008 Overseen by Community Safety Partnership Prolific and Priority Offender Strategy being implemented locally. 22 PPO;s identified this will change as offenders de-listed and new ones are identified 3 strands – Prevent and Deter, Catch and bring to justice, Resettle and rehabilitate Local working group overseeing strategy Rectification of street lighting faults	Local BVPI's i) 126- Domestic burglaries per 1000 pop ii) 127a - Violent crimes per 1000 pop iii) 127b - Robberies per 1000 pop iv)128 - vehicle crimes per 1000 pop v) 174 - Racial incidents per 100,000 pop vi) 175 - racial incidents resulting in further action vii) 198 - Drug users in treatment viii) 225 - Actions against domestic violence BV 215 a -b	LBRuT annual monitoring ODPM Monitoring on CS and SM Strategy targets by Home Office (GOL)
Number of pedestrians killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road accidents	14.5 per 100,000 population. In the year 2003 there were 614 accidents in the borough, 2 of which were fatal, 107 were serious & the remainder (505) were slight. 162 accidents involved a pedestrian. There were 727 casualties, 2 were fatal, 122 were serious & 603 were slight.	regional average = 22.4 per 100,000		In 1987 the government set the a target to reduce casualties by 1/3rd from 1981-5 average by the year 2000. This target has been met since 1998. New targets to be achieved by 2010 -a reduction of 40% in the number of people killed or seriously injured is more challenging and has not yet been met. The Council's road safety targets have not yet been met.	More local data are supplied which are perhaps more meaningful than the BVPI per 100,000 figures.	2004 AMR/ BVPI 99 a)/ Community Plan indicator.	London Road Safety Unit (TfL), LBRuT Road Safety Plan 2004.

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
% of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled persons	96% in 2003/4	regional average = 89.1%	100% of pedestrian crossings with disabled facilities by 2006/7	2001/2 = data not available 2002/3 = 95.0%		BVPI 165	
Reduction in the amount of Graffiti	BVPI indicator amended – this data not previously collected.	n/a	15% reduction	n/a	Incidences of graffiti recorded via the graffiti hotline. Original BVPI amended.	BVPI 199b Local Service Agreement targets for ASB	
Incidents of anti social behaviour	Baseline to be established Multi agency database to be developed ASB Panel established and monitoring ASB and ASBO	LPSA Targets	Cut anti social behaviour		Absence in secondary schools Targets in CS and SM Strategy 2005 - 2008	BV45 BV 199 a – d	Monitoring on CS and SM Strategy targets by Home Office (GOL)
Incidence of environmental crime such as fly posting, fly-tipping and abandoned vehicles	BVPI indicator amended or new – this data not previously collected.	n/a		n/a	Abandoned vehicles new reports investigated within 24 hrs of notification removed within 24 hrs of legal entitlement to remove.	BV 199a 199c and 199d BV218a BV218b	Fire Brigade targets on reducing deliberate fires BV's 146i and ii 206i - iv
Objective 12: to facilitate the improved health and well-being of the population, including enabling people to stay independent and ensuring access to those health, education, leisure and recreation facilities & services that are required.							
Improved maintenance of cycle and pedestrian routes			Increased planned maintenance of highways and footpaths by an average of 5% annually over 3 years (current target)	Most roads already have a footway. Most signal controlled junctions have pedestrian phase	Incorporate into current maintenance plans for cycle and pedestrian routes	BVPI monitoring	

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Net loss of floorspace of community facilities	During the financial year 03-04 the net amount of D1 floorspace for medical and health services rose by 1,100 sq m. Two new primary schools were completed along with extensions to an existing school amounting to 2,861 sq m and a change of use was allowed for an extra 14 sq m to a small local museum.

Around 6,458 sq m of fitness and leisure centre (D2) floorspace was completed. An estimated 6,190 sq m of this was in a new golf, racquets, tennis and fitness facility. | n/a | No net loss in floorspace of community facilities pa | Trend not available. | | 2004 AMR | LBRuT decisions analysis system. |
| Number of basic convenience shopping facilities in smaller centres. | See Table A2 in Annex. | | No loss of convenience facilities in smaller centres | There has been little change in facilities since the 2002 Land Use Survey. A greengrocer closed down in Barnes, although the centre retains another. Closure of the chemist in Lower Mortlake Road. Closure of a butcher in Strawberry Hill,. | Planning policies can not reverse the trend of loss of independent shops. The planning system has no control whether an individual retailer goes out of business, nor can it control the type of retailer present. Planning policies do not specifically protect key basic shopping facilities. But in line with government guidance provide for an appropriate amount of diversification of use in town centres. | 2004 AMR | 2004 Town centre land use survey |

