

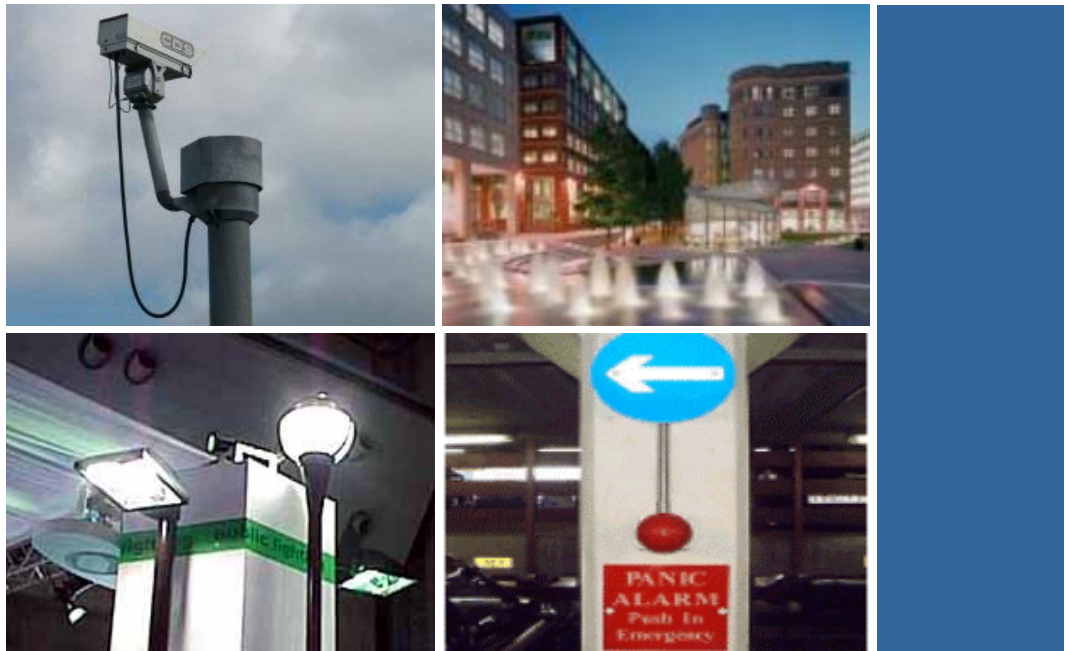
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Design Out Crime Supplementary Planning Document

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Final

May 2007



Prepared for:

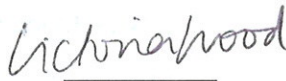


THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Revision Schedule

Sustainability Appraisal Report May 2007

Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
01	March 2007	Draft	Nicky Hodges Senior Consultant	Alex White Environmental Specialist	Jeremy Richardson Associate
02	May 2007	Final	Victoria Wood Environmental Specialist	Alex White Environmental Specialist	Jeremy Richardson Associate


Victoria Wood


Alex White


Jeremy Richardson

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Table of Contents

Non-technical summary..... i
Statement on the difference the process has made to date..... iii
How to comment on the report..... iii

1 Background 4
1.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal and the Sustainability Appraisal Report..... 4
1.2 This Report..... 7
1.3 The Designing Out Crime SPD 8

2 Assessment of the Plan..... 9
2.1 B1 - Testing the SPD objectives against the SA Objectives..... 9
2.2 B2 – Developing the SPD options 11
2.3 B3 & B4 – Predicting and evaluating the effects of the SPD options 12
2.4 Option Assessment 15
2.5 Conclusions 20

3 Predicting the effects of the preferred option..... 21
3.2 Predicted Effects 21
3.3 Summary including Secondary, Cumulative, and Synergistic effects..... 22

4 Mitigation and Monitoring 23
4.1 B5 - Mitigation 23
4.2 B6 - Monitoring 23
4.3 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment 24

5 Next steps 25

Glossary 26

Appendix I – SA Objectives..... i
Appendix II – Other relevant local plans / policies / strategies ii
Appendix III – Assessment of Optionsiii
Appendix IV - Predicting the effects of the Preferred Option..... xxxiii
Appendix V – Definitions xxxix
Appendix VI - Quality Assurance checklist..... xl

List of Tables

Table 1.1: SEA Directive requirements checklist	5
Table 2.1: Marking scheme	9
Table 2.2: Testing the aim of the SPD against the SA objectives.....	9
Table 2.3: Testing the existing 'user safety' UDP policy against the SA Objectives	13
Table 2.4: Option Assessment summary	16
Table 4.1: Proposed Monitoring Data	24

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Five Stages of SA	7
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Non-technical summary

The SPD has been developed to provide guidance to reduce crime and the fear of crime by ensuring “...that all development proposals incorporate the principles of designing out crime”. It seeks to explain ‘how crime prevention measures can be incorporated into a scheme from the start of the design process and the benefits of doing so’.

