



London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

Local Development Framework

Twickenham Area Action Plan

Sustainability Appraisal

DRAFT

Scoping Report

February 2011

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1 Introduction

This document forms the Scoping Report for a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating the requirements for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Twickenham Area Action Plan (AAP). Whilst the document is scoping borough-wide, specific Twickenham details are included in some sections. The scoping report is a consultation document for the three statutory consultees with environmental responsibilities in England, along with other relevant stakeholders with a sustainability remit or a local interest.

1.1 The Purpose of the SA/SEA

The purpose of the SA (incorporating SEA) is to ensure that environmental, social and economic considerations have been integrated into the preparation of the Twickenham Area Action Plan. The SA will:

- Ensure compliance with the SEA Directive, SEA Regulations and guidance on SEA/SA;
- Review the LDF's relationship with other sectoral plan's, and plans operating at a national, regional and more local level with regard to their policies and programmes;
- Establish the baseline environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area;
- Identify any current environmental constraints, issues and problems;
- Help develop viable options and alternatives; and
- Review the sustainability impacts of the options, and of the preferred SPD option.

1.2 The Twickenham Area Action Plan

The Council has identified Twickenham as an area of regeneration and the Area Action Plan (AAP) is one part to the Council's overall regeneration programme. The AAP will build on and update the existing policy framework and evidence base and take forward initial consultation through the Council's [Twickenham Barefoot Consultation](#) and [Twickenham Conference](#).

Twickenham is the area of greatest potential change in the Borough, with a variety of opportunities for improvements through site redevelopments and other interventions. There is considerable local and member interest in securing long term re-generation. By focussing resources on this one key area there is an opportunity to upgrade the area for the benefit of residents, businesses, workers and visitors. Such benefits may also have a knock on benefit to the wider area.

The vision and objectives for the AAP will be developed and formed during the next stages in the AAP process.

1.3 Methodology

The SEA/SA process consists of the following stages and is being undertaken in accordance with government guidance contained within the [CLG Plan making manual](#) on Sustainability Appraisals, launched in September 2009, which replaces the 2005 government guidance on 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents'.

The methodology is as follows:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
- Stage B: Developing and refining options
- Stage C: Appraising the effects of the plan
- Stage D: Consulting on the plan and the SEA/SA report
- Stage E: Monitoring Implementation of the Plan

For the purposes of this Scoping Report, Stage A of the methodology has been undertaken, which is further divided into six key tasks.

As the vision and objectives for the AAP are still being developed and formulated during the next stages in the AAP process, Task A5 will be undertaken in the next SA stage. Task A6 will be undertaken when this report is made available to the statutory consultees and other relevant stakeholders.

STAGE A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
Stage A1	Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF
Stage A2	Collect and develop relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and define the character of the area
Stage A3	Identify key sustainability issues for the SA / Plan to address
Stage A4	Develop the SA framework, consisting of the SA objectives, indicators and targets.
Stage A5	Testing the plan objectives against the SA framework
Stage A6	Consult on the scope of the SA

1.4 Scope of the SA/SEA

Baseline data and the development of the SEA/SA framework has been organised in accordance with the topics required by the SEA Directive and as outlined in the CLG Plan Making Manual. The scope of the baseline review has been refined to cover a broader spectrum of sustainability issues which are a reflection of the combined SEA/SA assessment.

2 Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

2.1 Task A1: Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

The development of the AAP may be influenced by other plans or programmes and by external environmental objectives such as those laid down in policies or legislation. Therefore, as part of this baseline review, a description of the policy context has been included in order to enable potential synergies to be highlighted and any inconsistencies and constraints to be identified.

2.2 Task A2: Develop relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information

Baseline data has been collected for the criteria required by the SEA Directive and CLG Plan Making Manual. This data has been fed into the sustainability baseline. This scope of this data collection has been expanded to include several additional social and economic topic areas in order to address the full spectrum of sustainability issues.

2.3 Task A3: Identify key sustainability issues

Within Twickenham town centre, certain sustainability issues are more significant than others. These issues will need to be highlighted as areas of concern within the sustainability appraisal. The key sustainability issues have been divided into social, environmental and economic.

2.4 Task A4: Develop the SA framework

A sustainability framework to test the performance of the Twickenham AAP has been developed. This framework assists in comparing the strategic level plan objectives relating to the scale of growth, the general mix of uses and their general spatial location. It is also helping to develop the more detailed plan objectives, which will be prepared in the next stages of the AAP.

The objectives developed for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy, which have been subsequently reviewed for the Development Management DPD, have been reviewed. Therefore, the starting point for identifying the SA objectives for this Plan were those in the Core Strategy and Development Management DPD. The objectives have been reviewed, compared to other national, regional and local documents, and the objectives for the SEA/SA can be viewed in this report.

The objectives may be refined further based on consultations with statutory bodies and key stakeholders.

2.5 Task A5: Testing the Plan objectives against the SA framework

As the vision and objectives for the AAP are still being developed and formulated during the next stages of the AAP process, Task A5 will be undertaken in the next SA stage (Stage B).

2.6 Task A4: Consulting on the scope of the SA

The scoping report will be issued to the statutory consultees and other relevant stakeholders along with a covering letter clarifying their input and requirements within the statutory six-week period. Specific consultation questions have been included within the document and on a separate form to assist consultees with their responses.

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal

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 (SEA) Directive.

1.1.2 This document forms a Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Twickenham Area Action Plan (AAP), which is part of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Local Development Framework (LDF). The revised Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the LDF from 2007 has been used as baseline document for this Scoping Report. Whilst the document is scoping borough-wide, specific Twickenham details are included in some sections.

1.1.3 A Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process that attempts to predict and assess the economic, environmental and social effects that may arise from the LDF. The SA should¹:

- 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

1.1.4 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;

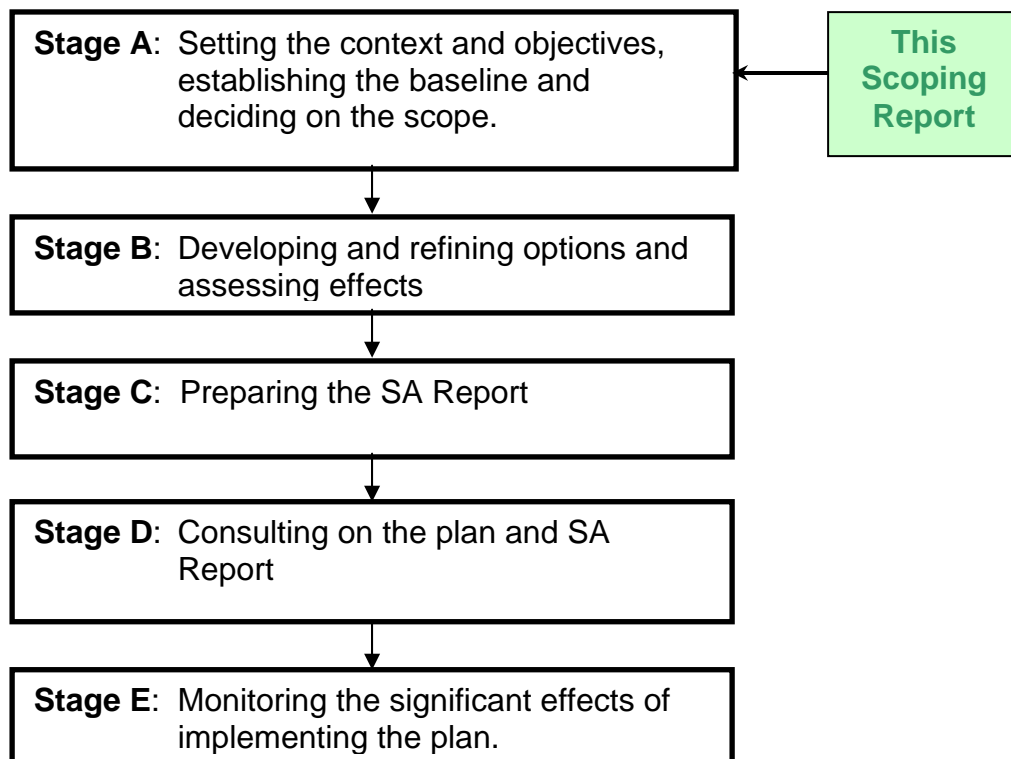
¹ CLG Plan Making Manual: <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelid=152450>

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”.

- 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.

1.1.5 The five stages to be carried out during the Sustainability Appraisal are set out in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Five stages to SA



1.1.6 The first stage (Stage A) of the SA process consists of six key tasks, which are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Key tasks of Stage A

STAGE A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
Stage A1	Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF
Stage A2	Collect and develop relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and define the character of the area
Stage A3	Identify key sustainability issues for the SA / Plan to address
Stage A4	Develop the SA framework, consisting of the SA objectives, indicators and targets.

Stage A5	Testing the plan objectives against the SA framework
Stage A6	Consult on the scope of the SA

1.2 This Scoping Report

- 1.2.1 A Scoping Report is a consultation document for the statutory bodies with environmental responsibilities in England. The Council will also consult other relevant bodies with a sustainability remit or local environmental interest.
- 1.2.2 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 statutory consultation bodies (as required by the SEA directive). This Scoping Report will be sent to the three statutory consultation bodies, key stakeholders and interested parties in line with the principles of PPS12 (see Task A5). The scoping process is explained in the subsequent sections, and is 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 six weeks in order to comply with the SEA Regulations.
- 1.2.3 Specific consultation questions have been included within the document and on a separate form to assist consultees with their responses.
- 1.2.4 This Scoping Report uses the Scoping Report originally produced for the LDF³ as baseline. The SA baseline information, evidence and analysis are therefore as up to date as possible in order to inform the production process of the Twickenham Area Action Plan.
- 1.2.5 The previous Scoping Reports informed the preparation of this report on the social, economic and environmental issues. This Scoping Report will be used to appraise the Twickenham Area Action Plan. There will be a SA Progress Report and a final SA Report, which will accompany the Twickenham AAP. The proposed SA framework outlined later in this report will form the basis of appraising the Twickenham AAP. If necessary, this will be supplemented by additional analysis, for example, in relation to specific sites within Twickenham.
- 1.2.6 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) will be the means of monitoring the SA indicators identified on a regular basis. As well as the baseline information included in this report, research may be undertaken for the Twickenham AAP, which will form the evidence base for the AAP. The results of this research will be fed into the SA process and AMRs when available.

³ http://www.richmond.gov.uk/sustainability_appraisal_ldf

1.3 Development of the Twickenham Area Action Plan (AAP)

- 1.3.1 The LDF for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames will guide development in the future and is made up of a series of documents, prepared in stages. More information on the LDF can be viewed on the Council's website⁴. This includes the Local Development Scheme which sets out the programme for the production of documents (see Table 2).

Table 2: Timetable for production of key Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

Name	Function	Dates
Core Strategy DPD	Vision Strategic policies	Adopted in April 2009
Development DPD	Detailed policies	Issues & Options – June 2009 Pre-submission – Jan-Mar 2010 Publication – Oct 2010 Submission – February 2011 Adoption – Autumn 2011
Twickenham AAP	Policies and proposals for Twickenham	Issues – Summer 2010 Options – May 2011 Pre-submission – Autumn 2011 Examination in Public – Summer 2012 Adoption – late 2012
Site Allocations DPD	Proposals for sites	Issues – Jan 2011 Options – Summer 2012 Pre-submission – Autumn 2012 Submission – Spring 2013 Adoption – Early 2014

- 1.3.2 The Core Strategy has been adopted in April 2009. It outlines the Vision, Spatial Strategy and 20 Core Planning Policies on topics such as climate change, housing, employment and retailing. The Core Strategy provides the framework for other DPDs within the LDF to build upon, with more detailed policies and to guide development control decisions.
- 1.3.3 The Development Management DPD (DM DPD) builds on the Core Strategy and includes more detailed policies for the management of development. The DM DPD has now gone through various stages of consultation over the last two years. On 7 February 2011, it was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination by an independent Planning Inspector, who will consider the “soundness” of the document. If the Inspector considers the DM DPD “sound”, it can be formally adopted later in 2011.
- 1.3.4 The Core Strategy objectives are taken up in the DM DPD. The Council is now in the early stages of preparing an Area Action Plan for Twickenham Town Centre, which will be part of the Council's Local Development Framework. The Twickenham AAP will follow the Core Strategy and DM DPD objectives, and it will be in general conformity with the adopted Local Development Plan.
- 1.3.5 The subsequent chapters go through the various tasks of the scoping exercise.

⁴ http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/environment/planning/local_development_framework.htm

2 CONTEXT REVIEW

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 2 below. No list of plans, policies or programmes (PPPs) can be definitive and the list will be kept under review during the SA process and updated if required. The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames will also consider other PPPs if they become relevant and will include them.

Table 2: 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 2009/14/EC Birds Directive
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 SO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ & lead
Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise Directive
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 2005
Directive 99/31/EC Landfill Directive
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy
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
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
UK Biodiversity Action Plan
Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England
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
Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland. DEFRA 2007.
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate (March 2010)
Strategy for Flood Risk Management EA 2003
Environment Agency: Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater
An Environmental Vision – Environment Agency
Looking to the Future 2004-7 The National Trust 2004
Natural England Corporate Plan 2009-2012
Code for Sustainable Homes
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future 2001
Transport & the Historic Environment – English Heritage 2004
Strategic Plan – British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
The Water Act 2003
Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change
Flood Risk Regulations 2009
Flood and Water Management Act 2010
Level: National Planning Policy Guidance
PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1
PPG 2: Green Belts
PPS 3: Housing
PPS 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth
PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment
PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres
PPG 8: Telecommunications
PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
PPS 12: Local Spatial Planning
PPG 13: Transport
PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land
PPS 16: Archaeology and Planning
PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
PPG 18: Enforcing Planning Control
PPG 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control
PPS 22: Renewable Energy
PPS 23: Planning & Pollution Control
PPG 24: Planning & Noise
PPS 25: Development & Flood Risk + practice guide
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
Minerals Planning Guidance Note 1: General Considerations
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 (2008)
The Mayor's Transport Strategy (May 2010)
The Mayor's Noise Strategy: Souther City (March 2004)
Cleaning the Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (Dec 2010)
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature (July 02)
Cultural Metropolis: The Mayor's Cultural Strategy (Nov 2010)
Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London (May 2010)
Green Light to Clean Power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy (Feb 2004)
London Biodiversity Action Plan
Sub Regional Development Framework for the South sub region (May 2006)
Environment Agency River Thames Alliance, Thames Waterways Plan
Environment Agency Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Thames River Basin Management Plan (December 2009)
Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (December 2009)
Environment Agency Thames Estuary 2100 Project (2009)
London Strategic Parks Project
Environment Agency Lower Thames Strategy (draft)
Draft London Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy 2010
Draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2010
Level: Local - London Borough of Richmond upon Thames plans
LDF Core Strategy (2009)
Development Management Development Plan Document (Emerging, 2011)
Unitary Development Plan (2005)
Community Plan
Air Quality Action Plan
Biodiversity Action Plan (Richmond Biodiversity Partnership)
Education Development Plan and Richmond upon Thames Children and Young Person's Plan 2009-2013
Local Transport Strategy
Housing Strategy
Community Safety Strategy
Thames Landscape Strategy
Local Agenda 21 Strategy
Climate Change Strategy
Primary Care Trust Local Delivery Plan
Strategic Framework for Older People+
Open Space Strategy
Contaminated Land Strategy
SWELTRAC
Local Economic Assessment

- 2.1.3 The results of the analysis of the relationships 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 emerging plan. In most instances lower-tier PPPs would already reflect the higher tier requirements, unless they have been more recently produced or 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 protecting biodiversity and heritage.

2.1.4 Key findings from the PPP analysis are set out below:

- **Sustainable Development**

LDF documents should be based upon the principles of sustainable development and provide a sustainable spatial vision and objectives. Sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment; economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection therefore must go hand in hand. Key areas of sustainable development are to mitigate and adapt to climate change, protect and enhance the environment, ensure social cohesion and inclusion, manage natural resources more prudently and responsibly and ensure that economic development is sustainable. Therefore, sustainable development should be at the heart and core principle of all LDF documents.