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Percentage of population describing their health as good.	76.3% in 2001 Census	Greater London – 70.8%, England & Wales – 68.6%	None available	Question not asked in previous census.	Not possible to measure annually. Figures show that a larger proportion of residents in the borough consider themselves to be in good health compared to the regional and national average.		Census 2001 http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Long term illness, health problem or disability which limits people's daily activities or the work they could do.	12.4% of borough residents considered they had a limiting long term illness according to the 2001 Census.	Greater London – 15.5%, England & Wales - 18.2%	None available	In 1991 18.3% of households had one or more persons with a LLTI.

[In 2001 23% of households had one or more persons with a LLTI – 34% in England & Wales] | | | http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/areaprofileframes.asp |
Objective 13: to increase the vitality and viability of existing town centres, local centres and parades.							
% of new retail developments located in Richmond and district centres	81% of new floorspace is steered to the areas of mixed use i.e. the main centres	N/a	UDP target of 90% of net increase in provision in Richmond and district centres (defined by mixed use area)	n/a		2004 AMR	LBRuT annual monitoring
Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (AMUs)	Under investigation. Have commercial and retail figures from 2004 UDP Annual Monitoring Report.	N/a	UDP target of 85% of employment floorspace created in Richmond and District centres (defined by mixed use area boundary)		Partly met. More data to be collected/analysed.	ODPM core output indicator (AMR * for employment floorspace only)	
Proportion and number of retail uses in key frontages	In 2004 71% of units in key shopping frontage were in A1 (shop) use. (See Table A3 in Annex).	n/a	UDP target to maintain the proportion of retail uses in key frontages at existing levels	68.5% in 2002, 70.7% in 2001.	The proportion will fluctuate depending on movement between retailers and redevelopment of existing frontages. However, figures in recent years have remained fairly constant.	2004 AMR	2004 Town centre land use survey

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Objective 14: to promote and encourage a buoyant and diverse economy that will provide sustainable growth							
Net increase in the stock of employment floorspace (completions)	Net increase of 890 sq m in employment floorspace. See Table A4 in Annex.	N/a	UDP target increase by 1% pa	Positive progress though target not fully met.	Due mainly to conversion (of B8 and B2 to B1), intensification and extension of existing employment uses.	2004 AMR	LBRuT annual monitoring
Net increase in numbers of firms registering for VAT	20 more firms registered than deregistered for VAT in 2002.	DTI figures for UK show the number of VAT registrations increased by 14,200 (8.1%) and de-registrations increased by 10,400 (6.4%) between 2002-03, an overall increase in the business population by 0.9%	UDP target= Net increase of 150 firms pa registering for VAT	Fell short of target. More firms have registered than deregistered but numbers have fallen (2001-02) reflecting the state of the economy.	VAT registrations and de registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures and are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and the health of the business population.	AMR	VAT data from SBS of DTI
Proportion of people of working age in employment (residents)	74.2 % (2003 mid year population estimates)	69.3 % London 74.1 % England	GLA seek to increase employment opportunities for those suffering from disadvantage in the employment market	Rate has increased slightly between 2001/2 and 2002/3	GLA KPI 9 & 10 (specifically target BME and lone parents.)	AMR LSDC 17 AC QOL1	Census 2001 Annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2002-2003 Nomis
Number of employees in employment (workers in Borough)	65,542 total jobs (from ABI 2003)	N/a	UDP target Modest increase in number pa	Number of jobs shows a slight increase in year 2002-2003	To measure whether the economy is growing	AMR	ABI
Objective 15: to provide appropriate commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the local and sub-regional economy.							
Amount of land developed for employment by type	Under investigation	N/a	Not yet identified	Under investigation	GLA KPI 7 seeks to ensure that there is sufficient development capacity in the office market	ODPM core output indicator	Local monitoring

Indicator	Local data	Comparator i.e. regional /National data	Target	Local trend	Comments	Indicator status * See endnote	Data sources
Percentage of land developed for employment by type, which is on previously developed land.	100% on brownfield land\n\nbreakdown under investigation	Under investigation	Work is underway to obtain data		Under investigation	ODPM core output indicator	Local monitoring\n\nEmployment land survey 2005
Employment land supply by type	Under investigation	Under investigation			Under investigation	ODPM core output indicator	Employment land survey in 2005
Amount of employment land lost to residential development	Under investigation	Under investigation			Under investigation	ODPM core output indicator	Local monitoring

Indicator status

The Best Value process has resulted in a statutory performance management framework under which various national performance indicators have been set. The Audit Commission continues to set local authority performance indicators, Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) in order to facilitate comparison between authorities. A Best Value Performance Plan is published every year as required by government. Its aim is to inform local people and organisations about the Council's services and activities and how well they are being provided.