The SPD provides guidance on design features which should be considered during the design, including layout, land use, parking, open spaces and landscaping, streetscape, boundary treatments, CCTV, lighting, target hardening measures and management and maintenance.

The document supports policies¹ in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted in May 2002) until the Local Development Framework (LDF) is adopted. The SPD has been designed to address the specific needs of the RBKC such as the large number of listed buildings and its high quality environment.

In line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), the SPD was subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The SA examined the SPDs compatibility with the Borough’s objectives for sustainable development (the SA Framework).

The adopted Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report identified both the important issues facing RBKC and determined the Council’s SA Objectives (see Appendix I). This forms the framework by which the sustainability of the LDF will be assessed. A Scoping Report Addendum was produced to supplement the adopted Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report to provide scope for the assessments of the Designing Out Crime and three other forthcoming SPDs & to meet consultation requirements.

This report assesses the effects of the aim of the SPD in addition to the likely outcomes if the SPD were not to be adopted – ‘the business as usual scenario’, on the SA objectives.

The aim of the SPD to ensure “that all development proposals incorporate the principles of designing out crime” through a variety of design measures contained within it is likely to have a positive effect on seven of the SA objectives. This is because the aim is likely to encourage measures to reduce crime and fear of crime which will have direct impacts on increasing the attractiveness of areas and encouraging use by the community, and the related benefits. Depending on how the SPD is implemented the SPD may have indirect positive effects on three SA objectives where the SPD encourages a change of

¹ CD39: The design of new and altered buildings or areas adequately takes into account the safety and security of the users of the facilities and that of neighbouring residents.

attitude / use by the community discouraging anti-social behaviour. Six of the SA objectives are unlikely to be affected by the aim of the SPD due to the focus of the SPD specifically on reducing crime.

The outcomes if the SPD was not adopted are likely to be positive on some of the SA objectives listed above. However, if the SPD *were* to be adopted, more positive effects are likely for more of the SA objectives. This is due to the fact that the SPD goes into a much greater degree of detail in relation to Design Out Crime than the UDP policies and other documents (e.g. Community Safety Strategy, Community Safety Action Plan and the London Plan). Both options may potentially lead to indirect positive effects on, however neither are likely to cause negative effects on the SA objectives. The remaining SA objectives are likely to be unaffected by the SPD.

Adopting the SPD was therefore identified as the preferred option. Positive impacts of the SPD are also expected on SA objectives 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13 and 16 which relate to crime, the local economy, social inclusion, open space, social and community facilities, housing and cultural heritage, respectively. Potential indirect positive impacts on the natural environment / biodiversity, minimising the effect of climate change, and reducing pollution in the Borough could also occur as a result of the SPD but this will depend on how the SPD is implemented.

The specific and technical nature of the SPD means that there are few mitigation recommendations necessary as the impacts are limited and where evident, these were generally positive. Recommendations include design considerations to minimise impacts on, and optimise, biodiversity; to ensure Designing Out Crime does not deter legitimate users; and, measures should support the accessibility of key services by all residents. The degree to which the effects are positive will depend on the implementation of the SPD. The SPD sets out specific guidelines for consideration of measures to reduce crime in areas of high environmental quality and cultural interest and this advice should be followed.

Monitoring is important in order to identify any unforeseen adverse effects of adopting the SPD. Data collection from crime surveys and recorded crime for vehicles, domestic burglary and violence; violence against the person; theft of / from a motor vehicle; calls to police regarding anti-social behaviour; indices of deprivation for crime; and the geography of crime – location, land use type, and crime type, could help monitor the effects of implementing the SPD.

Statement on the difference the process has made to date

The Sustainability Appraisal has highlighted the likely effects of the adoption of the SPD. RBKC will be considering the report along with responses from the consultation on the draft SPD.

The ultimate effectiveness of the SPD from the point of view of sustainable development will depend on an effective partnership between RBKC, prospective developers and the wider community.