- **Climate Change**

The LDF and the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames should focus on reducing carbon emissions to assist the UK in meeting its legally binding target of 60% reduction in emissions by 2050, and the London-wide target of 60% (of 1990 levels) by 2025. Policies should address climate change and ensure that all new developments reduce carbon emissions, and encourage existing developments to reduce their emissions. The overall aim should be to create sustainable communities with low carbon emissions that are resilient to the effects of climate change through focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation. The costs associated with taking preventative action will be much less than those associated with dealing with consequences if action is not taken now, according to the Stern Review. Therefore, LDF documents will need to aim to reduce carbon emissions to mitigate the effects of climate change, and ensure that predicted changes are taken into account in order to create adaptable communities and buildings.

- **Biodiversity and nature conservation**

The nature conservation status of areas in the borough must be taken into account. An Appropriate Assessment will be required of the potential environmental impacts of the LDF on Natura 2000 sites designated under the Habitats Directive. Policies should ensure that areas designated for nature conservation purposes, threatened species and habitats are protected and that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity. The aim should be to enhance biodiversity wherever possible.

- **Waste Management**

The LDF policies should reflect the principles of sustainable waste management, that is to Reduce, Reuse, Recycle & Compost; Recovery of energy with disposal as the last resort. The LDF must contribute to the national commitment to cut biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of 1995 level by 2010, 50% of 1995 level by 2013, and 35% of 1995 level by 2020. The LDF policies will need to support these targets and encourage waste reduction, efficient use of raw materials, increased use of recycled materials and composting in the borough.

- **Flood Risk**

The LDF should aim to reduce the risks of flooding to people/properties and ensure that flooding is given appropriate weight when considering the location and design of new development. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should inform the LDF policies and decisions on the location and design of development. The LDF should not promote development in unsustainable locations, such as high flood risk areas, and should not allow development that might increase the risk of flooding to others.
- **Energy and renewable energy**

The LDF needs to consider the way energy is supplied and encourage zero- and low-carbon energy technologies. The aims should be to reduce the contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and other technologies. This should also align with the aim of tackling fuel poverty. Production of energy from renewable sources represents a complimentary strategy for meeting targets for reducing carbon emissions. Development that produces renewable energy and use of renewable energy in new developments should be supported.
- **Pollution and contamination**

LDF policies should ensure there is no additional pollution (pollution of land, water, air and noise) from new development and road traffic, and the discharges to the environment associated with any development should be considered and mitigated. The issues of pollution are closely linked with the key areas of water quality, air quality and noise (see below). Policies in the LDF should also consider any contamination effects of development as well as encourage remediation and the re-use of contaminated land.
- **Water quality and resources**

Improving water quality, which includes surface water, ground water and rivers, should be an aim within the LDF. Policies should ensure that water quality is protected and improved where possible, and that developments do not have any detrimental impact on both water quality and water resources. The LDF should also ensure that developments meet challenging water consumption targets in order to address the issue of water scarcity in London. In addition, the LDF should assist in achieving the target for the ecological status of the borough's rivers, which is "good ecological potential" by 2027.
- **Air Quality**

The LDF should consider the potential that new development, buildings and transport may have adverse impacts on the air quality and potentially increase air pollution. The LDF should take into account the Richmond upon Thames and associated Air Quality Action Plan to meet National Air Quality Strategy targets.
- **Noise**

Measures to reduce and mitigate noise impacts on people, noise-sensitive land uses and biodiversity are required. Noise mapping should be employed to address noise issues and identify areas where noise is detrimental to the health of the environment and the population. Appropriate measures should be considered for reducing and mitigating noise around people and noise sensitive land uses. LDF policies should address noise implications by considering location, design and layout of development.

- **Transport**

Sustainable travel and the promotion of sustainable modes of transport should be integral to the LDF. Policies in the LDF should focus on sustainable transport and include reducing car-dependent development, increase other forms of transport use and promote vibrancy and economic activity in town centres. The LDF should facilitate more walking and cycling, improve linkages and ensure there are sufficient public transport linkages between homes, work places, local services and amenities. Making transport systems more efficient and safer, dealing with direct and indirect impact of road traffic, providing travel choice and accessibility for all are key issues to consider in the LDF. Sustainable modes of transport will also help to achieve the objectives in relation to air and noise pollution.
- **Housing and economic development**

The provision of new homes, commercial premises, infrastructure and transport must be in line with the principles of sustainable development in order to promote sustainable economic growth and social inclusion whilst protecting the environment. This requires a holistic approach to development with locations of residential, commercial and retail outlets taken into account alongside the methods of transport between them. All buildings, including new homes as well as non-domestic buildings, should achieve high levels of environmental ratings to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The LDF should aim to create sustainable housing and consider issues such as design, mixtures of housing types and tenures, associated open amenity spaces and proximity to local centres. The LDF should also maximise the provision of affordable accommodation that meets the needs of the community. Well planned tourism development, such as the regeneration of urban areas, can bring many benefits for local economies and the environment. Policies on housing and economic development also need to consider the potential impacts on the natural environment that could arise from creating new homes, industry and commerce.
- **Open spaces, recreation and heritage**

Open and recreational spaces are essential to the concept of sustainable development. Therefore, LDF documents should focus on the protection and enhancement of open spaces, ensure that facilities are accessible to all and promote social inclusion and health. The LDF should also encourage developments that enhance creativity and culture within the borough and consider the impact of developments on the built / historic environment and cultural 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

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 as well as the information under the key sustainability issues in the next section summarises the baseline data and uses it to characterise the borough. While the baseline information is borough-wide, specific Twickenham baseline information is included in some sections. Because SA/SEA is an iterative process it may be that future stages identify other data that need to be collected and monitored.

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 72 designated Conservation Areas.

Population

- 3.2.2 The borough has a population of 189,000, according to the mid-year estimates for 2009 produced by the Office for National Statistics. The 2001 Census results indicated that that there were 172,335 people living in the borough. Though somewhat out of date the Census is the most complete source of information about the population that we have, and is used as a base for the population estimates and future projections between census years. The estimated age breakdown is summarised below.

Table 3: Round mid-year estimates (2010)

Age	ONS 2009 Mid Year Estimates			GLA 2009 Round Projections for year 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	6700	6400	13,200	7,029	6,623	13,652

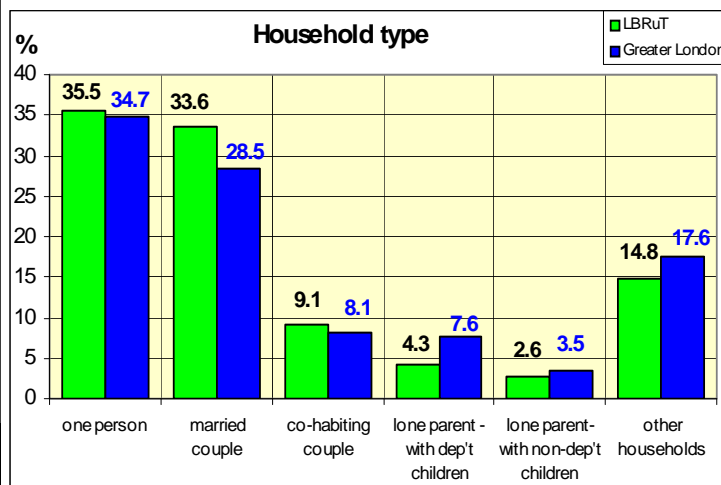
5-14	11200	10800	21,900	11,486	11,115	22,601
15-24	9000	9300	18,200	10,842	10,929	21,771
25-34	14100	14600	28,700	15,375	16,193	31,567
35-44	18300	17800	36,100	14,602	14724	29,327
45-54	13400	13300	26,500	12,327	13,115	25,442
55-64	10000	10600	20,600	9,109	9,974	19,084
65-74	5600	6400	11,800	5,814	6,444	12,258
75+	4600	7300	12,000	4,727	8,087	12,814
Total	92,900	96,500	189,000	91,312	97,203	188,515

Source: © ONS 2009 Round Mid Year Estimates (2010) Note: figures may not add exactly due to rounding
GLA projections - © Greater London Authority

3.2.3 Richmond has a higher proportion of people aged over 85+ than the rest of London. The average age of a Londoner is 37 compared to 40 for the UK as a whole. The median age (where half the population is older and half younger) of Richmond resident's is older than London in general and more in line with the rest of the UK at 38.4. Half of Londoners are 34 or younger while the equivalent age for the UK is 39. In Richmond upon Thames the Pension+ age range comprised 15.4 per cent of the population compared with 19.3 per cent for England. Richmond upon Thames has a bigger proportion of pensionable aged people than the London region and a bigger proportion of those aged 0-15 years. The 30-44 age range comprised 27.6 per cent of the population compared with 21 per cent for England.

Table 4: 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 2007

3.2.4 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation

3.2.5 Richmond upon Thames is one of the least deprived areas in the country and the least deprived within London (IMD 2007). No areas in Richmond are among the 20% most

deprived in the country, and 55% of areas are among the least deprived 20% in England. Figures also suggest that relative deprivation has been decreasing: the borough's IMD rank score has reduced from 301 in 2004 to 309 in 2007. However, there are pockets of relative disadvantage in the borough. Seven areas (lower Super Output Areas) in Richmond upon Thames are among the 20% to 40% most deprived areas in England. These are located in the following wards: Ham & Petersham, Heathfield, Hampton North, Barnes, Hampton and Whitton. In these areas there are concentrations of less well off residents facing higher levels of unemployment, worklessness, lower skill levels and poorer physical and mental health. A targeted approach is being developed to improve opportunities for all.

More information on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 can be found at <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

Ethnicity

Non-white minority ethnic groups

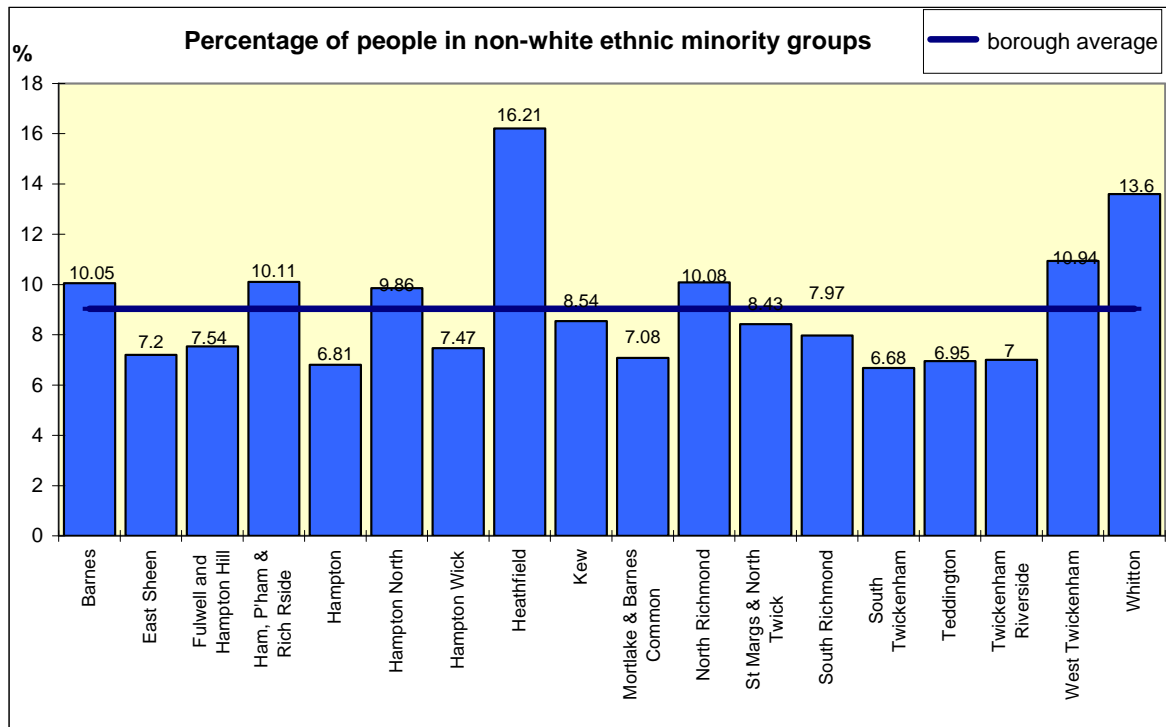
- 3.2.6 Richmond is a relatively diverse borough when compared with England and Wales but it is one of the least ethnically diverse boroughs in London. The non-white population is similar to the average for England & Wales with just over 9% of the borough's population in 2001 made up of non-white minority ethnic groups, the largest of which is Indian – 2.46%.

Table 5: 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

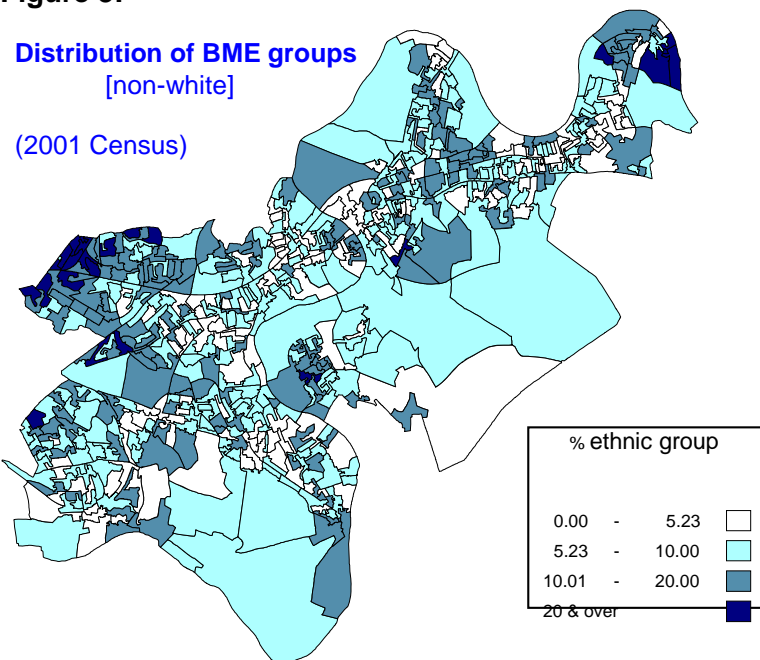
Figure 2: Census Ward level ethnic group data



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.

Figure 3:



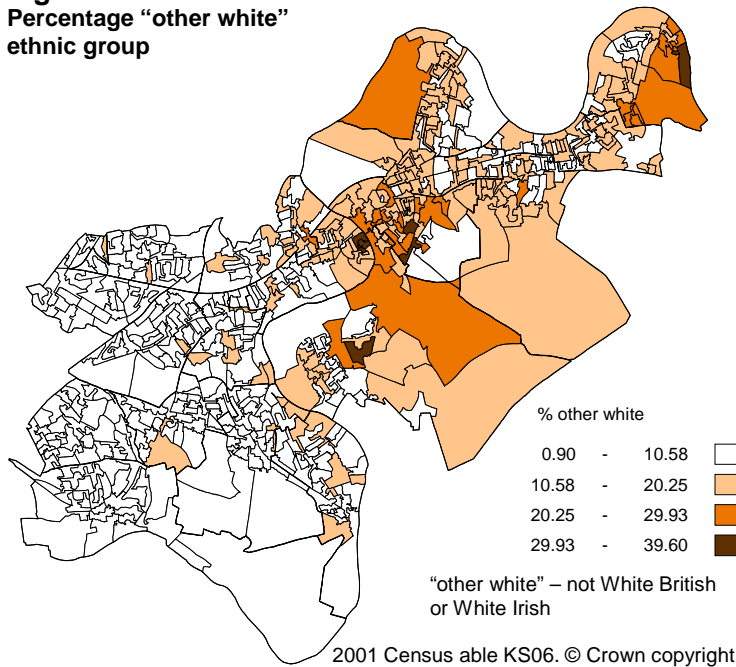
A closer inspection of the data at a smaller geographical area (Super Output Area Level) reveals concentrations below ward level in Whitton, Heathfield, Ham & Petersham and Barnes.

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).

Figure 4:
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”.