ODPM require that local development frameworks LDFs are monitored annually. They have prepared a list of core output indicators to measure physical activities that are directly related to the implementation of planning policies.

London Sustainable Development Commission (LSDC) have identified a menu of Quality of Life (QOL) Indicators for use in London and have identified headline indicators which will be used to monitor London's progress towards becoming an exemplary sustainable world city.

The London Plan is the strategic plan setting out the framework for future development of London. Boroughs' development plans must be in general conformity with it. The Greater London Authority (GLA) have set out 25 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) to assess the implementation of the London Plan.

Annex 1: Additional data relating to indicators

Indicator: Additional provision of affordable housing

Table A1: Affordable Housing Completions per calendar year 1992-2003

HOUSING COMPLETIONS (NET) by calendar year

| | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997* | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Average per annum | | |
																		1987-91 (5 yrs)	1992-6 (5 yrs)	1997-01 (5 yrs)
New build & extensions	232	294	361	314	175	304	188	187	386	284	82	418	511	418	131	290	158	275	270	312
Conversions	46	55	73	43	44	45	6	7	-6	11	-17	21	20	32	- 12	25	36	52	13	9
Change use	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	10	63	7	9	25	40	21	25	43	34	15	n/a	20	31
Total	**278**	**349**	**434**	**357**	**219**	**360**	**204**	**257**	**387**	**304**	**90**	**479**	**552**	**475**	**162**	**349**	**209**	**327**	**302**	**352**
																		Tot=1637	**Tot=1512**	**Tot=1758**

Source: Decisions Analysis System

Figures are for net gains on site

* The 1997 figures are unusually low. This may reflect reality, but may also result from a change in computer systems.

The total for 1999 is unusually high: one site in Barnes accounted for 321 units.

Indicator: Number of basic convenience shopping facilities in smaller centres.

Table A2: Table showing key services in smaller centres in 2004

Local Centre	Chemist	Newsagents	Hairdresser	Pub / Restaurant	Post Office	Bank	off licence	Bakers/ patisserie	Butchers	Green Grocer	small general store	supermarket (c.250m2 gfa+)	reasonable supply of fresh food available	total of 11 key services
Ashburnham Road	*	*					*	*			*	*	*	5
Barnes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Castlenau	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*	Tesco Express	*	8
East Twickenham	*	*	*	*	*		*			*	*		*	8
Friars Stile Road	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	9
Fulwell		*	*		*						*			4
Ham Common	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	10
Ham Street / Back Lane	*	*	*		*						*			5
Hampton Hill	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	9
Hampton Nursery Lands	*	*	*		*						*		*	5
Hampton Village	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	11
Hampton Wick		*	*	*	*		*	*			*			7
Heathside	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	10
Hospital Bridge Road	*	*			*		*		*		*		*	6
Kew Gardens Station	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*		*	9
Kew Green		*		*							*			3
Kew Road		*	*	*	*		*				*		*	6
Kingston Road	*	*	*				*				*			5
Lower Mortlake Road		*					*	*	*		*			5
Nelson Road		*	*		*		*				*			5
Sandycombe Road		*	*	*	*						*			5
Sheen Road	*	*	*	*	*		*				*			7
St Margarets	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Stanley Road	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*			8
Strawberry Hill	*	*	*	*	*		*				*			7
Twickenham Green	*	*	*	*	*		*			*	*			8
Waldegrave Road			*	*			*			*	*			5
White Hart Lane		*	*	*	*		*				*		*	6
Whitton Road		*		*			*				*			4