How to comment on the report

To comment on this report please contact:

Chris Turner

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
The Town Hall Hornton Street
LONDON
W8 7NX

Email: chris.turner@rbkc.gov.uk

Tel: 020 7361 3236

Fax: 020 7938 1445

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

1 Background

1.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal and the Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 1.1.1 Scott Wilson was commissioned to undertake the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Designing Out Crime Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).
- 1.1.2 SEA involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action (e.g. a plan or programme). In 2001, the EU legislated for SEA with the adoption of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive'). The Directive entered into force in the UK on 21 July 2004 and applies to a range of English plans and programmes including Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). LDFs replace the current hierarchy of development plans (Unitary Development Plans, Structure Plans and Local Plans).
- 1.1.3 SA extends the concept of SEA to fully encompass economic and social concerns. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA), Local Authorities must undertake SA for each of their Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and **Supplementary Planning Documents** (SPDs) – the constituent parts of the LDF. SA is therefore a statutory requirement for LDFs along with SEA.
- 1.1.4 The Government's approach is to combine SEA and SA into a single, unified assessment process and, in October 2005, it published guidance on undertaking combined SEA / SA of LDFs ('the Guidance²'). Scott Wilson is following this Guidance.
- 1.1.5 The SEA Directive sets out a statutory process that must be followed. The SEA Requirement Checklist (Table 1.1) and Quality Assurance checklist (Appendix V) have been used to ensure the requirements of the SEA Directive are met.
- 1.1.6 In addition to satisfying the requirements of the SEA Directive and government Guidance, the SEA / SA process aims:
- To promote sustainable development;
 - To provide for a high level of protection for the environment;

² ODPM (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.

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

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

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

Table 1.1: SEA Directive requirements checklist

Environmental Report requirements ³	Section of this report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Chapter1 & Scoping Report Addendum
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Scoping Report Addendum
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Scoping Report Addendum
(d) any existing environmental	Scoping Report Addendum

³ As listed in Annex I of the SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment)

problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);	
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Scoping Report Addendum & Appendix I
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Chapter 3
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Chapter 4
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Chapter 2
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Chapter 4
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	See NTS

1.2 This Report

1.2.1 Figure 1 shows the five-stage approach of the SA/SEA process recommended in the Guidance. Stage A was carried out and documented in an addendum to the SA Scoping Report for the LDF⁴. Consultation was carried out on the Scoping Report Addendum, in line with Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) Regulations, 2004 and responses were integrated into the report accordingly.

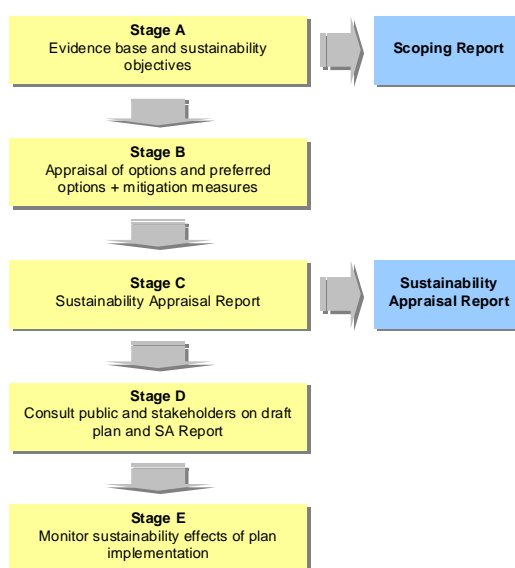


Figure 1.1: Five Stages of SA

1.2.2 To examine the SA framework and other Sustainability Appraisal work conducted to date on the developing LDF, please refer to the “*Scoping Report*” and “*Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report*” for RBKC. These are available on the Council’s website⁵.

1.2.3 This report records Stages B and C of the SA process. The appraisal of the Designing Out Crime SPD was carried out in March 2007.

1.2.4 The Guidance splits Stage B into 6 tasks:

- B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework;
- B2: Developing the SPD options;
- B3: Predicting the effects of the draft SPD;
- B4: Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD;

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

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

- B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects; and
- B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD.

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

1.3 The Designing Out Crime SPD

1.3.1 The Designing Out Crime SPD aims to 'ensure that all development proposals incorporate the principles of designing out crime'. The SPD outlines how measures to prevent crime can be incorporated into a development scheme from design inception. The document supports policies in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted in May 2002) until the LDF is adopted and seeks to make all people in the planning process aware of the ability of the design of development to reduce crime and fear of crime.