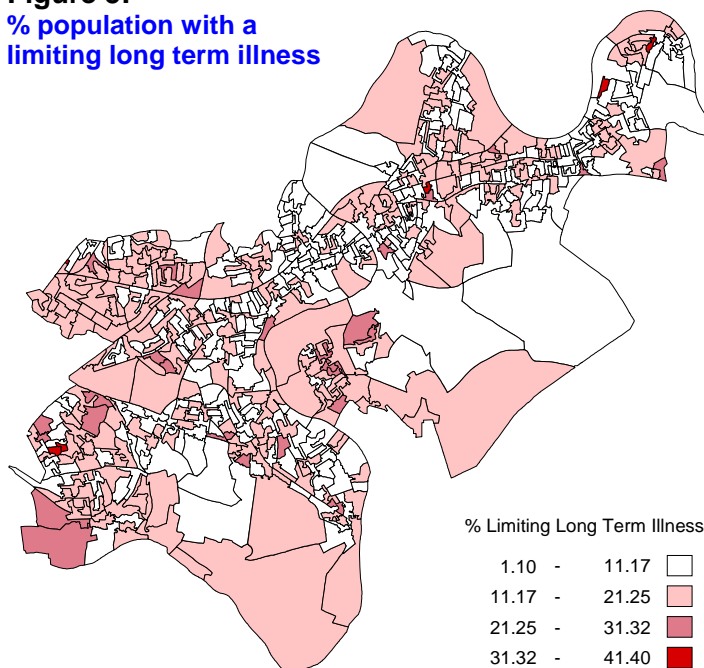
Country of Birth

- 3.2.9 Since the last Census the population will have altered, and latest ONS experimental Population Estimates by Ethnic Group for local authority districts and higher administrative areas in England and Wales for 2007 were published in Feb 2010. This estimates that in 2007 in Richmond upon Thames, 158.3 thousand (87.9 %) residents were white and 22 thousand were non-white. In London 69 per cent were white. The greatest number of non-white people were Asian or Asian British (5.3 %) compared to London with a proportion of 13.3 per cent.

Disability

- 3.2.10 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.

Figure 5:
% population with a
limiting long term illness



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

3.2.11 A measure of the number of employee jobs (i.e. not all jobs) is the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). This sample survey generates estimates of employee jobs by industry and geography. It is a useful measure of the state of various sectors of industry.

Table 6: Employee jobs in Richmond upon Thames (2008)

	Richmond		London	Great Britain
	(employee jobs)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total employee jobs	72,700	-	-	-
Full-time	50,600	69.6	73.9	68.8
Part-time	22,100	30.4	26.1	31.2
employee jobs by industry				
Manufacturing	3,100	4.3	4.3	10.2
Construction	2,400	3.3	2.9	4.8
Total Services	67,100	92.2	92.4	83.5
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	17,000	23.4	21.0	23.4
Transport & communications	2,800	3.8	7.4	5.8
Finance, IT, other business activities	23,800	32.8	34.7	22.0
Public admin, education & health	16,300	22.5	22.2	27.0
Other services	7,100	9.8	7.2	5.3
(Tourism-related [†])	8,800	12.1	8.3	8.2

Source: ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis (2008)

-	Data unavailable
†	Tourism consists of industries that are also part of the services industry (see definitions section)
Note	Employee jobs percentages are based on total employee jobs Totals do not always correspond because of confidentiality measures employed by ONS.

- 3.2.12 Between July 2009 and June 2010, approximately 92,200 residents had jobs of these 20,500 (16.0%) were self-employed workers. This is a much higher proportion than in London (10.7%) and England (9.0%). According to the 2001 Census, 11% of Richmond residents worked mostly from home compared to around 9% in London and England and this is likely to be underestimated.
- 3.2.13 68% of Richmond working age residents work in managerial, profession and technical jobs. Only 2.9% work in 'elementary' positions such as manufacturing processing and cleaning. There is a good supply of office premises in Richmond although the dense nature of the borough limits the availability of potential new developments.
- 3.2.14 The resident population is highly skilled with 53 % of the workforce having NVQ4+ and only 6% having no qualifications. The level of qualification of the resident workforce in managerial, senior official positions and professional occupations is well above the London and UK average and the workforce in elementary occupations is significantly below the London and UK average. Richmond's resident weekly earnings are on average 23% higher than in London as a whole and 49% above the national average at £747 per week.
- 3.2.15 However, a highly skilled, high earning, articulate population conceals the fact that there are those less fortunate: without work; with health problems; in fuel and housing poverty and those living in the scattered pockets of relative deprivation across the borough.

Qualifications (Jan 2009-Dec 2009)

Table 7: Qualifications

	Richmond (No)	Richmond (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	64,400	53.4	39.7	29.9
NVQ3 and above	85,000	70.6	53.2	49.3
NVQ2 and above	96,900	80.4	64.5	65.4
NVQ1 and above	105,300	87.4	74.0	78.9
Other qualifications	7,500	6.2	14.3	8.8
No qualifications	7,600	6.3	11.8	12.3

Source: ONS annual population survey; Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64. % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

- 3.2.16 Many local people commute out of the borough to work and at the same time, many non-residents come to work in Richmond each day. In 2001 the census told us that 62% (55,500 people) of all employed residents commuted out of the borough to work – most significantly to The City, Westminster, Hounslow and Kingston. 38% (34,000 people) of the resident workforce both lived and worked in the borough, and 50% of the borough's workforce (34,500 people) commuted into the borough to work, mainly from Hounslow, Kingston, Wandsworth and north Surrey.

Table 8: Labour force characteristics of working age population (2009-10)

	Richmond				Greater London		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Total (000's)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Economically Active	89.6	72.3	80.9	100.4	82.2	67.4	74.8
In Employment	81.7	67.3	74.5	92.2	74.8	61.3	68.1

Unemployed	8.9	7.2	5.7	5.6	8.9	8.9	8.9
Economically Inactive	10.4	27.7	19.1	23.2	18.3	32.6	25.2
In Employment							
Percentage Self-Employed	20.2	11.9	16.0	20.5	14.5	6.8	10.7

Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey 2010

Numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % is a proportion of economically active

Table 9: Benefits Claimants
Working-age client group - key benefit claimants (May 2010)

	Richmond (numbers)	Richmond (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	9,070	7.1	14.4	14.7
By statistical group				
Job seekers	2,020	1.6	3.8	3.5
ESA and incapacity benefits	4,030	3.1	5.9	6.7
Lone parents	1,190	0.9	2.4	1.7
Carers	540	0.4	0.8	1.1
Others on income related benefits	390	0.3	0.5	0.5
Disabled	690	0.5	0.8	1.0
Bereaved	210	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits [†]	7,630	6.0	12.7	12.4

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

†	Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the Definitions and Explanations below for details
Note:	% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

3.2.17 Although unemployment rose significantly during the recession, it remains relatively low. In July 2010, 1.6% of the borough's residents were claiming unemployment benefit, significantly lower than in London and England. Fewer Richmond residents experience long-term unemployment: 11% of all claimants have been claiming for over 12 months compared to 17% in London and 16% in England.

Table 10: JSA claimants by age and duration Dec 2010

	Richmond (No)	Richmond (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
By age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	340	17.0	22.8	27.9
Aged 25-49	1,215	61.1	61.3	56.1
Aged 50 and over	435	21.9	15.8	15.5
By duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	1,430	71.9	65.1	68.1
Over 6 up to 12 months	330	16.7	17.7	15.7
Over 12 months	225	11.4	17.2	16.2

Source: ONS claimant count - age and duration

Note: % is a proportion of all JSA claimants

Table 11: Employment of residents by occupation

(Standard Occupational Classification)	Richmond		London	GB
	Number	%	%	%
<i>Soc 2000 major group 1-3</i>	62,000	67.7	54.4	44.4
1 Managers and senior officials	22,500	24.4	17.1	15.7
2 Professional occupations	20,800	22.6	18.2	13.9
3 Associate professional & technical	18,700	20.2	18.7	14.6
<i>Soc 2000 major group 4-5</i>	13,700	15.0	18.6	21.6
4 Administrative & secretarial	9,900	10.7	11.1	11.1
5 Skilled trades occupations	3,900	4.2	7.3	10.4
<i>Soc 2000 major group 6-7</i>	11,400	12.4	13.9	16.3
6 Personal service occupations	7,100	7.7	7.4	8.8
7 Sales and customer service occs	4,300	4.6	6.4	7.4
<i>Soc 2000 major group 8-9</i>	4,500	4.9	13.1	17.8
8 Process plant & machine operatives	#	#	4.4	6.6
9 Elementary occupations	2,700	2.9	8.6	11.1

Source: ONS annual population survey (July 2009-June 2010)

sample size too small for reliable estimate. Numbers are for those aged 16+

(Percentages are based on all persons in employment)

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

Table 12: Jobs by Industry in Richmond upon Thames 2003-2008

Richmond upon Thames	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total employee jobs*	66,300	66,700	66,800	66,900	69,300	72,700
Full-time*	47,400	46,300	47,000	47,200	47,900	50,600
Part-time*	18,800	20,400	19,800	19,800	21,300	22,100
Employee jobs by industry						
Manufacturing	4,400	3,900	3,500	3,100	3,100	3,100
Construction	2,300	2,300	2,000	1,800	1,900	2,400
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	17,700	16,800	17,100	15,700	15,600	17,000
Transport & communications	3,300	3,100	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800
Finance, IT, other business activities	19,100	19,900	20,500	22,100	23,000	23,800
Public admin, education & health	13,600	14,400	15,500	15,200	16,300	16,300
Other services	5,600	6,100	5,800	6,500	6,800	7,100

Source: ONS Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis. Data from Nomis Labour Market Profile. Figures rounded to nearest 100. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

* The figure excludes agriculture class 0100 (1992 SIC) and those figures whose amount may cause the disclosure of confidential data. Totals do not always correspond because of confidentiality measures employed by ONS.

3.2.18 The estimated number of employee jobs in the borough in 2008 continues to rise from the 2002 figure. As in previous years, business services is the major jobs sector while manufacturing this year has remained static.

Note: The 2003 data are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2003. The 2003 dataset also sees the introduction of the new Census based geographies (2003 CAS wards).

- 3.2.19 The Office for National Statistics released on 28th November 2008 a new National Statistics series on business births, deaths and survival rates. See <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15186> . Using data on business start-ups and closures, this is an indicator of the health of businesses based within the borough.

Table 13: Business births, deaths and survival rates

Period	Performance	Direction of travel	UK Average
2008	109.1	Improving	54.2
2007	107.8	Improving	71.74
2006	88.5	Deteriorating	54.96

Source: Oneplace Communities and Local Government, Data Interchange Hub and London Skills and Employment Observatory

Transport and Communications

- 3.2.20 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.
- 3.2.21 The borough contains 393 kilometres of public highway and associated footways, 53 highway structures including two bridges across the Thames, and 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.
- 3.2.22 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.
- 3.2.23 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. London Overground services run on the North London line from Richmond and Kew Gardens to North Woolwich and Stratford, and Richmond and Kew are served by London Transport Underground services on the District Line.
- 3.2.24 The borough has a good record of road safety. A number of school safety measures have been introduced with a target to increase the number of school travel plans so that all 76 schools have one in place, and provide the opportunity for all year six children to receive road safety training. Cycling is promoted at all schools, and walking to school is encouraged.

Education

- 3.2.25 The Local Education Authority maintains one nursery school and 16 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, the German School and the Swedish School.
- 3.2.26 Pupils eligible for free school meals represent 9% of the roll in primary schools, 17% in secondary schools and 39% in special schools. Overall, 20% of pupils are resident outside the borough, comprising 12% of primary school pupils and 37% of secondary school pupils.
- 3.2.27 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.
- 3.2.28 The majority of pupils attending the borough schools are from white ethnic backgrounds (76%), with the largest minority ethnic groups being pupils from mixed backgrounds (9%) and pupils from Asian/Asian British backgrounds (7%). The diverse range of backgrounds of pupils is evident from the fact that pupils speak over 130 languages other than English.
- 3.2.29 Standards achieved in Key Stage 2 tests taken by 11-year-old pupils in Richmond primary schools are well above national averages. In 2009:
- 84% of pupils achieved Level 4 or above in English and mathematics combined (national average 72%);
 - 91% of pupils achieved Level 4 or above in English (national average 80%); and
 - 87% of pupils achieved Level 4 or above in mathematics (national average 79%).
- In 2009, 16-year-old pupils in Richmond secondary schools achieved GCSE and equivalent results above national averages, as:
- 56% of pupils achieved 5 or more A* to C grades including English and mathematics (national average 50%); and
 - 71% of pupils achieved 5 or more passes at A* to C grades (national average 70%).
- 3.2.30 The standards attained by pupils in Richmond's primary schools are above the national average, but those for the maintained secondary schools are slightly below the national average, with considerable variation within this average. A contributing factor to this is the relatively high proportion of children resident in the borough who are not educated at its local authority maintained secondary schools. The borough is a net importer of pupils from other boroughs to its secondary schools with approximately 37% of Richmond upon Thames secondary school pupils resident in other local authorities. There is a significant difference in achievement by borough of residence with 69% of Richmond upon Thames resident pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grades in 2008 compared with 59% of pupils resident outside the borough.

3.2.31 The secondary schools in Richmond upon Thames do not have sixth forms and over 16s generally attend Richmond College or other state post-16 establishments in nearby Esher, Kingston or the private sector. Many pupils from outside the borough attend colleges in Richmond upon Thames.

Further information on standards in Richmond schools is available in the [Department for Education Achievement and Attainment Tables](#).

Health and Social Care

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. NHS Richmond is the main commissioning body for primary healthcare in the borough. It works with the Council to develop the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), which is the vehicle through which the local authority and PCT describe the health care and well being needs of local population in order to inform the strategic direction of the service commissioning and delivery.

3.2.33 Overall, the population in Richmond upon Thames is healthier than the national average and have a much longer life expectancy than average: 80.0 years for men and 83.3 for women. However, too many people still smoke, drink above sensible levels, take too little exercise and have unhealthy diets. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009 recommended that partner organisations keep focussed on smoking, alcohol, obesity, physical activity and healthy eating, and emphasised the need to continue directing services towards informing, advising and supporting people to make lifestyle changes.

3.2.34 The JSNA also highlights the pockets of disadvantage in the borough where health is not as good, lifestyles not so healthy and life expectancy is lower. The life expectancy gaps between the least and most deprived deciles for males and females are 4.2 years and 5.1 years respectively. Health inequalities in the borough are particularly challenging to address as deprivation is geographically quite dispersed. The major focus has been upon the areas of the borough showing the highest concentration of deprivation and associated poor health. Action is continuing to target services and local interventions in these areas to reduce health inequalities, but work also needs to be done to identify and address the needs of other groups affected by health inequalities in the borough. Evidence indicates a clear link between deprivation and health related behaviour. Smoking, in particular, is a major contributor to our gap in life expectancy.

3.2.35 There will be an overall increase in the 65+ age group with a significant rise in the number of the younger older people by 2016. Ham & Petersham and Richmond Riverside have significantly more people over 65, followed by Heathfield and Hampton. The over 85 populations are distributed differently, with most in Twickenham Riverside, Kew and Ham & Petersham and Richmond Riverside. At the time of the last Census Richmond upon Thames had the highest percentage in London of people aged over 65 and living alone and this is expected to increase.

3.2.36 The leading causes of death in Richmond upon Thames are circulatory diseases and cancer followed by respiratory diseases. The prevalence of some conditions such as diabetes (type II) and hypertension is likely to increase in the future. The rise in some sexually transmitted infections means that maintaining good sexual health needs to continue to be a priority.

- 3.2.37 The borough is served by the West Middlesex Hospital and Kingston Hospital, both located outside the borough. Within the borough there are clinics and 9 day centres. Teddington Memorial Hospital also provides in-patient and out patient services and has a walk in centre for minor injuries.
- 3.2.38 More information on the Health of the borough can be found at: [Richmond Health Profile NHS Richmond](#). The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a comprehensive assessment of the health and well-being needs of the population of Richmond upon Thames and can be found at: [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) - London Borough of Richmond upon Thames](#)

Housing

- 3.2.39 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. The London-wide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Housing Capacity Study 2009 (SHLAA/HCS) informed the draft replacement London Plan which was published in Autumn 2009 and proposed a new annual target for the borough of 245 homes per annum for 2011 – 2021.