Indicator: Proportion and number of retail uses in key frontages

Table A3 showing A1 uses as a proportion of all uses in key shopping frontage

centre	2004	2002	2001	Number of uses in KSF	Change in numbers '01-'02
Ashburnham Road	75.0	75.0	75	8	0
Barnes	70.9	75.9	73.4	79	-4
Castlenau	43.5	43.5	56.5	23	0
East Sheen	**76.0**	**72.4**	**68.4**	**75**	**+2**
East Twickenham	73.7	73.7	68.4	19	0
Friars Stile Road	70.6	76.5	82.4	17	-1
Fulwell	90.0	70.0	90.0	10	+2
Ham Street / Back Lane	41.7	33.3	50.0	12	+1
Ham Common	72.4	70.0	70.0	29	0
Hampton Hill	80.0	80.0	80.0	25	0
Hampton Nursery Lands	100.0	100.0	75.0	4	0
Hampton Village	68.0	72.0	72.0	25	-1
Hampton Wick	50.0	33.3	25.0	12	+2
Heathside	86.7	86.7	86.7	15	0
Hospital Bridge Road	100.0	100.0	100.0	6	0
Kew Gardens Station	73.1	74.1	74.1	26	-1
Kew Green	88.9	77.8	77.8	9	+1
Kingston Road	55.6	61.1	61.1	18	-1
Lower Mortlake Road	61.5	61.5	69.2	13	0
Nelson Road	72.7	72.7	81.8	11	0
Richmond	**73.2**	**71.2**	**73.0**	**235**	**+4**
St Margarets	64.5	64.5	60.0	31	0
Sandycombe Road	83.3	83.3	83.3	0	0
Sheen Road	66.7	66.7	77.8	6	0
Stanley Road	71.4	61.9	76.2	9	+2
Strawberry Hill	64.3	60.0	68.8	21	0
Teddington	**73.9**	**64.4**	**71.1**	**14**	**+7**
Twickenham Green	64.7	58.8	64.7	88	+1
Twickenham	**66.4**	**63.8**	**67.7**	**17**	**+4**
Waldegrave Road	54.5	45.5	45.5	131	+1
White Hart Lane	66.7	76.2	76.2	11	-2
Whitton	**74.7**	**74.3**	**73.0**	**21**	**+1**
Whitton Road	60.0	60.0	60.0	75	0
average	**70.7**	**68.5**	**70.7**		**0**

Indicator: Net increase in the stock of employment floorspace (completions)

Table A4: Change to employment floorspace in main centres

number	address	loss (m2)	gain (m2)	Richmond & district centres	loss to other use	notes
00/ 0163/	Adj to 2 Lion Road, Twick		72	no	B8 to B1	
00/ 1156/	rear of 25-31 Alexandra Rd, Twick		23	no		extension to existing B1
02/ 1337/	159 Stanley Rd Teddington		12	no	replacement B1 offices	+ small extension of an existing use
02/ 2513/	55 High Street, Hampton Hill		178	yes	B2 to B1 & dwellings	extend roofspace of offices. alternative to approved scheme 02/0388
02/ 0388	55 High Street, Hampton Hill	87		yes	B2 to B1 & A2	
98/ 0786/	St Clare Business Park, Holly Rd		46	no		extension of an existing use
03/ 2507/	22 Linden Rd, Hampton			no	B8 to B1	alterations to existing building to facilitate its use as offices incidental to existing commercial use
00/ 2485/	13 St Johns Rd, Hampton Wick	689		no	1000 sqm B2 to live / work	7 live/work units
01/ 0754/	82 High St, Teddington		30	no	new B1unit	A1 or A2 + C3
99/ 1886	20 (formerly 14-32) Mortlake High Street		1189	yes	Sui Generis to B1	part of scheme of 42 residential units, café, health/fitness club
03/ 0479/	159 Mortlake Rd, Kew		125	no	B1 Infill Extension	Extension involving raising of the roof.
02/ 1225/	84 Lower Mortlake Road		362	no		extension of an existing use
00/ 3375/	1 The Green, Richmond		125	yes	D1 to B1, B8 reduced by 15m2	Mixed use: offices and A1
02/ 0606/	1 The Quadrant, Richmond		44	yes	extension of B1	First floor extension
99/ 0218/	7 The Quadrant, Richmond	180		no	B8 to retail	Conversion to retail and 2x flats
03/ 3115/	1a May Road, Twickenham		40	yes		Replacement of existing B1
02/ 2646/	180 High St, Teddington	455		yes	B1 to D1 and B8	D1 medical health service
00/ 0921/	46-50 Staines Rd		62	no	B8 to B1& B2	warehouse replaced with houses and converted office space.
total		**-1411**	**+2308**			**Net extra in Borough** **897 sq m**

The gross figures reveal that 1,576 m^2 of completed employment land was in the district centres, while 732 m^2 was gained, mainly through conversion (of B8 and B2 to B1), intensification or extension of existing employment uses outside of these centres. The losses of 542 m^2 in the centres and 869 m^2 in outside areas reveal a net loss of 137 m^2 in the outer areas for this year.