1.3.2 The document provides guidance on what should be considered during design to reduce opportunities for crime. The concept follows the key principles set out by the DCLG⁶: access and movement, structures, surveillance, ownership, physical protection, activity, management and maintenance. The Designing Out Crime SPD considers design features, or elements, including: layout, land use, parking, open spaces and landscaping, streetscape, boundary treatments, CCTV, lighting, target hardening measures and management and maintenance. The document is designed to address the specific needs of the RBKC such as the large number of listed buildings and its high quality built environment.

⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government "Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention" (April 2004)

2 Assessment of the Plan

2.1 B1 - Testing the SPD objectives against the SA Objectives

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

2.1.2 The Designing Out Crime SPD does not contain a set of objectives but sets out a key aim of the document, to:

'provide clear guidance for developer and planners to ensure that all development proposals incorporate the principles of designing out crime'.

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

Table 2.1: Marking scheme

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

Table 2.2: Testing the aim of the SPD against the SA objectives

SA objective	Compatibility	Comment
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	X	
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	+	The SPD aims to directly promote designing out crime and fear of crime.
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	+	The aims of the SPD to reduce crime and fears of crime should encourage business to locate / remain in RBKC.

4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	+	The goals of the SPD, promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community.
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	X	
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	X	
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	X	
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	+	Where the SPD should encourage the accessibility to, use of, and sense of safety in open spaces.
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land.9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	X	
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	X	
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	X	
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced,	+	The SPD aims to promote designing out crime in development should help enhance social and community uses, where developments to such facilities are proposed.

protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.		
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	+	The goal of the SPD to reduce crime and fear of crime should meet an essential element of RBKC's residents needs for housing developments.
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.	X	
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	X	
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	+	The SPD addresses the need to reduce crime with the need to maintain the high quality environment in RBKC. The SPD also provides guidance on architectural theft, particularly from Listed Buildings.

2.1.4 The aim of the SPD is unlikely to significantly affect 9 of the 16 SA Objectives. This is due to the specific focus of the SPD on designing out crime which should not effect some of the objectives such as:

- Improving the air quality in the borough (SA Objective 7); or
- Reducing the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled (SA Objective 11).

2.1.5 The SPD aim is likely to have a positive relationship with SA objectives 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13 and 16 as the goal is to create a safer environment.

2.2 B2 – Developing the SPD options

2.2.1 Under the SEA Directive, plan and programme proponents should ensure that: *“reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and*

evaluated” (Article 5(1)) and the Environmental Report should include “an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h)).

2.2.2 The Designing Out Crime SPD does not contain alternatives as it is designed to highlight the measures to be considered to reduce crime and fear of crime. However, given the duty under the PCPA on those preparing a SPD to contribute to sustainable development, it is essential for the SPD to set out to improve on the situation which would exist if there were no SPD. The no SPD (business as usual) option was therefore considered as an alternative option to the SPD.

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

2.3.1 The Guidance says that “...the likely significant social, environmental and economic effects of the...saved policy” will need to be set out. This does not mean that the effects of the saved Plan of DPD will need to be assessed.

2.3.2 The RBKC UDP was adopted in 2002. The key policy relating to this SPD is:

- CD39: The design of new and altered buildings or areas adequately takes into account the safety and security of the users of the facilities and that of neighbouring residents.

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

- Renewing Our Neighbourhoods which aims to achieve a borough where residents, workers and visitors, throughout the area, feel safe and secure;
- RBKC Community Safety Strategy which aims to maximise opportunities to design out crime and make residents feel more secure in their daily lives; and
- RBKC Community Safety Action Plan which aims to reduce crime by design and consider the inclusion of policies that impose conditions with the objective of reducing crime in and around new developments.

2.3.4 Table 2.1 sets out the scoring criteria for the assessment of the UDP policy, table 2.3 compares the existing UDP policy CD39 with the SA objectives from the LDF Scoping report (See Appendix I). This provides an indication of the sustainability of the existing key policy in relation to ‘user safety’.