Table 14: Housing completions in the borough 1999/2000 to 2009/2010

Financial year	Units completed
1999/00	538
2000/1	508
2001/2	160
2002/3	319
2003/4	246
2004/5	582
2005/6	842
2006/7	230
2007/8	260
2008/9	436
2009/10	145
Total 1999/00-2003/4 (5 yrs)	1771
Average 1999/00-2003/4	354
Total 2004/5-2008/9 (5 yrs)	2350
Average 2004/5-2008/9	470
Total over 11 years	4266

Source: LBRuT Decisions Analysis System: completions; Figures are for net gains on site
 Totals for 1999, 2004, 2006 and 2008 are unusually high because of completions on large sites (321 in Barnes in 1999, 188 at Langdon Park in 2004, 536 at Kew in 2006 and 192 units at Kew in 2008)

- 3.2.40 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 permanent council housing in the borough.

- 3.2.41 In common with most of the rest of London, the cost of housing is extremely high. For the third quarter of 2010, Richmond upon Thames had the fifth highest average prices in London, with a price of £556,691 – the highest of any outer London borough. The median gross annual pay for residents in the borough was estimated to be £ £34,990 in the 2010 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings.
- 3.2.42 The attractiveness of the borough as a place to live is also reflected in the rent levels found in the private sector.

Table 15: Weekly rental values for lettings in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames 2009 - 2010

Statistic	Room	Studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed
Lower quartile	£83	£150	£185	£242	£288	£462
Median	£103	£167	£203	£283	£346	£646
Upper quartile	£115	£208	£242	£334	£450	£923
Number of entries in database	322	189	678	1063	442	300

Source: London Rents Map (<http://legacy.london.gov.uk/rents/>, 14/02/2011)

- 3.2.43 These figures are based on aggregate sample data supplied by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) and are based on agreed market rents from private rented sector lettings collated between 1st Jan 2009 and 31st Dec 2010. The data is based on agreed rents rather than advertised and reflects the market rather than landlords'/estate agents' expectations, however in an improving market the London Rents data may be overly conservative as it's based on a 12 month rolling database and the expectation is that private sector rents will rise in the face of continued increasing demand.

Table 16: Tenure breakdown in 2001

	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

- 3.2.44 Richmond upon Thames has over 21 miles of River Thames frontage, the longest stretch of the River Thames of any London borough, and over 100 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.
- 3.2.45 Within Twickenham Town Centre, there are 5 Public Open Spaces, in total 3.2 ha, which equates to around 10% of the Twickenham AAP study area (31.0 ha), 1 Registered Park and Garden (York House), which is around 3 ha or 9.7% of the total study area and 4 Other Open Land of Townscape Importance (OOLTI) sites, in total around 0.1 ha. In addition, there is designated Metropolitan Open Land along the River Crane & River Thames (around 0.5 ha), the Thames Policy Area with around 3.5 ha, a

designated Green Corridor along the railway tracks and one environmental improvement area (Garfield Road). See Appendix 3 and the separate Review of Open and Civic Spaces for further details.

Biodiversity, flora & fauna

3.2.46 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.

3.2.47 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.

3.2.48 Richmond upon Thames is exceptional in supporting an abundance 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;
- 72 Conservation Areas (wherein trees are protected)

3.2.49 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.

3.2.50 The borough has 50% of London's acid grassland,. A network of open land forming green corridors extends across the borough, providing an important ecological network for plants and animals. More information on Biodiversity in Richmond can be found at: http://www.richmond.gov.uk/richmonds_biodiversity_action_plan

3.2.51 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

3.2.52 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 a 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.

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

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| • Water vole | • Black poplar |
| • Great crested newt | • Badgers |
| • Stag beetle | • Reed warbler |
| • Skylark | • Small copper |
| • Song thrush | • Kingfisher |
| • Bats | • Dragonflies |
| • Bluebell | • Cardinal click beetle |
| • Tower mustard | • Purple moor grass |
| • Hedgehog | • Pochard |
| • Common frog | • Great crested grebe |
| • Common toad | • Tawny owl |
| • Bumble bee | • Knapweed |
| • Veteran trees | |

3.2.54 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

3.2.55 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

3.2.56 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).

3.2.57 There a number of watercourses in Richmond upon Thames designated under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Other main rivers within the borough include the River Crane, the Longford River and Beverley Brook. 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.

3.2.58 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.

Table 17: Ecological status of the WFD designated water bodies in the Borough

Water course	2009 Classification status	2015 Prediction
River Thames	Poor	poor
Portland Brook	Moderate	Moderate
Beverley Brook	Poor	Moderate
River Crane	Poor	Poor
Duke of Northumberland's River	Poor to good	Poor to good

Source: Environment Agency

3.2.59 Under the WFD, these need to achieve good ecological potential by 2027. A programme of measures to improve the status is being developed.

Chemical water quality

3.2.60 The watercourses in Richmond upon Thames currently designated under the chemical General Quality Assessment (GQA) are the Beverley Brook, the River Crane, the Longford River and the River Thames. All calculations to grade each river reach are now based on ammonia and dissolved oxygen levels. The most prominent water body in the Borough is the Thames, and its estuary in particular. Here the main factor

influencing water quality is Mogden sewage treatment works and in the Kew to Barnes stretches, the combined sewage overflow (CSO) problem. In these stretches acute water quality issues associated with dissolved oxygen regularly occur, leading to fish kills or levels preventing the movement of migratory fish.

- 3.2.61 The River Thames is divided into three reaches under the GQA scheme in the Borough. the reach from the Hogsmill River to Teddington has seen an improvement in quality since 1990. The mid-1990s were characterised by fairly good quality. Since then the quality has alternated between very good and good. Since 2007 the reach has been achieved good quality each year.
- 3.2.62 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.
- 3.2.63 All of Richmond upon Thames falls in Thames Water's London resource zone, where average consumption in 2009-10 was 167 litres per person per day. This compares to the five year average for the Borough of 160.4 litres consumed per person per day between 2005/06 and 2009/10.
- This water resource zone (WRZ) is seriously water stressed.
 - The Government has set a target for households to achieve 130 litres per person per day so work needs to be done on making changes to consumption patterns to protect water resources in order to meet this target. For more information on water quality and water resources in Richmond upon Thames please see www.environment-agency.gov.uk

Air & Climate

Air quality

- 3.2.64 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.
- 3.2.65 The Stage One "Review and Assessment" examined eight pollutants and determined that carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and small particulates (PM₁₀⁵) required further consideration. The Stage Two review and assessment concluded that NO₂ and PM₁₀ 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

⁵ PM10 is a standard for measuring the amount of solid or liquid matter suspended in the atmosphere, i.e. the amount of particulate matter over 10 micrometers in diameter.

against local land use to show the areas that might exceed objectives without remedial action. Areas predicted to exceed the statutory targets for NO₂ and PM₁₀ in 2005 were mainly adjacent to major through traffic routes.

- 3.2.66 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 NO₂ 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. 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.
- 3.2.67 Continuous monitoring is carried out for the following pollutants: nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Ozone (O₃), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Particulates (PM₁₀), and Benzene. (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) ceased to be measured in Spring 2007 and Toluene/Xylene ceased to be measured in Spring 2009). Figures for the mobile unit cannot meaningfully be compared between the sites and years because they differ in nature. Air quality data for 2004 to 2009 are shown in the table below.

Table 18: Air quality data for Particles (PM₁₀) at three monitoring sites (from running 24-hour means)

Year	Number of days that exceed 50 µg/m ³			Number of 'moderate' days (63-94 µg/m ³)			Number of 'high' days (95-127 µg/m ³)		
	Barnes Wetlands	Castelnau	Mobile unit	Barnes Wetlands	Castelnau	Mobile unit	Barnes Wetlands	Castelnau	Mobile unit
2009	6	5	11 ^{*1}	3	3	3	0	0	0
2008	9	10	12	1	6	6	0	0	1
2007	19	21	22	6	12	11	0	0	1
2006	13	13	14	9	3	2	0	2	2
2005	15	17	28	2	4	1	0	0	0
2004	9	10	12	1	1	2	1	2 +2 ^{*2}	0

*1 mobile unit located in Teddington in 2009

- 3.2.68 Within the Twickenham AAP study area, there are no analysers that record the average PM₁₀ concentration, but there are three diffusion tubes (King Street, Heath Road, Civic Centre) that monitor nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The results from 2009 and 2010 show that the air quality objective has been exceeded in all three areas, with King Street recording levels of nitrogen dioxide way beyond the objective. See the Table below for the NO₂ results for Twickenham.

Table 19: NO₂ results from 2009 and 2010

Address	2009 NO ₂ results ug/m ³	2010 NO ₂ results ug/m ³	Air quality objective
King Street, Twickenham (E 516226, N 173195)	110	97	40
Heath Road, Twickenham (E 515927, N 173129)	63	63	40
Civic Centre, Twickenham (E 516356, N 173365)	62	66	40

Pollution

- 3.2.69 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.

Environmental quality of Twickenham

- 3.2.70 In January 2011, an environmental quality survey has been carried out for Twickenham Town Centre, and the results are set out in this sub-section.
- 3.2.71 The western part of the town centre, which includes the junction of The Green and Heath Road, is rather traffic dominated but it is considered to be of good environmental quality (apart from the area by the railway line), with well positioned trees and good public realm. There are some empty shops and some sites and frontages along Heath Road that need attention.
- 3.2.72 The core of town centre includes King Street and Cross Deep as well as the junctions of Cross Deep / Kings Road and Kings Road / London Road / York Street. Also included are some of the connections into the core of Twickenham, such as Holly Road, Queens Road and the narrow footpath between Holly Road and King Street. This area is considered to be pivotal in the town centre but it is heavily dominated by motorised traffic (particularly cars and buses), with some dangerous crossing points (i.e. Water Lane / Church Street; Kings Road / Queens Road). There remain opportunities to improve clutter and litter problems as well as street furniture. This area has a down market feel and the environmental aesthetics and public realm of this area is of generally poor quality.
- 3.2.73 Twickenham embankment is currently split into two parts; one part of Twickenham embankment has recently been upgraded to a very high standard, and the unimproved area of the embankment should follow this upgrade. The linkages from Kings Road to the embankment, which include Wharf Lane, Water Lane, Bell Lane and Church Lane, are considered as very important. Some of these roads are of very poor quality with a slightly derelict feel and insufficient vegetation (i.e. Wharf Lane), but Church Lane is very attractive.
- 3.2.74 The eastern part of the town centre includes Church Street, York Street, Richmond Road and Arragon Road as well as the junction of York Street / Arragon Road, which is dominated by traffic clutter and in need of upgrading. Overall, this area can be considered as having good environmental aesthetics and public realm quality, with very little litter and clutter problems. The entry to the town centre from the east is very important and considered to be of good environmental quality. The lighting is in some parts of the area rather gloomy (i.e. Arragon Road – residential and Civic Centre).
- 3.2.75 The area around Twickenham railway station and the link to the town centre is very important for Twickenham. This area also includes the junction of London Road / Whitton Road in the north, London Road itself, its junction with Arragon Road, the railway approach / Station Yard as well as Katherine Road / Garfield Road. In general, the junctions within this area are very poor, with poor landscaping, difficult for pedestrian movement and with clutter and litter problems as well as unpleasant noise

levels. This also applies to the Station Yard, which is a neglected area of poor environmental quality. The northern part of London Road is physically dominated by traffic and visually by Regal House and the bridge, whilst the southern part (shopping parade) has some good tree planting and is an area with opportunities for improvement. The area of Katherine Road / Garfield Road is in need of upgrading to improve its importance as a key area and linkage within the town centre.

Climate change

- 3.2.76 It is an unfortunate fact that Richmond upon Thames has one of the highest ecological and carbon footprints in London. An individual's carbon footprint is a measure of the amount of CO₂ arising from their lifestyle and the activities they undertake. The carbon footprint in Richmond upon Thames is 13.06⁶ tonnes of CO₂ per capita (2006). The sector with the highest contribution to this footprint is housing, and more specifically the electricity, gas and other fuels used in the home. This carbon footprint is higher than the London average of 11.28 tonnes of CO₂ per capita and the UK average of 12.10 tonnes of CO₂ per capita.
- 3.2.77 The London Emissions and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI)⁷ identifies the emissions arising in London. It shows that 2.5 per cent of all the CO₂ emitted across the capital is from this Borough. This puts the Borough in 21st position out of the 33 London Boroughs. The domestic sector is responsible for the highest proportion of emissions in the Borough, emitting 42 per cent of the CO₂. This is higher than the London average for this sector of 36 per cent. Energy consumption in this Borough was 18th out of the 33 London Boroughs in a rank from highest to lowest in 2008. The domestic sector consumed the most energy in 2008, consuming 46 per cent of all the energy consumed in the Borough.
- 3.2.78 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.
- 3.2.79 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.
- 3.2.80 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

⁶ Resources and Energy Analysis Programme (REAP), 2009. *Footprint data, London*. [online] (Updated May 2009); Available at: <http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/downloads/?page=downloads> [Accessed May 2009].

⁷ Greater London Authority, 2010. *London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2008 Database*. [online] (Updated 29/06/2010) Available at: <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/leggi-2008-database> [Accessed 4/10/2010].

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.

- 3.2.81 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.

Flooding

- 3.2.82 The Borough has some land within flood zones 2 and 3. Flood zone 2 represents the 1 in 1000 year probability of flooding, and flood zone 3 represents the 1 in 100 year probability of flooding. The area of land within flood zones 2 and 3 covers a large area around the River Thames, throughout the Borough. Other areas include the land around the Beverley Brook, the River Crane and the Longford River. In the Borough of Richmond upon Thames there are just over 26,500 properties at risk of flooding⁸ from fluvial and tidal sources. This equates to 26 per cent of all properties in the Borough, and the majority of the properties at risk are residential. Of the properties identified as being at risk 21 per cent have a significant likelihood of flooding.

Built Environment

- 3.2.83 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).
- 3.2.84 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Twickenham AAP study area.
- 3.2.85 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 72 Designated Conservation Areas and around 1600 listed buildings.
- 3.2.86 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.
- 3.2.87 Within Twickenham Town Centre, there are three different Conservation Areas that fall entirely or partly within the Plan area: Queens Road, Amyand Park Road and

⁸ Figures are indicative and are taken from the 2008 EA -National Flood Risk Assessment

Twickenham Riverside Conservation Area. The total area of designated Conservation Areas is around 14.6 ha, which is almost half (~47%) of the overall Town Centre study area. In addition, this area has 51 Listed Buildings within the Town Centre (47 Grade II, 4 Grade II*) and 123 Buildings of Townscape Merit.

Archaeology

- 3.2.88 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.
- 3.2.89 Within the Twickenham AAP study area, there are (parts of) three Archaeological Priority Areas: Crane Valley, Twickenham & Marble Hill and Thames Foreshore & Bank. This equates to around 22.8 hectare or 74% of the overall Twickenham Town Centre Area (31ha).

Waste and recycling

- 3.2.90 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.
- 3.2.91 The London Borough of Richmond is a Waste Collection Authority and part of the West London Waste Authority (WLWA) which is the authority responsible for its waste collection, disposal and recycling. The other Boroughs in the WLWA are Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow. These Boroughs have prepared the joint West London Waste Plan. The Plan will identify sites for the wide range of waste facilities needed to manage the waste produced in West London up to 2026.
- 3.2.92 Currently around 36 per cent of waste in the Borough is recycled mainly at the Townmead Road waste transfer station in Kew. Once waste has been collected it is delivered to WLWA's Transport Avenue waste transfer station located in Brentford. The waste is compacted into ISO containers and loaded on to the railway and then taken by the Authority's rail transport contractor, EWS Ltd, for final disposal to a landfill site known as Sutton Courtenay, Oxfordshire operated by Waste Recycling Group PLC. For more information on waste in Richmond, visit Capital Waste Facts.
- 3.2.93 The household waste collected per person in London has fallen by 13 per cent over the last four years, from 451 kg in 2006/07 to 391 kg in 2009/10. In Richmond upon Thames the household waste collected per person per year increased by four per cent between 2006/07 and 2008/09. It rose from 432 kg per person to 451 kg per person, but has since fallen back to 430 kg. Having said that Richmond upon Thames has one of the highest recycling and composting rates in London. In 2009/10 it had the fourth highest rate in London, the same position it held in 2008/09, but down from third in 2007/08. The current rate of 43.01 per cent in 2009/10 was significantly higher than the London average of 31.8 per cent, and the WLWA rate of 38.1 per cent. Landfill remains the primary waste disposal method used by the WLWA. Despite the improvement in recent years there needs to be a diversion of waste going to landfill to alternative methods of disposal.