Indicator: Average daily vehicle flows by modal split.

Table A5: Changes in vehicle flows across screenlines

screenline	Time	total motor vehicle flows	cycles	motorcycles	cars	HGV	buses
Screenline A (1995-2003)	AM peak	-16.3	-9.9	42.9	-17.2	-25.8	2.3
	Midday	11.1	-25	57.9	10.7	52.1	-11.1
	PM peak	-4.6	11.8	84.5	-6.1	30.8	-4.6
Screenline B (1995-2001)	AM peak	21.7	-10.7	85.1	19.5	23.3	17.1
	Midday	-22.6	-65	-12.2	-22.9	-26.8	2.4
	PM peak	-23.7	-24.2	1.4	-24.5	11.8	-34
Screenline C (1991-2004)	AM peak	-5	87.8	163.5	-16.3	136	88.7
	Midday	-10.4	20	-5.6	-15.3	67.3	61.7
	PM peak	-2.5	8.9	64.3	-6.7	-42.3	75
Average across screenlines 05/95 to 02/03	AM peak	-1.1	19.6	90.9	-5.5	27.5	41.2
	Midday	-8.9	-20.3	2.9	-10.4	13.7	18.8
	PM peak	-11.1	1.2	37.5	-13.1	1.2	11.7

source: **Richmond Upon Thames Draft Local Implementation Plan,** Strategic Environmental Assessment © Mouchel Parkman 2005

Appendix 3 Compatibility Matrix of SA Objectives

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1														
2	+													
3	?	-												
4	-	-	+											
5	-	-	-	-										
6	-	-	+	-	-									
7	?	-	-	+	+	-								
8	+	-	-	-	-	-	-							
9	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	?						
10	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	+					
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-				
12	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+			
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+		
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	
15	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**

Row labels (top to bottom): ENVIRONMENTAL (1–9), SOCIAL (10–12), ECON (13–15)

Column groups: ENVIRONMENTAL (1–9), SOCIAL (10–12), ECONOMIC (13–15)

key

- neutral
+ compatible
X possible negative effects/ incompatible
? unknown

Environmental	Social	Economic
1) To promote sustainable waste management, including reducing waste and waste disposal, promoting recovery, reuse and recycling	10) to provide sufficient affordable housing that meets local needs.	13) To increase the vitality and viability of existing town centres, local centres and parades
2) To make the most efficient use of land and to reduce contamination and safeguard soil quantity and quality	11) to create and maintain safer and more secure communities	14) To promote and encourage a buoyant and diverse economy that will provide sustainable economic growth
3) Reduce air and noise pollution, including greenhouse gases, and ensure air quality improves	12) To facilitate the improved health and well-being of the population, including enabling people to stay independent and ensuring access to those health, education, leisure and recreation facilities and services that are required.	15) provide appropriate commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the local and sub-regional economy
4) Reduce congestion and pollution by reducing the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car and make best use of existing transport infrastructure		
5) To maintain water quality and reduce the risk of flooding		
6) To promote sustainable energy use through improved energy efficiency, reduced energy use and increased use of renewable energy		
7) Conserve and enhance biodiversity avoiding irreversible losses, through responsible management of key wildlife sites		
8) Promote high quality places, spaces and buildings & conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape character of the Borough including historical features for the benefit or both residents and visitors		
9) To make best use of previously developed land and existing buildings, encouraging sustainable construction practices		

Table 1 – Explanation of Results from Internal Compatibility Testing		
Objectives	Relationship	Concerns highlighted
4 and 10	X	Additional housing potentially could increase traffic and congestion. Although the location of housing, will be subject to the guidance provided in PPG 3 relating to the promotion of sustainable patterns of development including concentrating most additional housing development in urban areas and using urban brownfield sites first.
5 and 10	X	Potentially there could be conflict between demand for housing land and the need to avoid floodplain development. Impacts of housing on water take up and the removal of sewage.
6 and 10	X	More housing will potentially increase the production of greenhouse gases. A proposed SPD on sustainable design & construction will encourage less carbon emissions.
7 and 10	X	Potential impacts of increased housing on biodiversity and designated sites (eg SSSIs, OSNIs) Although direct impacts are not anticipated in terms of building on such sites.
1 and 3 1 and 7	? ?	Effects of waste management upon air quality and biodiversity are unclear.
3 and 15 4 and 15	? ?	Large amount of additional development for commercial or other purposes may conflict with objectives to reduce pollution and congestion. These conflicts could be addressed through the appropriate mitigation measures such as sustainable construction practices.