Table 2.3: Testing the existing 'user safety' UDP policy against the SA Objectives

SA objective	Compatibility	Comment
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	X	
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	+	The UDP policy ensures that the safety of users, and neighbouring residents, of new / altered developments is taken into account.
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	?	The UDP policy takes account of facility users and neighbouring residents. How this is translated in relation to crimes against local businesses is dependent on the policy implementation.
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	?	The UDP policy requires the consideration of neighbouring residents, ensuring the safety / security benefits of a development are passed to neighbouring sites. However this will depend on its implementation.
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	X	
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	X	
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	X	
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	?	Consideration of safety / security in areas being developed is encouraged by the UDP policy. However this will depend on the implementation.
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land.9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	X	
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable	X	

alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.		
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	X	
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.	+	The UDP policy aims to promote the user safety of new / altered facilities, which will include facilities for community and social uses.
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	+	The security / safety of new / altered developments and neighbouring residents should meet an essential element of RBKC's residents needs for housing developments.
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.	X	
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	X	
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation	X	

and enhancement of cultural heritage.		
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2.3.5 The UDP policy is unlikely to significantly affect 10 of the 16 SA Objectives. This is due to the specific focus of the UDP on taking account of safety and security of developments which should not effect some of the objectives such as:

- Improving the air quality in the borough (SA Objective 7); or
- Reducing the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled (SA Objective 11).

2.3.6 The UDP policy is likely to have a positive relationship with SA objectives 2, 12, and 13 as the goal is to create a safer environment for users of, and neighbours to, facilities.

2.3.7 The relationship between the UDP policy and SA objective 3, 4 and 8 is not clear as the effect will depend more on the implementation of the UDP policy.

2.4 Option Assessment

2.4.1 The two options (business as usual and adopting the SPD) were compared against the SA objectives (identified in the LDF Scoping Report and listed in Appendix I) and the anticipated effect was predicted alongside comments made on the likely impact on the objective. Appendix III shows the results of the appraisal. The appraisal was carried out using information in the LDF Scoping Report and SPD Scoping Report Addendum in addition to expert judgement and the RBKC UDP (the key policy which relates to the SPD is identified below).

2.4.2 Appendix IV provides a detailed assessment of the predicted effects of the preferred option of adopting the SPD. The scoring criteria in Table 2.1 are applicable for Appendices III and IV.

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

Table 2.4: Option Assessment summary

Objective	Summary
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	Currently some areas may be deprived of open or green space and the SPD may indirectly address this through promoting mixed land-use. The SPD promotes tidy and well-managed open space. This is likely to enhance the natural environment of the Borough, although some small pockets of habitat may be lost through this tidying process.
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	Designing out crime can only address those crimes which are opportunistic and committed in places used by the public, as opposed to crimes in the home, such as domestic violence. Some measures may be more effective at curbing anti-social behaviour and reducing fear of crime than reducing crime.
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	Reduced levels of fear of crime achieved through various different Designing Out Crime measures is likely to encourage a diverse and vibrant local economy. A number of measures will also have positive impacts on the image of a locality more generally, which is likely to increase spending and investment in an area.
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	By making an environment feel safer, many of these measures can contribute to social inclusion and equality by enabling people who feel particularly vulnerable to crime to feel better able to visit areas. Several measures will have indirect benefits to social inclusion by making public areas more attractive places where people can interact and diversity can be celebrated.
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	Several of the SPD policies may contribute significantly to improving the layout, accessibility and image of local areas, which could indirectly result in local services being better used, decreasing car dependency.
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	It is considered unlikely that any of the guidance, in combination or by themselves, will have any significant impact on reducing the risk of flooding. However, certain measures may be important mitigation measures in the case of flooding, particularly layout measures to ensure safety.
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	The guidelines are unlikely to make a significant impact on the causes of poor air quality in the Borough. Several policies might decrease the exposure of people to air pollution, therefore reducing the impact.

<p>8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.</p>	<p>Whilst several of the measures will have no impact on parks and open spaces, others can enhance the safety for users within the parks as well as reduce possible criminal damage to parks.</p>
<p>9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.</p>	<p>Designing Out Crime guidelines are likely to have limited impact on preventing pollution to air, land and water. Predominantly it will have the effect of creating better, attractive environments where individuals and the community should be discouraged to litter / fly tip. Designing Out Crime guidelines are likely to have limited impact on development of previously developed land.</p>
<p>10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.</p>	<p>The SPD guidelines are unlikely to have a direct significant impact on traffic reduction. However, insofar as they are supportive of other policies, such as land use and development, they may contribute towards wider targets of traffic reduction.</p>
<p>11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.</p>	<p>The SPD guidelines are unlikely to have a direct impact on the amount of waste produced or recycled. Mixed land use may be supportive of other policies to promote the proximity principle of waste management. The SPD criteria for street furniture does not preclude recycling facilities provision.</p>
<p>12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.</p>	<p>SPD guidelines make a range of potential positive impacts on protection of existing social and community uses and facilities by ensuring that people continue to feel safe to use facilities. There is a risk that some measures to deter criminals may also deter legitimate users, for example physical and psychological barriers.</p>