Community Safety

3.2.94 Richmond borough residents, or people who work or visit here, have the lowest risk of being victims of crime for any London borough. The borough has consistently had the lowest total notifiable offences per 1000 population of the 32 London boroughs across the Metropolitan Police Service. 2009/10 was the seventh consecutive year with an overall reduction in crime. Serious Acquisitive Crime rate was reduced by 3%, knife crime reduced by 31.2% and youth violence by 6.6%.

Table 20: Crime figures for Richmond upon Thames in December 2010

Crime type	Crime count	Crime rate
Total notifiable offences	822	4.77
Residential burglary	120	0.70
Burglary other	85	0.49
Theft of motor vehicle	19	0.11
Theft from motor vehicle	78	0.45
Robbery business	2	0.01
Robbery personal	5	0.03
Violence against the person	155	0.90
Most serious violence	6	0.03
Anti-social behaviour	497	2.88

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

3.2.95 After Theft & Handling, Violence against the Person is the second largest contributor to total crime, followed by Burglary and Motor Vehicle Crime. Total reported antisocial behaviour to the council has decreased by 8.8% during 2008/09 and residents believe that antisocial behaviour is significantly less of a problem in their local area compared to London as a whole. The borough had the lowest level of alcohol related crimes in London in 2008/09

3.2.96 There was a 6.2 % increase in domestic abuse offences in 2009/10, which is a result of the Domestic Abuse forum's work on increasing reporting. The number of Hate Crimes reported has also increased by 51.3%, impacted by the establishment of a Hate Crime Forum.

3.2.97 There has been a decrease in the confidence of the public that the police 'deal with things that matter' and 'are doing a good job'. More action is needed to improve residents' confidence in the police and the council. The partnership is constantly seeking new ways to improve communication on crime to highlight that the borough offers a very safe environment. However, there is a perception of unacceptable anti-social behaviour in the borough's town centres.

More information on community safety in Richmond upon Thames can be found at:

[Community Safety Partnership - London Borough of Richmond upon Thames](#)

Leisure

- 3.2.98 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. The Ballet Rambert and the Royal Ballet School are both situated within the borough.
- 3.2.99 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.
- 3.2.100 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.
- 3.2.101 There are 11 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.
- 3.2.102 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.
- 3.2.103 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 Twickenham – SWOT Analysis

3.3.1 As part of the first stage of the Twickenham Area Action Plan, a town centre analysis has been carried out, which was informed by a SWOT (Strengths – Weaknesses – Opportunities – Threats) analysis. The results of the SWOT analysis are presented in this sub-section:

3.3.2 The key strengths are:

- Attracted high levels of investment in the past and this is anticipated to continue
- Retail centre serving mostly residents in nearby areas
- The local community live within close proximity of the town centre
- Large student population (4,000)
- Significant heritage assets and a rich history
- The riverside
- Shops, boutiques and restaurants on Church Street and near the riverside
- High quality food offer
- Twickenham stadium generates significant income visitors (1.7 million visitors) and additional economic activity which is set to increase with the World Cup in 2015
- Active community
- Variety of arts and cultural events including Twickenham Carnival
- Good public transport links (bus and train)
- Accessible by car and well served by public car parks

3.3.3 The key weaknesses are:

- Lack of identity/ brand
- Lack of focal point/ heart
- It has a loose and ill-defined shopping area
- Poor impressions and image of King Street
- Lack of defined entry points into the town centre (station/ Heath Street)
- Number and visual impact of rundown sites
- Large number of small retail units, not fit for modern retailer requirements
- The town centre does not provide the variety of shops and services that would be expected from a town of its size
- Lack of higher-end retail stores and national multiples in the town centre
- Traffic domination and congestion on London Road/King Street/Heath Road which detracts from environmental quality, has associated environmental impacts (noise and pollution) and makes it difficult for pedestrians to cross the road
- King Street is a “pinch-point” for cars, heavy goods vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists and buses
- Poor quality facilities provided by the rail station
- Lack of connection with the river, which is not visible from the centre
- While many local businesses benefit from the RFU, it can also be disruptive to others
- Evidence of empty office space, shortage of new/high-quality stock on the market
- Poor architectural merit of more recent developments detracts from historic nature of area (Santander building)

3.3.4 The key opportunities are:

- Availability of development sites in visible areas
- Interest and investment from developers in sites within the AAP area

- Need to create more links with the river and re-establish it as a major asset to the town, which links the cultural assets (including with Richmond and other areas)
- More focus on cultural and historical identity of Twickenham
- Creation of useable civic space
- Need to make use of empty properties and vacant shops
- Increase tourism with better and more legible signage, information points, activities, marketing, rugby experience/festival in the town centre
- Potential, particularly with the launch of the Promote London Council and Rugby World Cup, to identify Twickenham as a sports destination
- Maximise usage of York House and gardens
- Relocate farmers market to more accessible location
- Remove cars from the riverside
- Slowing down of the traffic and improving conditions for pedestrians, i.e. widen pavements, reduce road width, consider pedestrianised area and making Church Street car-free
- Non-drinking-focused evening economy

3.3.5 The key threats are:

- The timing of planning applications may mean that applications are received and need to be decided before the AAP is finalised
- Lack of comprehensive approach to developing key sites – Royal Mail Sorting Office/ Station/ Heatham House
- Third party interests – ability to assemble sites through negotiation or use of CPO
- Securing investment in the town centre in order to improve the urban fabric whilst respecting the town's built environment
- Competition from larger, nearby retail centres - Kingston anticipating significant growth which could draw further trade from centre, out of centre developments (including existing in Hounslow) and increase in e-retailing
- Traffic congestion worsens
- Capacity of the wider road network
- Colleges in general face an uncertain future, both in terms of expansion/ redevelopment

3.4 Indicators

- 3.4.1 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.
- 3.4.2 Some baseline trends will occur in any case without the LDF. Some of these are listed below.

- **Increased air travel.** With potential airport expansion projects that could take place around London, the number of flights is set to increase and there will be corresponding increases in noise and emissions.
- **Vehicular emissions.** Increased efficiency of engines and emissions technology has reduced air pollution and the trend is expected to continue. However, if vehicle numbers continue to increase at the current rate, pollution will begin to rise again.
- **River Water Quality.** The success of efforts made by the borough council to protect or increase water quality in the Thames are in part dependant on the efforts of those local authorities up stream and the efforts of the Environment Agency.
- **National Economy.** Every local authority area contributes to the national economy but local prosperity is in turn dependant of the state of the national economy.
- **Population.** The total population and any influx of population into the borough will be subject change dependant on national and global population and migration trends.

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

Task A3 Identifying key sustainability issues for the SA / Plan 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 Natural England.
- 4.2.2 The key issues are divided into the three main aspects of sustainability (Social, Environment 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 21: List of sustainability aspects and key issues identified

Aspect	Sustainability Issue
Environment	Protection of the natural and built environment
	Mitigating and adapting to climate change
	Pollution and air quality
	Waste reduction, waste treatment and increased recycling
Social	Varying levels of poverty and affluence across the borough
	Housing for all
	Access to essential facilities
	A safe place to live
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 22 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 progresses and information from the evidence base becomes available. 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 22: Sustainability Issues in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

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 DEFRA Municipal Waste Statistics
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 Local monitoring
Pressure for new development	The riparian landscape, historic environment, proximity to good transport links and facilities make Richmond upon Thames an attractive location. 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) 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 72 conservation areas and 4,890 designated BTM s and 1,700 Listed Buildings.	Protect and promote a high quality environment. Ensure that development needed for economic or social needs does not adversely affect the character of 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). Protect the most important buildings and the character of the area.	Environment Agency 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

Environmental Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
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 <i>strictly</i> limited in floodplain areas. In all areas of the borough consideration should be given to sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS).	DCLG and DEFRA Environment Agency
Need to mitigate and adapt to the impacts and effects of climate change	The main source of carbon dioxide is from combustion of fossil fuels i.e. through electricity generation, or vehicle emissions. Buildings are the biggest cause of carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. Richmond has one of the highest carbon footprints in London per capita. Need to conserve natural resources e.g. through energy efficiency, & conservation of materials & water. Communities and buildings have to adapt to likely effects of climate change.	Seek a reduction in traffic congestion & encourage sustainable modes of transport in order to reduce pollution. Criteria must be established require renewable energy within development proposals. Development should meet the highest standards of energy efficiency, sustainable design and construction possible, and ensure that buildings are designed to cope with the likely predicted changes in climate.	PPS 1 and PPS 22 DECC data EU Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings, 2003. Code for Sustainable Homes BREEAM EU Directive on Landfill, 1999

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 2007, DCLG ONS Annual Population Survey

Social Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
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.	LBRuT monitoring Local Housing Needs Assessment (2006) Local Housing Availability Assessment (2008)
Affordable housing price/earnings affordability ratio	House prices in the area are higher on average (£556,691) compared to the National Average (£164,773). This makes it difficult for people to afford to buy homes. 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 indicates 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).	PPS3 & London Plan, Land Registry, Joseph Rowntree Foundation Research, ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings LBRuT Housing Needs Survey, Census figures
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 Metropolitan Police Authority

Social Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
Access to essential facilities and services	<p>Generally the <u>health</u> of the borough is good with a high life expectancy.</p> <p>76.3%, 17.8% and 5.9% of borough residents reported their health to be respectively good, fairly good and not good.</p> <p>However the population is aging and this will require additional services and facilities to support its well-being.</p> <p><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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Leisure – access to a range of accessible and inclusive activities can enhance the quality of life of residents and visitors.</p> <p>Access to local shopping</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing health service provision to meet requirements for older age groups</p> <p>New housing and publicly accessible buildings and workplaces should be accessible for mobility impaired and disabled.</p> <p>Need to ensure that sufficient educational facilities and choice is provided and are accessible to potential users.</p> <p>There are areas in the borough with a need for more primary school places.</p> <p>Childcare provision can be encouraged as part of new development</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Protection of local shopping facilities and filling gaps where identified.</p>	<p>Census 2001 ONS Projections show a significant increase in the 85+ population over the next 12 years.</p> <p>NHS Richmond</p> <p>DWP Benefit Claimants</p> <p>DfES performance tables Education Provision in the Borough (2007)</p> <p>Education Development Plan and Richmond upon Thames Children and Young Person’s Plan 2009-2013 Labour Force Survey ONS Annual Population Survey</p> <p>Sport, Open Space and Recreation Needs Assessment</p> <p>LDF Town Centre & Retail Research LBRuT monitoring</p>

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.	OND Business Demography ABI data Local Economic Assessment (2010)
Skills Shortages	<p>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.</p> <p>Small proportion of the local population classified long term unemployed</p> <p>The high house prices has lead to a shortage of low paid and key workers living in the area.</p>	Ensure affordable housing targets are met including the provision of sufficient rented and shared ownership accommodation for lower paid workers.	<p>Unemployment rate for the borough from GLA claimant rates</p> <p>2011 Business All in One</p> <p>ONS Claimant Count data</p> <p>DWP Benefits Claimants</p>
Promotion of economic growth	Possible mismatch between land & property available for business development and demand.	Ensure employment land availability	Monitoring of consents Employment Land Study (2009)
Improve the resilience of business & the economy	<p>Insufficient diversity of economic sectors represented in the area</p> <p>Number of empty non-domestic properties</p>	Encourage the retention and provision of a range of small business units to meet the needs of local business	<p>IDBR/ABI</p> <p>LBRuT Town Centre Land Use Surveys</p> <p>Council Tax & Revenues</p>
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.	<p>Employment floorspace in main centres</p> <p>LBRuT monitoring</p>

Economic Issues	Description	Possible policy option	Data Source
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. Need to capitalise on the 2012 Olympic legacy and 2015 Rugby World Cup	Support tourist and overnight visitor accommodation development in appropriate locations	LBRuT monitoring

5 FORMULATING SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES

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

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 In order to help assess the sustainability of the policies in the LDF, and to monitor its achievement in sustainability terms, sustainability objectives and indicators are developed in order to measure the operation of the LDF. The objectives are, where possible expressed in terms of targets, the achievement of which should be measurable using indicators selected.
- 5.1.2 The sustainability appraisal (SA) objectives are based on the issues, which are affecting the borough, and Twickenham in particular, identified in the previous chapter.

5.2 SA Objectives

- 5.2.1 The Community Plan⁹ objectives are specific to the development of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and are detailed below:

The overall vision is for a Richmond upon Thames that is...

- Inclusive
- Puts protection of the environment at the core of its services and community life
- Delivers quality public services that truly reflect the needs of all its local people
- Addresses its challenges by harnessing the capacity of all its partners in the public, private, voluntary and community sector.

There are seven priority themes within the vision:

- Priority 1: Tackling disadvantage and inequalities
- Priority 2: Being the greenest borough in London
- Priority 3: Being the safest London borough for all our communities
- Priority 4: Growing up in Richmond upon Thames
- Priority 5: Creating a healthy and caring Richmond upon Thames
- Priority 6: Creating a vibrant and prosperous Richmond upon Thames
- Priority 7: Improving access and participation

- 5.2.4 While the Community Plan objectives set the aims and aspirations of the borough, the LDF SA objectives are more specific goals for land use in the borough. The SA objectives for the Twickenham AAP, shown in the table 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

⁹ The Community Plan 2007 – 2017: http://www.richmond.gov.uk/community_plan_2007_to_2017

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.

- 5.2.5 The SA objectives have been initially developed for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy. They were subsequently reviewed for the Development Management DPD, and no changes have been made to them.
- 5.2.6 For the purpose of the Twickenham AAP, the starting point for identifying the SA objectives were those objectives in the Core Strategy and Development Management DPD. These SA objectives have been reviewed in light of the Twickenham AAP, compared to other national, regional and local documents, including the Community Plan, and the final list of draft objectives for the SA can be viewed below. The objectives may be refined further based on consultations with statutory bodies and key stakeholders.

Table 23: Draft SA objectives for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Twickenham Area Action Plan

		Env	Econ	Soc
E N V I R O N M E N T A L	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	✓		
S O C I A L	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.		✓	✓
E C O N O M I C	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.		✓	✓

5.3 Compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- 5.3.1 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).
- 5.3.2 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.
- 5.3.3 Even though incompatibilities exist, it is not necessary to re-write the SA objectives on these grounds. As stated in the DCLG 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

Task A5 Testing the Plan Objectives¹

- 6.1.1 The objectives of the Twickenham Area Action Plan (AAP) 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 AAP objectives. The AAP objectives should also be tested for compatibility with one another.
- 6.1.2 At this stage in the Twickenham AAP preparation process, the objectives for the Plan are not yet available for testing. Once these objectives have been formulated the compatibility testing advocated in Sustainability Appraisal guidance will be undertaken.
- 6.1.3 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, it is advised that decision makers will need to determine where the priorities should lie and this should be 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 AND NEXT STAGES

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 three statutory Consultation Bodies with environmental responsibilities:

- English Heritage
- English Nature
- 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 the Twickenham Area Action Plan during public examination. It is therefore desirable for other bodies with environmental, social and economic responsibilities to be consulted, as the Council considers appropriate. It is recommended that all consultees be given five weeks to respond to the Scoping Report.

7.1.3 At this stage there is no legislative requirement to consult the public¹⁰. The Scoping Report is therefore to be sent to the following list of bodies:

Three statutory SEA consultation bodies:

English Heritage
Natural England
Environment Agency

Local Authorities:

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
London Borough of Hounslow
London Borough of Wandsworth

Additional Organisations:

Greater London Authority
Thames Water
Transport for London

Local Organisations:

FORCE
Richmond Environment Network
Richmond and Twickenham - Friends of the Earth
NHS Richmond

¹⁰ CLG Plan Making Manual

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 Council's website.

7.2 Next Stages

7.2.1 The Scoping Report forms part of the evidence base for the Twickenham AAP, in that it sets out the scope and level of detail of the SA. It documents the findings from Stage A of the SA / SEA process as well as what happens next in the process.

7.2.2 The next stages in the SA process are completed alongside the preparation of the Twickenham AAP 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 Following consideration of the options, the draft Twickenham AAP will be subject to a further sustainability appraisal, the findings of which will be set out in the final SA Report for the Twickenham AAP, incorporating an Environmental Report as required by the SEA Regulations. The Scoping Report will be revisited at the commencement of the Sustainability Appraisal in order to ensure the information it contains is up to date.

7.2.3 The third stage will be the SA / SEA Statement, following adoption of the AAP, setting out the difference the process has made.

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?**

8 GLOSSARY

Affordable Housing

Housing subsidised in some way for people unable to rent or buy on the open housing market. PPS3 Housing defines affordable housing as follows: "Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:

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

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

Provides an annual evidence base upon which the implementation of the policies in the Local Development Framework and Unitary Development Plan 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.

Biodiversity

Literally the 'variety of life' - the innumerable species of animals and plants on earth, and the wide range of urban and rural habitats where they live, including the links and interactions between all of these.

Biodiversity Action Plan

A plan that sets objectives and actions for the conservation of biodiversity in the UK, London and Richmond respectively, with measurable targets. The action plan also identifies priority species and habitats for conservation.

BREEAM

BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) is the leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings within the UK. It sets the standard for best practice in sustainable design and has become the de facto measure used to describe a building's environmental performance. It assesses the performance of buildings in the following areas: management, energy use, health and well-being, pollution, transport, land use and ecology, waste, materials and water.

Brownfield Site (see Previously Developed Land)

Code for Sustainable Homes

The Code for Sustainable Homes is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes, which aims to reduce carbon emissions and create homes that are more sustainable. It became operational in England in April 2007 and a Code rating for new build homes became mandatory from 1 May 2008. The Code measures the sustainability of a new home against categories of sustainable design, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package. The Code uses a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a new home.

Combined Heat and Power (also see Decentralised Energy)

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is the use of a single piece of plant to generate both heat and electricity. In conventional power generation large quantities of energy in the form of heat are wasted. The waste heat from the CHP plant's engine is utilised for a heating application such as making hot water or space heating.

Consultation Body

In the context of SEA and SEA, a Consultation Body is 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 English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency.

Core Strategy

The Core Strategy sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It is comprised of a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery. All other Development Plan Documents must be in conformity with the adopted Core Strategy.

Decentralised Energy (also see Combined Heat and Power)

A Decentralised Energy (DE) scheme provides heat and/or power from a central source at or near the point of consumption to more than one building, dwelling or customer. It includes high efficiency co-generation or Combined Heat and Power (CHP), on-site renewable energy systems and/or energy recycling systems. It is an alternative to providing individual national grid-connected systems to each dwelling. Schemes can vary in size from a few dwellings to city-wide networks, and reduce costs for tenants and cut carbon dioxide emissions.

Development

Defined and qualified by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (s.22) as the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over, or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

The Local Development Framework is partly comprised of Development Plan Documents, which in turn comprise the Core Strategy, Site Allocations, Proposals Map, Development Management DPD and sometimes Area Action Plans.

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 Strategic Environmental Assessment (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

A 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).

Historic Environment

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible or buried, and deliberately planted or managed fauna.

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.

Local Development Document (LDD)

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

Local Development Framework (LDF)

The LDF sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio' or 'folder', the documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area. The LDF will be comprised of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, the Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Report.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The LDS sets out the local authority's programme for preparing the Local Development Framework.

Objective

An objective is a statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.

Open Space

Any open land that is used by the public or local community for outdoor recreation, whether publicly or privately owned and whether use is by permission, as of right, or de facto. See the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 Section 290 or 1990 Section 336. Open space means any land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purpose of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)

Statements of Government planning policy covering a range of issues. They are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements, which carry greater weight.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS)

Statements of national policy and principles on aspects of the town planning framework. They apply to England only. They are legally binding and may be treated as material considerations in the determination of planning applications. They were introduced under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and are gradually replacing PPGs.

Previously Developed Land

Previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.

Renewable Energy/Renewables

Energy generated from sources that are non-finite or can be replenished, e.g. solar power, wind energy, power generated from waste, biomass etc.

Responsible Authority

In the SEA Regulations, a Responsible Authority 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.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Required by European (European Directive 2001/42/EC) and UK law, SEA is a way of systematically identifying and evaluating the impacts that a plan is likely to have on the environment. The aim is to provide information in the form of an Environmental Report that can be used to enable decision makers to take account of the environment and minimise the risk of the plan causing significant environmental damage. Government guidance advises that where a plan requires both strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal, that the former process should be integrated into the latter one.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

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

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25): Development & Flood Risk requires Local Planning Authorities to appraise the risk of flooding in their areas by undertaking a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), the aim of which is to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. The SFRA is a report which includes a series of maps that define areas of flooding in the borough according to various levels of risk and from the River Thames, its tributaries and other sources. The Council's Level 1 SFRA was published in June 2008 and it has been used as important evidence base document for the Council's Core Strategy. In August 2010, the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames has completed the update to the 2008 SFRA. The Level 1 SFRA Update supersedes the previous June 2008 SFRA. This SFRA will be used to inform land allocations, to facilitate the application

of the Sequential Test and in particular, advise Development Management, Emergency Planners and developers on flood risk matters.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

The SCI is a 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.

Supplementary Planning Guidance/Documents (SPG/SPD)

SPGs and SPDs form part of the planning framework for the area. SPDs, which are part of the LDF, may cover a range of issues, both topic and site specific, which may expand policy or provide further detail to policies in a DPD.

Sustainability Appraisal

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Development Documents to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.

Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic appraisal process. The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of the preparation process. This will ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development.

Sustainable Transport

Sustainable transport is used to describe all forms of transport which minimise emissions of carbon dioxide and pollutants. It can refer to public transport, car sharing, walking and cycling as well as technology such as electric and hybrid cars and biodiesel.

Unitary Development Plan (UDP)

UDPs have been previously produced by each London Borough, which integrated strategic and local planning responsibilities, through policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their areas.

APPENDIX 1 – Key messages from Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Level: International / European Context		
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • LDF policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation in the borough.
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/nature_and_biodiversity/l28076_en.htm		
<p>Title: The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC/ Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2009 (dating from 1979)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Introduced Special Protection Areas into NATURA 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will consider the impacts of LDF policies on wild bird populations. • The requirements of the Directive should be reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm		
<p>Title: The Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio de Janeiro, 1992 Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1992</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 6A requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with guidance on this issue. • The LDF policies should consider the potential impacts on the biodiversity of the borough.
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/development/sectoral_development_policies/l28102_en.htm		
<p>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 Date: 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 pollution of water, lessen the effects of floods and droughts and rationalise and update existing legislation and introduce a coordinated approach to water management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives for water quality and ecological status of inland water bodies and supply issues.
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html		
<p>Title: Directive 1996/62/EC Ambient Air</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes mandatory standards for air quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives for air

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
<p>Quality and management Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1996</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make information on air quality available to the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality. • The requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework.
<p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31996L0062:EN:NOT</p>		
<p>Directive 1999/30/EC Limit Values for SO₂, NO_x, PM₁₀ and Lead Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 SO₂ for 2005 and health limit values for NO₂ and Pb to be met by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives for air quality. • The LDF should consider the potential that development may contribute to air pollution.
<p>http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/other/128098_en.htm</p>		
<p>Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives will address noise pollution. • Any plans produced for the LDF will have to comply with the Noise Action Plans.
<p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive.htm</p>		
<p>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change Author: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Status: Statutory Date: 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialised countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will consider carbon emissions and greenhouse gas emissions in an objective. • Any LDF document will need to aim to reduce carbon emissions.
<p>http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/tackling_climate_change/128060_en.htm</p>		
<p>Directive 99/31/EC Landfill Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health caused by the land filling of waste. • The Directive introduces stringent technical requirements for waste and landfill sites and a standard waste acceptance procedure and a system of operating permits for landfill sites. If a site does not comply with operational requirements, they would no longer continue to operate. • Sets targets for reduction of biodegradable municipal solid waste going to landfill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of waste generation & disposal will be addressed in the objectives of the SA and the policies of the LDF will need to reflect these objectives. • The LDF must contribute to national commitment to cut biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of 1995 level by 2010 and 50% of 1995 level by 2013. Directive requires further reduction to 35% of

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
		1995 level by 2020.
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm		
<p>Title: Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003 Author: Council of Europe, UNEP Status: Non-Statutory Date: July 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 strengths 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 their full potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with guidance on this issue. • LDF policies should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
http://www.peblids.org		
<p>Title: European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) Author: European Commission Status: Non-Statutory Date: June 2001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will consider long term sustainability in accordance with guidance on this issue. • LDF documents should be based upon the principles of sustainability and will provide a sustainable spatial vision.
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd		
<p>Title: European Spatial Development Perspective Author: EU Ministers for Spatial Planning, published by the European Commission Status: Non-Statutory Date: May 1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic and social cohesion 2. Conservation and management of natural resources, and the cultural heritage. 3. More balanced competitiveness of the European Territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will consider the aims of the Spatial Development Perspective and ensure the objectives reflect these. • LDF policies should be based upon a sustainable spatial vision.
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/regional_policy/management/g24401_en.htm		
<p>Title: White Paper: European Transport Policy 2010: time to decide EU COM (2001) 370 Author: European Status: White Paper Date: 2001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting the balance between modes of transport by 2010 by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives and LDF documents and policies will consider the wide-ranging aims in relation to transport, in particular dealing with direct and indirect impact of road traffic and providing travel choice. • Sustainable travel should be integral

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	revitalising railways and promoting maritime and inland waterway transport; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	to the SA objectives and LDF documents.
http://ec.europa.eu/transport/strategies/doc/2001_white_paper/lb_com_2001_0370_en.pdf		
Title: EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme Author: European Union Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives aimed at achieving the objectives set out in this Programme (climate change, nature & biodiversity, environment/health/quality of life, natural resources and waste). • The LDF policies should aim to provide an approach to meet the target and objectives relating to these key priorities.
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm		
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sustainable Development Strategy will provide guidance and inform the entire SA process. • The aims and principles of this Strategy will be incorporated in the SA objectives. • LDF documents and their policies should support the principles and objectives of the strategy.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy		

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
<p>Title: Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (Habitats Regulation) Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 suitable compensation package has been agreed. • Establishes the Marine Management Organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework will reflect the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. • LDF documents should ensure that areas designated for nature conservation reasons are protected.
<p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made</p>		
<p>Title: Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England Author: Central Government, DEFRA Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>In moving towards this vision the Government's objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance. • LDF policies should need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity.
<p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/biostrategy.pdf</p>		
<p>Title: UK Biodiversity Action Plan Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 1994, reviewed 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK Government's response to signing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. • The plan set out a programme for conserving the UK's biodiversity. It also led to the production of 436 action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives that consider impacts on biodiversity. • LDF policies should need to ensure that development does not have a

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	between 1995 and 1999 to help many of the UK's most threatened species and habitats to recover.	detrimental impact on threatened species and habitats.
http://www.ukbap.org.uk/		
<p>Title: The Future of Transport White Paper Author: Central Government, DFT Status: Statutory Date: 2004</p>	<p>The strategy is built around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment • Improvements in transport management • Planning ahead <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced road networks – more capacity; road tolls; better management. • Railways – improve efficiency, structure and performance • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework will include objectives relating to transport, including sustainable travel, accessibility as well as issues such as health and air pollution. • The LDF should incorporate policies to address transport issues, through initiatives and new developments, within the borough as well as the connectivity with surrounding areas.
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/fot/utureoftransportwhitepap5710.pdf		
<p>Title: Aviation White Paper- The Future of Air Transport Author: Central Government, DFT Status: Statutory Date: 2004</p>	<p>Strategic framework for air capacity and development within the UK over the next 30 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue of air capacity and associated development is one that this Borough cannot influence through SA and LDF documents.
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/air/summary/thefutureofairtransportsummaryb		
<p>Title: Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) Author: DEFRA Status: Statutory Date: 1981</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives to protect habitats and wildlife. • Policies in the LDF should consider the potential impact of new development on wildlife species and habitats.
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1991/Ukpga_19910039_en_1.htm		
<p>Title: Sustainable Communities Plan Author: Central Government, ODPM Status: Statutory</p>	<p>The plan sets out the long term strategy for achieving sustainable communities within the UK. The Plan focuses on the following:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives for sustainable development and communities.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Date: 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of housing supply, especially with regard to affordable housing. • New growth areas • Decent homes • Countryside and local environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDF documents should provide a sustainable spatial vision, contributing towards the achievement of sustainable communities.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/sustainablecommunitiesbuilding		
Title: Energy White Paper Author: Central Government, DTI Status: Statutory Date: 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions (60% by 2050) – the main contributor to global 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives on cutting greenhouse gas emissions and to promote sustainable energy use. • LDF documents and policies will aim to achieve high sustainable homes, energy efficient buildings and support and encourage zero-/low-carbon technologies.
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf		
Title: UK Climate Change Programme Author: Central Government, DETR Status: Statutory Date: 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 is also designed to move towards the domestic goal of a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2050 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO₂, and will take into account guidance on climate change. • The LDF policies should address climate change and ensure that all new developments reduce carbon emissions and encourage existing developments to increase their energy efficiency.
http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/change_energy/tackling_clima/programme/programme.aspx		
Title: The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland Author: Central Government, DEFRA Status: Statutory Date: 2007	The strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues • sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved • introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles Identifies potential new national policy measures which modeling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA and LDF should 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/quality/air/airquality/strategy		
Title: Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details the UK's plan to tackle air pollution from 2010 to 2020 • Sets out to maximise the benefits of the similar goals of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include air quality and emissions objectives.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Author: DEFRA Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010	reducing CO ² emissions and reducing air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDF should consider air quality and climate change throughout its documents.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/documents/air-pollution.PDF		
Title: Strategy for Flood Risk Management Author: Environment Agency Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2003	Aims of the strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have no loss of life through flooding Reduce the risk of flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA will include objectives to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to minimise the susceptibility of land use to flooding. LDF documents should include policies to avoid high flood risk locations and protect developments from flooding.
Title: Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater Author: Environment Agency Status: Non-Statutory	Identifies the importance of understanding groundwater dynamics. Introduces the tools available for analysing and assessing the risks to groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA will include objectives to improve water quality, which includes groundwater. LDF policies should ensure that groundwater is protected and that developments do not have any detrimental impact on groundwater quality and resources.
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO1006BLMW-e-e.pdf		
Title: An Environmental Vision Author: Environment Agency Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2000	The fundamental goals we want to help achieve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A better quality of life. An enhanced environment for wildlife. The environmental outcomes for which we are striving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaner air for everyone Improved and protected inland and coastal waters Restored, protected land with healthier soils The changes we will seek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A “greener” business world. Wiser, sustainable use of natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA will include objectives to maintain and where possible protect and enhance biodiversity, habitats and quality of life. Policies in the LDF should consider the potential impact of any new development on the natural environment.
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Utility/vision.pdf		
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking after special places for all Providing leadership in the countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA will include objectives to protect and enhance open spaces and cultural heritage. LDF policies should consider the impact of development on the built historic environment.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving the cultural heritage • Enhancing education and lifelong learning. 	
http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/w-trust-prospectus_b.pdf		
<p>Title: Natural England Corporate Plan 2009-2012 Author: English Nature Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2009</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy natural environment. • People are inspired to value and conserve the natural environment. • Sustainable use of the natural environment. • A secure environmental future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives to protect and where possible enhance the wildlife value of designated sites. • The LDF should include policies on protecting the natural environment.
http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/ne188		
<p>Title: Code for Sustainable Homes Author: BREEAM Status: Statutory Date: 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Code is an environmental assessment method for new homes based upon BRE Global's Ecohomes and contains mandatory performance levels in 7 key areas. • The Code aims to protect the environment by providing guidance on the construction of high performance homes built with sustainability in mind • A Code rating for new build homes became mandatory from 1 May 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework will consider sustainable design and construction in its objectives. • There should be a requirement in the LDF to ensure that new developments meet high levels of environmental ratings.
http://www.breeam.org/page.jsp?id=86		
<p>Title: The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future Author: DCMS Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives for protecting the historic environment. • LDF policies should consider the impact of development on the historic environment.
http://www.tourisminsights.info/ONLINEPUB/DCMS/DCMS%20PDFS/HISTORIC%20ENV%20FORCE%20-%20201.pdf		
<p>Title: Transport and the Historic Environment Author: English Heritage Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2004</p>	<p>This policy statement sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for long-term national transport policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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	<p>designated sites or buildings, and historic landscapes and townscapes...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/transport-and-the-historic-environment/ehtransportpolicy.pdf		
<p>Title: Strategic Plan 2009-2014 – British Trust for Conservation Volunteers Author: BTCV Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2009</p>	<p>Guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will consider the issues of accessibility and sustainable development.
http://www2.btcv.org.uk/stratplan.pdf		
<p>Title: Water Act 2003 Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2003</p>	<p>The four broad aims of the Act are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sustainable use of water resources; • strengthening the voice of consumers; • a measured increase in competition; and • the promotion of water conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework will include objectives to maintain and where possible improve water quality. • LDF documents should set out policies on protecting water quality and water resources.
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/37/contents		
<p>Title: Flood Risk Regulations 2009 Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2009</p>	<p>Lead Local Flood Authorities gain duties of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembling Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments • Identifying Flood Risk Areas • Creating Flood Risk Maps • Making Flood Risk Management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the risk to and from flooding will be included in the SA objectives. • LDF documents should set out aims and policies to reduce flood risk and ensure new development addresses flood risk.
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/contents/made		

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<p>Title: Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2010</p>	<p>Introduces Lead Local Flood Authorities, who gain new powers and responsibilities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Flood Risk Management Strategies • Designation and registration of assets • Creation of SUDS approval bodies • Investigation of flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the risk to and from flooding will be included in the SA objectives. • LDF documents should set out aims and policies to reduce flood risk and ensure new development addresses flood risk.
<p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/flooding/policy/fwmb/</p>		
<p>Title: Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change Status : Non-Statutory Date: 2006-2007</p>	<p>The cost of avoiding and mitigating the effects of climate change will be about 1% GBP. The cost that will result if no action is taken is estimated to be between 5%-20% GDP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDF/SA should commit to tackling climate change and encouraging development that share this aim.
<p>http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm</p>		
<p>Level: National Planning Policy Guidance</p>		
<p>Title: PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2005</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Planning for sustainable development includes the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social cohesion and inclusion • Protection and enhancement of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources • Sustainable economic development <p>Key Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Policies should promote high quality, inclusive design • Clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies should be included. • Community involvement in planning <p>The planning system also needs to become transparent, flexible, predictable, efficient and effective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA should encompass all of the principles and objectives set out in the policy statement. <p>The LDF should take a spatial approach and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a clear vision for future development in the borough • Integrate a wide range of activities into development. • Include community involvement.