13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	The SPD guidelines, whilst they do not directly contribute towards meeting housing needs, do contribute to ensuring that people feel safe where they live and so are less likely to seek re-housing or to move house on security grounds
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.	The SPD Guidelines do not directly address energy efficiency and/or use of buildings and building materials. However, nor is there anything in the Guidelines that would discourage use of or reuse of buildings.
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	Guidelines concerning layout, land use and parking are likely to be supportive of provision of accessible healthcare.
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	This is an area with the most potential for mixed views on the impact of the SPD . Guidelines on management and maintenance, target hardening measures, open space and landscaping and streetscape are supportive of the objective. Guidelines on CCTV, lighting layout and land use could result in negative impacts on local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity. However these should be mitigated through encouraging good design.

2.4.4 The SPD may have significant positive effects on SA objectives 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13 and 16:

- SA Objective 2: Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime;
- SA Objective 3: To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth;
- SA Objective 4: Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity;

- SA Objective 8: Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces;
- SA Objective 12: Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities;
- SA Objective 13: To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met; and
- SA Objective 16: To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.

2.4.5 The impacts on these above SA objectives are likely to be positive as the SPD sets out guidance that specifically aims to encourage measures to reduce crime and fear of crime which will have direct impacts on increasing the attractiveness of areas and encouraging use by the community, and the related benefits. The SPD also provides guidance on maintaining and enhancing the high quality environment, including cultural heritage aspects (SA Objective 16), of the Borough.

2.4.6 The SPD may have indirect positive effects on SA objectives 1, 5 and 9:

- SA Objective 1: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity;
- SA Objective 5: Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables; and
- SA Objective 9: Reduce pollution of air, water and land.

2.4.7 There are potentially indirect positive impacts on SA objectives 1, 5 and 9 despite specific guidance on the natural environment / biodiversity, minimising the effect of climate change, and reducing pollution not being stated, where the SPD potentially encourages safe access to areas where access by locals may reduce car usage, for example, and a sense of local community and civil pride may discourage anti-social behaviour (e.g. littering / fly tipping). However this will depend on the implementation of the SPD and of other UDP policies. If the SPD is not adopted, the implementation of UDP policies could also lead to an indirect positive effect on some SA objectives (see Table 2.4).

2.4.8 If the SPD was not adopted, the relevant policy in the UDP and other guidance (e.g. the Community Safety Strategy, Community Safety Action Plan and the London Plan) are likely to also have a positive effect on these SA objectives.

However as they do not go into the same degree of detail as is in the SPD, which means the positive effects are less certain than if the SPD, is adopted.

- 2.4.9 The SPD is unlikely to have an impact on the remaining SA objectives (SA objectives 6, 7, 9a, 10, 11, 14, and 15) owing to the specific and technical nature of the Designing Out Crime SPD. The same is expected to be the case if no SPD is adopted as other non-crime reduction related policies should work towards the other SA objectives.

2.5 Conclusions

- 2.5.1 The adoption of the SPD is recommended as the preferred option as it provides more up to date and clear detailed guidance regarding measures for Designing Out Crime. No negative impacts should arise as a consequence of following the SPD guidance.

3 Predicting the effects of the preferred option

- 3.1.1 The Guidance advises *“the LPA appraises in broad terms the effects of strategic options and then in more detail the effects of the preferred options when these have been selected”*. The preferred option is the adoption of the SPD.
- 3.1.2 The Guidance also recommends that in predicting and evaluating the effects of a SPD it is useful to examine *“whether the effect will be permanent rather than temporary, and the time scale over which the effect is likely to be observed”*. In addition, the Guidance suggests that the uncertainty surrounding predictions should be identified.
- 3.1.3 Appendix IV shows the table recording the prediction and evaluation of the effects of the SPD, incorporating the likely temporal effects and uncertainty of the effects of the option on the SA objectives. Suggestions for mitigation measures are also put forward where relevant.

3.2 Predicted Effects

- 3.2.1 The impacts of the SPD are largely positive though the technical nature of the SPD means that there are no expected impacts on some of the SA objectives.
- 3.2.2 Owing to the anticipated positive impacts of adopting the SPD the recommendations for improvements are limited.
- 3.2.3 It is important to ensure the high quality environment and cultural heritage of the Borough is not undermined by designing in crime reduction measures, and that maintenance of developments and areas is important in providing sustainable, attractive and crime free areas in the long term, as is recognised in the SPD. This should be followed when the SPD is implemented.
- 3.2.4 To maximise reduction of crime levels, the Designing Out Crime SPD needs to be delivered in combination with other approaches to tackling the causes of crime and should not detract attention from measures to reduce non-opportunistic crime and ‘hidden’ crimes, such as domestic violence.

3.3 Summary including Secondary, Cumulative, and Synergistic effects⁷

- 3.3.1 There is no likely effect on a number of the SA objectives (i.e. SA objectives 6, 7, 9a, 10, 11, 14, and 15). This is because the technical and specific nature of the SPD means that it is unlikely to have an impact on all of the SA objectives.
- 3.3.2 The SPD is likely to have positive effects on SA objectives 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, and 16. The SPD provides guidance on measures to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the Borough by creating a safer environment through the design of all development proposals. This may have beneficial impacts on increasing the attractiveness of areas through safe access and encouraging their use by the community, where a sense of community and civil pride can be promoted.
- 3.3.3 The impacts of the SPD on SA objectives 1, 5 and 9 are uncertain. There could potentially be indirect beneficial effects on enhancing natural areas and their biodiversity, reducing effects of climate change, and reducing pollution as the guidance seeks to encourage safe access to areas where access by locals may reduce car usage, for example, and a sense of local community and civil pride may discourage unsocialable behaviour (e.g. littering / fly tipping). The impact will depend on the implementation of the SPD and is likely to take time to become evident.
- 3.3.4 There are potential indirect or secondary effects of the SPD on SA objectives 1, 5 and 9 (see 2.4.7 above).
- 3.3.5 The cumulative effects of the SPD are positive but potentially restricted, owing to the specific nature of the SPD. In conjunction with other SPGs, SPDs and the UDP (and LDF when it is adopted and replaces the UDP) the impacts of the SPD should be beneficial, particularly in creating a safe environment.

⁷ Definitions of secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are in Appendix V.

4 Mitigation and Monitoring

4.1 B5 - Mitigation

4.1.1 A crucial mitigation measure is to ensure the policies in the UDP and forthcoming LDF documents are followed where appropriate. Other mitigation measures identified during the appraisal is to:

Recommendations for the SPD

- Where there are plans for significant alterations to open / green space in line with this SPD, care should be taken to enhance and protect biodiversity.
- Measures should be taken to ensure that legitimate users are not deterred by crime reduction measures (e.g. youth groups by anti-social behaviour reduction measures).
- Designing out crime planning should consider how it supports accessibility of key services by all residents.

4.2 B6 - Monitoring

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

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

4.2.3 The following indices (Table 4.1) might be collected to assist with monitoring and some of these indicators were proposed in the SA Scoping Report.

Table 4.1: Proposed Monitoring Data

Indicators
Crime surveys and recorded crime for vehicles, domestic burglary and violence
Violence against the person
Theft of a motor vehicle
Theft from a motor vehicle
Fear of crime including car theft, burglary, violence
Crime and disorder – calls to police regarding anti-social behaviour
Indices of Deprivation - Crime
Geography of crime – location, land use type, crime type

4.3 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment

- 4.3.1 The specific and technical nature of the SPD meant that the assessment was a straightforward process. The insufficient data over time to predict future trends for many indicators, and the lack of some key topic indicators, e.g. numbers of developments which include features which are designed to reduce crime, and the incidence of crime on developments with 'Designing Out Crime' features compared with those without features, posed a limitation to the ability to evaluate the effects of the SPD.

5 Next steps

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

Glossary

Alternative	See 'options'.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	A type of Development Plan Document focusing on implementation, providing an important mechanism for ensuring development of an appropriate scale, mix and quality for key areas of opportunity, change or conservation.
Adoption statement	<p>A statement prepared by the Local Planning Authority notifying the public that the Development Plan Document or Supplementary Planning Document has been adopted. This is required by Regulation 36 for Development Plan Documents and Regulation 19 for Supplementary Planning Document in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.</p> <p>A statement on the main issues raised during the consultation on the sustainability appraisal and how these were taken into account in the development of the Development Plan Documents or Supplementary Planning Documents as required by the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, is recommended to be included in the Adoption Statement.</p>
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of activities, from boundary disputes and verbal harassment through to vandalism and intimidation. It is any kind of repeated behaviour which is likely to cause you alarm or distress and is often carried out by individuals who live in close proximity to you. Broadly, it is a quality of life issue.
Consultation Body	An authority which because of its environmental responsibilities is likely to be

concerned by the effects of implementing plans and programmes and must be consulted under the SEA Directive. The Consultation Bodies in England are the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency.