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<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1</p> <p>Title: Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial planning shall mitigate against climate change by reducing emissions • Spatial planning will adapt to climate change by taking account of predicted changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objective should ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation is taken into account. • The LDF documents will be based upon the issues of climate change, and policies will aim to create communities that are resilient to the effects of climate change and attractive to residents and investment.
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppscclimatechange</p> <p>Title: PPG 2: Green Belt Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 1995</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Green Belts can have a positive role in fulfilling the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives will relate to increasing biodiversity, health and accessibility and as such reflect the Green Belt objectives. • LDF policies should consider the strategic role of green belt, encourage brownfield development, protect and enhance the natural environment.
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg2</p> <p>Title: PPS 3: Housing Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve High Quality Housing – High quality housing will contribute to the creation of sustainable mixed communities. Taking account of PPS1 good design should contribute positively to making places better for people. • Local Planning Authorities should encourage applicants to bring forward high quality environmentally sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives to create sustainable housing, including issues such as design, mixtures of housing type and tenure, open amenity space and proximity to shops, public facilities and public

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	<p>developments meet the needs of the area including affordable housing developments and in doing so take into account the requirements of the forth coming PPS Planning and Climate Change and the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously-developed land within urban areas, bringing 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 	<p>transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LDF should maximise the provision of affordable housing in line with government targets; promote redevelopment of sites, provide a housing mix and good design that benefit the community as a whole while minimising environmental impact.
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing</p> <p>Title: PPG 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives 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.

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	<p>against the need to protect the countryside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a flexible approach to the change of use of buildings. • Vacant or under-used sites should be brought back into beneficial use. 	
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppg4.pdf</p>		
<p>Title: PPS 5: Planning and the Historic Environment Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5</p>		
<p>Title: PPS 6: Planning For Town Centres Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2005</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives to promote vital and viable cities, including accessibility of shopping facilities. • LDF documents need to identify town centres and focus on their needs.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 centres. 	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147399.pdf		
<p>Title: PPG 8: Telecommunications Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. LDF will consider policies that both allow telecommunications related development and provide protection for sensitive uses such as residential areas and schools and limit visual intrusion.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1705360.pdf		
<p>Title: PPS 9: Biology & Geological Conservation Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2005</p> <p>Plus good practice guide titled: Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and planning decisions should be made on the basis of up-to-date information on the biological and geological characteristics of an area. In reviewing characteristic LPA should assess the potential to sustain and enhance them. Policies should aim to enhance biological and geological resources and ensure appropriate weight is given to sites of international, national and local importance. When planning form and location of development a strategic approach to conservation, enhancement and restoration of biological and geological diversity should be taken as well as opportunities to incorporate beneficial biological and geological features into the site. Plans that will cause harm should not be excepted unless they can not be reasonably sited elsewhere and the effects can be mitigated against or compensated for. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA objectives will ensure that protection, mitigation and compensation measures are adequate and sites are identified for regeneration in line with regional targets. The LDF should take an integrated approach to conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity taking into account national, regional and local priorities and objectives and clearly indicating the locations and hierarchy of national, regional and locally designated sites.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147408.pdf		
<p>Title: PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management Author: Central Government, Department of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help deliver sustainable development by pushing waste up the hierarchy of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle & Compost, Energy Recovery and Disposal treating waste as a resource and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA will include objectives on sustainable waste management.

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<p>Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2005</p>	<p>encouraging communities to take responsibility for their waste. 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDF policies will need to support national waste strategy and encourage waste reduction, efficient use of raw materials, increased use of recycled materials and composting in the borough.
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147411.pdf</p>		
<p>Title: PPS 12: Local Spatial Planning Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2008</p>	<p>Spatial planning is a process of place shaping and delivery. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> produce a vision for the future of places that responds to the local challenges and opportunities, and is based on evidence, a sense of local distinctiveness and community derived objectives, within the overall framework of national policy and regional strategies; translate this vision into a set of priorities, programmes, policies, and land allocations together with the public sector resources to deliver them; create a framework for private investment and regeneration that promotes economic, environmental and social well being for the area; coordinate and deliver the public sector components of this vision with other agencies and processes; create a positive framework for action on climate change; contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA will provide a framework that is consistent between the LDF, including DPDs and SPDs. The LDF policies will need to follow the advice in the policy and will adopt a spatial approach to developing the LDF.
<p>http://www.planning-applications.co.uk/pps12_localdevelopmentframeworks.pdf</p>		
<p>Title: PPG 13: Transport Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA should will 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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	<p>measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg13		
<p>Title: PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework will encourage the best use of previously developed land. • The LDF should include policies regarding the re-use of previously developed land.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance16		
<p>Title: PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will contain objectives to conserve archaeological sites. • Policies in the LDF should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/156777.pdf		
<p>Title: PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2006</p>	<p>Planning objectives of the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 that open space is protected and enhanced and that recreation facilities meet the needs of the community.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppg17.pdf		
<p>Title: PPG 18: Enforcing Planning Control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives guidance to local authorities on the use of planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the enforcement powers

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<p>Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 1991</p>	<p>enforcement powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPAs have a general discretion to take enforcement action, when they regard it as expedient. 	<p>can help to safeguard amenity, buildings, land use and the environment in the public interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance18</p>		
<p>Title: PPG 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 1992</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of the SA will consider the wider and local economy, but in balance with the protection of cultural heritage and conservation areas. • 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 signs and advertisements.
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg19</p>		
<p>Title: PPS 22: Renewable Energy Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 CO₂ 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport and development, and to increase the proportion of energy supplied from renewable resources. • The LDF should include policies that promote and encourage use of renewable energy in new development.
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps22</p>		

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<p>Title: PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives relating to reducing pollutants and improving air and water quality. • 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.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement23.pdf		
<p>Title: PPG 24: Planning and Noise Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 1994</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives to reduce noise and mitigate the impacts of noise on people and noise-sensitive land uses. • The LDF should include policies on reducing and mitigating impacts of noise.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg24		
<p>Title: PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2010</p> <p>Plus a Supporting Practice Guide titled: Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk - Practice Guide Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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 safeguarding those lands. • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives in relation to reducing risk to and from flooding. • LDF policies will have to take account of PPS25. LDF policies should not promote development that is in flood risk areas or development that may increase risk of flooding to others. • A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) must be carried out that will contribute to the SA. Preservation of biodiversity, reduction of flood risk, and good water management must be reflected in the objectives of the SFRA.

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	<p>replacement and cannot eliminate all risk of flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Taking a partnership approach with the Environment Agency and other operating authorities and stakeholders to ensuring the best use of expertise and information. 	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk		
<p>Title: Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 can bring broader benefits to the local community including regeneration in urban areas. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA should ensure that tourism growth is in line with the principles of sustainable development and provides economic benefits while safeguarding the environment. • Policies in the LDF should take account of any opportunities to promote and enable growth in the tourism industry that will benefit the local economy, whilst protecting the natural and built environment.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/goodpracticeguide		
<p>Title: MPS 1: General Considerations Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date:2006</p>	<p>Sustainable development of mineral planning includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hierarchical approach to mineral supply. This means first reduce as far as practical the amount of minerals used, reduce the amount wasted, use as much recycled material as possible and then only use primary extraction. • Ensuring mineral operations cause minimal environmental impact, through sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices. • Prevent development of areas of landscape, conservation and nature conservation value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives will consider efficient use of land, conservation and enhancement of the environment, biodiversity, water quality, waste management and efficient use of resources. • The LDF should include policies to ensure a steady supply of minerals while prioritising resource efficiency and use of recycled materials.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/152993.pdf		
<p>Title: Minerals Guidance Note 7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives will consider efficient use of land, conservation and enhancement of the environment, biodiversity, water quality, waste management and efficient use of

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Date: 1996	opportunities.	resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDF should include policies to monitor sites, impose reclamation conditions and must consider the after-use of the site when considering giving planning permission.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/mineralsplanningguidance5		
Level: Regional		
<p>Title: A Sustainable Development Framework for London Author: London Sustainable Development Commission/ GLA Status: Non-Statutory Date: June 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall objective of the framework is to achieve environmental, social and economic development simultaneously; the improvement of one will not be to the detriment of the other. <p>The framework has a set of objectives under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking responsibility – responsibility, capability, creativity, ownership. Developing respect- fulfilment, diversity, safety, vibrancy. Managing resources – environment, resources. Getting results – progress, innovation, esteem, access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA and LDF will have to ensure that a balance is achieved in the development of objectives and policies between environmental, social and economic issues.
http://www.londonsdc.org/documents/lscd_framework.pdf		
<p>Title: The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Author: The Mayor of London Status: Statutory Date: February 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'. <p>It includes six objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve London's accessibility. To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city. 	
<p>http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/</p> <p>Title: The Mayor's Transport Strategy (May 2010) Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010</p>	<p>The Mayor's transport vision: 'London's transport system should excel among those of world cities, providing access to opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and leading the world in its approach to tackling urban transport challenges of the 21st century.'</p> <p>Six goals set out how this overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support economic development and population growth Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners Improve the safety and security of all Londoners Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA will include objectives that address sustainable travel and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health and air pollution. The LDF will have to look at ways to incorporate policies to address transport issues, through initiatives and new developments within the borough, as well as consider the connectivity with surrounding areas.
<p>http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/mayors-transport-strategy</p> <p>Title: The Mayor's Noise Strategy: Sounder City Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: March 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'. <p>Three key issues have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA will include objectives and indicators for noise reduction to minimise its impact within the borough. The location, design and layout of development will have to be considered by LDF policies with regard to noise implications.
<p>http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/noise/docs/noise_strategy_all.pdf</p> <p>Title: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy: Cleaning the Air Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: September 2010</p>	<p>The Strategy focuses on reducing PM10 and NO2 pollution levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA will include objectives for air quality. The LDF should consider the potential of developments, the design of buildings and transport

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	<p>contributors to air pollution the strategy focuses on reducing this.</p> <p>The measures to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>contributing to air pollution.</p>
<p>http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Air%20Quality%20Strategy%20v3.pdf</p>		
<p>Title: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: July 2002</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives and indicators for biodiversity reflecting the aims and objectives of the Mayor's 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.
<p>http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/biodiversity/docs/strat_full.pdf</p>		
<p>Title: The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: Cultural Metropolis Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010</p>	<p>The Strategy seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain London position as a world city of culture • Widen the reach to excellence • Improve education, skills and careers • Improve infrastructure, the environment and public realm • Incorporate cultural enhancements into the 2012 Olympics plans and legacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives should reflect the cultural aims of this Strategy. • The LDF will need to consider policies that encourage developments that enhance creativity and culture within the borough. It will also have to ensure that facilities are accessible to all members of the community and are accessible by sustainable transport.

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<p>http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Cultural-Metropolis-strategy.pdf</p> <p>Title: The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2010) Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010</p>	<p>The Mayors economic development objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: to promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and creativity. • Objective 2: to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world. • Objective 3: to make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance. • Objective 4: to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers. • Objective 5: to attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits from this investment and in particular from the opportunity created by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives will include 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.
<p>http://www.lda.gov.uk/Documents/Economic_Development_Strategy_(2010)_6543.pdf</p> <p>Title: The Mayor's Energy Strategy: Green Light to Clean Power Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non Statutory Date: 2004</p>	<p>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'.</p> <p>Specific aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of the strategy will be reflected in the SA, which will include objectives on promoting sustainable energy. • The LDF policies will need to consider energy efficiency, the generation of pollution and the location and design of buildings.
<p>http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/energy/docs/energy_strategy04.pdf</p> <p>Title: London Biodiversity Action Plan Author: London Biodiversity Partnership Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives to protect, conserve and enhance habitats, rare species and the

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	biodiversity. • Also includes action plans for individual species, habitat action plans and generic action plans.	environment. • The LDF needs to ensure that policies protect key habitats and species, which will also need to be monitored.
<p>http://www.lbp.org.uk/</p> <p>Title: Sub Regional Development Framework for the South Author: South development partnership, The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2006</p>	<p>The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames is within the South London Sub Region, which have the following strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Identify areas suitable for tall buildings. • Plan for waste facilities in line with the principle of self-sufficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policies in the LDF and the objectives of the SA should have regard to the wider strategic priorities of the south London sub regional framework.
<p>http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/srdf/docs/south-srdf.pdf</p> <p>Title: River Thames Alliance, Thames Waterway Plan Author: Environment Agency Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2006</p>	<p>The plan aims to achieve coordinated planning between councils on the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • river front development and protecting and promoting access, transport and open spaces • protection of habitats and environment • more and better riverside leisure facilities such as moorings, toilets and tourism information • plans to regenerate old industrial and working sites • more cost effective promotion of the river, boating and leisure to encourage more visitors and support local businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives on protecting the natural environment of the river, its habitats and its river related/dependent industries and associated facilities. • The LDF should include policies on the protection of the River Thames, and ensure that access to the river is promoted, its habitats and species as well as river-related/-dependent

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		industries and facilities protected.
http://www.visitthames.co.uk/text/1930/thames_waterway_plan_2006_2011.html		
<p>Title: Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Author: Environment Agency Status: Statutory Date: 2004</p>	<p>The Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy is the document that sets out the licensing strategy for the catchment. This Strategy for example shows that groundwater in areas of Richmond is 'over-licensed' and water resources (surface water) are only 'available' from the Beverly Brook and River Crane.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives on protecting water quality and resources. • The LDF should include policies on the protection of water quality and water resources, and to ensure that developments meet challenging water consumption targets.
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/cy/ymchwil/cynllunio/33422.aspx		
<p>Title: Thames River Basin Management Plan Author: Environment Agency Status: Statutory Date: 2009</p>	<p>The Core objectives of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve and promote access and information for all users (on water and land) • improve and maintain the river infrastructure, facilities and services for all users • contribute to enhanced biodiversity, heritage, and landscape value in the waterway corridor • increase use of the river and its corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives in relation to reducing risk to and from flooding, promoting access and enhancing biodiversity. • LDF policies will need to take account of this Management Plan and protect the river's biodiversity, heritage (including river services and facilities) and landscape value, as well as increase the usage of the river.
http://wfdconsultation.environment-agency.gov.uk/wfdcms/en/thames/Intro.aspx		
<p>Title: Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan Author: Environment Agency Status: Statutory Date: 2009</p>	<p>Aids understanding of the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and set policies for managing flood risk within the catchment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives in relation to reducing risk to and from flooding. • LDF policies will have to duly consider flood risk, and its policies will be informed by this Strategy.
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/114391.aspx		
<p>Title: Thames Estuary 2100 Project Author: Environment Agency Status: Statutory Date: 2009</p>	<p>The project performs a detailed assessment and appraisal of the options available to manage flood risk; their economic costs, benefits and environmental impacts. It sets out the strategic direction for managing flood risk in discrete policy areas across the estuary, and contains recommendations on what actions the Environment Agency and others will need to take in the short (next 25 years), medium (the following 40 years) and long term (to the end of the century). The Plan is based upon current guidance on climate change, but is adaptable to changes in predictions for sea level rise and climate change over the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives in relation to reducing risk to and from flooding. • LDF policies will have to duly consider flood risk, and its policies will be informed by this Strategy.

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	century.	
<p>http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/104695.aspx</p> <p>Title: Lower Thames Strategy (Draft) Author: Environment Agency Status: Draft</p>	<p>Recommendations of the draft strategy include large scale flood diversion channels, improvements to weir structures, widening of the channel and implementation of floodplain management options. The recommendations in the strategy could substantially reduce the risk of flooding from the river for about 5,100 properties within the study area. It would result in 7,200 properties being taken out of the 1 in 100 year flood risk area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives in relation to reducing risk to and from flooding. • LDF policies will have to duly consider flood risk, and its policies will be informed by this Strategy.
<p>https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/portal/re/flood/thames/lts?pointId=909489</p> <p>Title: The Mayor's Draft London Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (Draft) Author: The Mayor of London Status: Draft</p>	<p>The Mayors vision is to hit the following targets: To reduce London's CO2 emissions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 per cent of 1990 levels by 2015 • 38 per cent of 1990 levels by 2020 • 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives relating to energy and climate change mitigation/cutting greenhouse gas emissions. • LDF policies will have to duly consider the need for climate change mitigation, and ensure that the borough contributes to the London-wide target of 60% reduction of carbon emissions.
<p>http://www.london.gov.uk/who-runs-london/mayor/publications/environment/mayors-draft-london-climate-change-mitigation-and-energy-strategy</p> <p>Title: Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (Draft) Author: The Mayor of London Status: Draft Date: 2010</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to identify and prioritise the climate risks and opportunities facing London and understand how these will change through the century • to identify and prioritise the key actions required to prepare London, and to define where responsibility for delivering and facilitating these actions lies • to promote and facilitate new development and infrastructure that is located, designed and constructed for the climate it will experience over its design life • to improve the resilience of London's existing development and infrastructure to the impacts of climate change • to ensure that tried and tested emergency management plans exist for the key risks and that they are regularly reviewed • to encourage and help business, public sector organisations and other institutions prepare for the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change • to promote and facilitate the adaptation of the natural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives that reflect the objectives of the Climate Adaptation Strategy, particularly in relation to flood risk and sustainable design and construction. • LDF policies will have to take account of climate change and the need to create adaptable buildings. Policies should be included to address flood risk, risk of overheating and need for cooling and to ensure that buildings are resilient to climate change.

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	environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to raise general awareness and understanding of climate change with Londoners and improve their capacity to respond to changing climate risks to position London as an international leader in tackling climate change 	
http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/environment/climate-change/climate-change-adaptation-strategy		
Title: London Strategic Parks Project Author: Mayor of London Date: 2006	Aims to facilitate the provision of new strategic London Parks inform the London Plan and offer guidance on issues relating to park management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to provision strategic parks in London in line with sustainable development.
http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/parks/docs/parksreport.pdf		
Level: Local - London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Plans		
Title: Core Strategy Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Statutory Date: April 2009	Core Strategy Objectives: FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minimising the Borough's impact on climate change including promoting the use of renewable energy, making effective use of land and resources, minimising any adverse impacts of development, encouraging sustainable building and travel. Adapting the Borough to climate change, particular risks in the area are the risk of flooding, subsidence due to drying out of underlying clay, water shortages for people and the landscape, and the need for summer cooling. Reducing the need to travel but to make all areas of the Borough and particularly areas of relative deprivation (Castlenau, Ham, Hampton Nurserylands, Heathfield and Mortlake) accessible by safe, convenient and sustainable transport for all people, including those with disabilities. Conserving and enhancing biodiversity both within open space but also within the built environment and along movement corridors, in accordance with the Richmond Biodiversity ActionPlan. Promoting sustainable waste management through minimising waste and providing sufficient land for the reuse, recycling and treatment of waste, to minimise the amount going to landfill, and working with the other West London Waste boroughs to produce a Joint Waste Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Strategy has been informed by a comprehensive Sustainability Appraisal. The objectives of the Core Strategy are therefore reflected in this SA framework. Any future LDF documents need to be in line with the Core Strategy objectives.

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	<p>Plan Document.</p> <p>6. Reducing levels of air pollution particularly from road traffic along major roads and aircraft noise from Heathrow.</p> <p>PROTECTING LOCAL CHARACTER</p> <p>7. Reinforcing the role of Richmond, Twickenham, Teddington, Whitton and East Sheen centres as service centres and focal points in the community particularly ensuring that future changes in and near to Twickenham bring about overall improvements to the town.</p> <p>8. Protecting the special environment of the River Thames and its tributaries, including historic views and wildlife habitats whilst seeking to make it accessible to pedestrians, and providing opportunities for recreation and river transport.</p> <p>9. Conserving and where appropriate, enhancing the environment including preserving and enhancing historic areas, retaining the character and appearance of established residential areas, and ensuring that new development including public spaces is of high quality design.</p> <p>10. Retaining and improving open space and parks to provide a high quality environment and to balance between areas for quiet enjoyment and wildlife and areas to be used for sports and games, in accordance with the Richmond Borough Open Spaces Strategy 2005.</p> <p>11. Improving the River Crane corridor as a wildlife corridor and as part of a long distance footpath, and gaining wider local benefits when sites are redeveloped.</p> <p>TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS</p> <p>12. Ensuring that there is a suitable stock of good quality housing to meet the needs of all residents, particularly encouraging more affordable housing to meet the acute need in the Borough and housing for those with specific needs.</p> <p>13. Ensuring that services and infrastructure needed by the community are available and accessible to all, including those with disabilities, guiding the majority of new retail development to Richmond town centre, and ensuring that there are local shops and opportunities for leisure, entertainment, sport, cultural activity and the development</p>	

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	<p>of community life.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Reducing crime and the fear of crime through land use and design policies. 15. Ensuring that there are suitable schools, children's centres, youth provision and services for older people within easy reach of local communities, and in particular address the high and unmet demand for primary places in Richmond/East Sheen, St Margaret's/ East Twickenham and Teddington. 16. Ensuring there is a range of health facilities and housing to meet the needs of all residents – particularly to enable independent living, and addressing specific needs for primary health care facilities (especially doctor's surgeries) in Kew, Richmond, Whitton and Ham. 17. Sustaining the employment base of the Borough, increasing the large number of small businesses and ensuring that there continues to be a wide variety of employment and training available to residents and opportunities for business, directing new employment to the main town centres and balancing employment and housing provision. 18. Supporting sustainable tourism and particularly the provision of additional visitor bed spaces within the town centres, or other sustainable locations. 19. Encouraging cohesive and healthy communities and reducing relative disadvantage of individuals, particularly in the identified areas of relative deprivation (Castlenau, Ham, Hampton Nurserylands, Heathfield and Mortlake). 20. Ensuring that both public space and buildings are accessible to people with disabilities. 	
<p>http://www.richmond.gov.uk/local_development_framework_core_strategy.htm</p>		
<p>Title: Development Management DPD Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Emerging (will be Statutory once adopted) Date: Draft (Submission Version Feb 2011)</p>	<p>The Development Management DPD includes the detailed policies which will be used when new developments are considered. The Development Management DPD takes forward the objectives set out in the Core Strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Development Management DPD has been informed by a comprehensive Sustainability Appraisal. • The objectives of the Development Management DPD/Core Strategy are therefore reflected in this SA framework. • Any future LDF documents need to be in line with the Core Strategy/

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		Development Management DPD objectives.
<p>http://www.richmond.gov.uk/development_management_dpd.htm</p> <p>Title: Unitary Development Plan Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Statutory Date: March 2005</p>	<p>The Council will protect and enhance the open and the built environment. In particular it will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 back-land 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 <i>including water</i> and materials and to reduce pollution. In accordance with this principle the Council will require the provision of non-residential development or <i>at</i> 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework will appraise the LDF documents which will in due course replace the adopted UDP. Note that the Core Strategy has already superseded some of the policies in the UDP. • Any LDF documents should be assessed against the LDF SA framework to ensure they are in line with the principles of sustainable development.

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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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		
<p>Title: Community Plan 2003-2006 (updated 2004) Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2003 & updated 2004</p>	<p>The Council and its partners want Richmond upon Thames to be a borough where people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The key aims that will help us achieve this vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA includes objectives designed to maintain and enhance landscape and townscape character and opportunities for their enjoyment. • The policies within the LDF will need to take account of the Council's vision and objectives for the community within the borough, encouraging development that will help to achieve community plan objectives.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/updated_complanoct04-3.doc		
<p>Title: Air Quality Action Plan Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date:</p>	<p>The following are the guiding principles for the Plan, the Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives for air quality. • The LDF should consider the potential of developments, the design of buildings and transport contributing to air pollution.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/environment/pollution/air_pollution.htm		
<p>Title: Local Biodiversity Action Plan Author: Richmond Biodiversity Partnership Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives to protect, conserve and enhance habitats, rare species and the environment. • The LDF needs to ensure that polices protect key habitats and species, which will also need to be monitored.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/environment/land_and_premises/conservation/biodiversity/richmonds_biodiversity_action_plan.htm		
<p>Title: Education Development Plan and Richmond upon Thames Children and Young Person's Plan 2009-2013 Author: Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2009</p>	<p>Goals of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring all children and young people are safe and healthy • Ensuring all children and young people are able to participate, enjoy and achieve, • Addressing inequality to enable every family to access the economic wellbeing of the borough • Localising services and building capacity to deliver service improvements for all young people and families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives will reflect the needs of young people and ensure all facilities are accessible. • The LDF documents and its policies will need to reflect the Council's goals for children and young people.
http://www.nfer.ac.uk/emie/documents/Plans/CYPP2009_RICH_1_ES.pdf		
<p>Title: Local Transport Strategy – A Clear Road Ahead Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory</p>	<p>A 'Clear Road Ahead' sets out a proposed borough transport strategy that reflects local priorities for both residents and businesses. There are five objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 partnerships. • Civic pride - improvements to residential town centres and areas around interchanges; review of signage, lining and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives that address sustainable travel and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health and air pollution. • The LDF will have to look at ways to incorporate policies to address transport issues, through initiatives and new developments within the borough, as well as consider the

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
	<p>street furniture; regular maintenance and crossovers; parking regulation and environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>connectivity with surrounding areas.</p>
<p>http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/transport_and_streets/transport_planning/borough_spending_plans_for_transport.htm</p>		
<p>Title: Housing Strategy 2004-2007 Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2004</p>	<p>The Council has adopted five key objectives in order to meet the housing challenges the borough faces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA will include objectives to create sustainable housing, including issues such as design, mixtures of housing type and tenure, open amenity space and proximity to shops, public facilities and public transport. • The LDF should maximise the provision of affordable housing in line with government targets; promote redevelopment of sites, provide a housing mix and good design that benefit the community as a whole while minimising environmental impact.
<p>http://www.richmond.gov.uk/housing_strategy_2004_-_2007</p>		
<p>Title: Community Safety Strategy 2002-2005 Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives will reflect the need to create secure communities. • Policies in the LDF should consider any effects on crime as a result of development and encourage designing to reduce crime (i.e. Secure by design)
<p>http://www.richmond.gov.uk/finalstrategy[1].pdf</p>		

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
<p>Title: Thames Landscape Strategy Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 1994</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA includes objectives such as protection and enhancement of the river environment, habitats, cultural heritage and open space. • The LDF policies should include the preservation and enhancement of the river, and reflect the aims and objectives within the strategy.
http://www.thames-landscape-strategy.org.uk/		
<p>Title: Local Agenda 21 Strategy Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 1997</p>	<p>This strategy is the local response to Agenda 21. The overall aim of this strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>" 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".</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives should reflect the aims and objectives within the strategy.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/agenda_21_strategy_pdf.pdf		
<p>Title: Climate Change Strategy Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines ways to mitigate and adapt to climate change • Encourage, enable, ensure and engage with individuals and organisations in the local business, housing, transport, public, voluntary and community sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives reflect the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation. • LDF policies should be included on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/climate_change_strategy_v2.0.pdf		
<p>Title: Primary Care Trust Local Delivery Plan Author: Richmond and Twickenham PCT Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2005</p>	<p>Vision of plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing safe, effective, quality services that are valued by patients and equally accessible to all. • Responding to the needs of the local community, including those more disadvantaged. • Involving the public in the developments of the local health service. • Working in partnership with the local authority and voluntary sector to provide a more seamless service. • Ongoing professional development for all our staff. • Ensuring public money is put to good use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives should reflect the vision of this Plan. • LDF documents should assist Primary Care Trusts in delivering the vision of this Plan.
http://www.richmondandtwickenham.nhs.uk/EasysiteWeb/getresource.axd?AssetID=275&type=Full&servicetype=Attachment		
<p>Title: Strategic Framework for Older People+</p>	<p>The vision of the strategy is that older people in Richmond upon Thames:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives and LDF policies should reflect the needs of older

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live fulfilling lives and have the opportunity to enjoy and make valuable contributions to social networks and community life; • Are helped to live at home for as long as possible and as long as they choose; • Can get good quality health, social care and housing services, when they need them. 	people in Richmond upon Thames and ensure a good quality of life and an environment that is accessible for all.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/key_issue_2_housing-2.pdf#page=5		
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: <i>Stewardship</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <i>Management and Use</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 7. Promote the use of open land for all 8. Reduce the fear of crime by providing healthy, safe environments and promoting activity <i>Environmental Protection</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Maintain and enhance the Borough's biodiversity 10. Providing high quality, sustainably-managed open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA includes 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.
http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/leisure_and_culture/parks_and_open_spaces/parks_and_open_spaces_strategy.htm		
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 are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect human health • Protect controlled waters • Protect designated eco-systems • Prevent damage to property • Prevent any further contamination of land • To encourage voluntary remediation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA objectives should reflect the council's priorities for contaminated land and particularly to reduce contamination. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proactive partnership of eleven local authorities, Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives of the SA will reflect the

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for SA/LDF
<p>Author: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date: 1994</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce traffic congestion • Increase bus use • Promote both walking and cycling • Improve road safety and accident rates • Improve facilities for access to, and interchange between nodes • Ensure healthy town centres 	<p>key priorities of the partnership, especially in relation to car dependency, economic activity and sustainable forms of transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>http://www.richmond.gov.uk/transport_and_communication</p> <p>Title: Local Economic Assessment Author: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Status: Non-Statutory Date 2010</p>	<p>Key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality, quantity and price of premises • Competitiveness of local centres • Growth opportunities for small businesses • Recruitment and skills progression for lower paid jobs • Housing affordability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides an evidence base to ensure that economic issues are taken account of in the development of policies, strategies and service plans. • The LDF should take account of this assessment.

APPENDIX 2 – Compatibility Matrix of SA Objectives

E N V I R O N M E N T A L	1															
	2	+														
	3	?	-													
	4	-	-	+												
	5	-	-	-	-											
	6	-	-	+	-	-										
	7	?	-	-	+	+	-									
	8	+	-	-	-	-	-	-								
	9	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?						
S O C I A L	10	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	+						
	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-					
	12	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+				
E C O N	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+			
	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+		
	15	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	ENVIRONMENTAL									SOCIAL			ECONOMIC			

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 of 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

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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.