Consultation Statement

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

Core Strategy

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

Development Plan Documents (DPD)

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

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

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

Indicator

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

Output indicator

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

Significant effects indicator

An indicator that measures the significant effects of the plan.

Contextual indicator

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

Local Development Document (LDD)	There are two types of Local Development Document: Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	Sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio', the Local Development Documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the area in question. The LDF also includes the Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Report.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	Sets out the local authority's programme for preparing the Local Development Documents.
Local Development Regulations	Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2004.
Mitigation	Used in this guidance to refer to measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects on the environment.
Objective	A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.
Option	The range of rational choices open to plan-makers for delivering the plan objectives. For the purposes of this guidance 'option' is synonymous with 'alternative' in the SEA Directive.
Plan	For the purposes of the SEA Directive this is used to refer to all of the documents to which this guidance applies, including Regional Spatial Strategy revisions and Development Plan Documents. Supplementary Planning Documents are not part of the statutory Development Plan but are required to have a sustainability appraisal.
PPS11	Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategies
PPS12	Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks

Pre-submission consultation statement	A statement prepared by a Local Planning Authority for a Development Plan Document pursuant to regulation 28(1)(c) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.
Scoping	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of a Sustainability Appraisal.
Screening	The process of deciding whether a document requires a SA.
SEA Directive	European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment
SEA Regulations	The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (which transposed the SEA Directive into law).
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	A statement setting out the consultation procedures for a Local Planning Authority. Explains to stakeholders and the community how and when they will be involved in the preparation of the Local Development Framework, and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In the UK, SEA is increasingly used to refer to an environmental assessment in compliance with the 'SEA Directive'.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	A type of Local Development Document. Supplementary Planning Documents are intended to elaborate on DPD policies and proposals but do not have their statutory status.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Generic term used to describe a form of assessment which considers the economic, social and environmental effects of an initiative. SA, as applied to Local Development Documents, incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Sustainability issues

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

Appendix I – SA Objectives

SA objectives
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a Prioritize development on previously developed land
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.

Appendix II – Other relevant local plans / policies / strategies

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

Unitary Development Plan	Minimise crime through urban design
	New and altered buildings or areas should adequately take into account the safety and security of the users of the facilities and that of neighboring residents (CD 39)
Local Development Scheme 2005	Set a timetable of delivery for Local Development Documents
	Integrate sustainability into policy making
The Community Strategy: progress Report	Continue to work towards making streets and communities safe to go out in (especially at night)
	Encourage business and landlords to make properties less vulnerable to crime.
Renewing our Neighbourhoods – Strategy Statement and Action Plan	To achieve a borough where residents, workers and visitors, throughout the area, feel safe and secure
Housing Strategy	Engage communities
	Promote community leadership
	Protect the public
	Support vulnerable people
	Build better communities
The Future of our Community	Improve the quality of housing
Community Safety Strategy	Maximise opportunities to design out crime
	Make residents feel more secure in their daily lives
Community Safety Action Plan	Aim to reduce crime by design and consider the inclusion of policies that impose conditions with the objective of reducing crime in and around new developments
Building Communities – A housing strategy for West London	Promote sustainable communities
	Improve housing standards
Streetscape Guide	Promote good quality of design of streetscape particularly traffic schemes and the maintenance of the highways

Appendix III – Assessment of Options

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



Objective 1: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	0	0
Land Use	X Large areas of ubiquitous land-use may leave some areas deprived of open and green space	+ Mixed land-use will incorporate green and open space, ensuring that no area is deficient and allowing some degree of ecological connectivity
Parking	+ Underground parking is an efficient way of providing parking so that it does not conflict with the natural environment.	X? The SPD may indirectly promote new land-take for new car parks that meet the suggested design criteria.
Open Spaces and landscaping	? Open space that are not overly landscaped may provide a less attractive and accessible natural environment, but one that may also provide valuable urban habitat.	+ Landscaping to ensure more manicured garden like open space will involve planting of attractive non-native species, but may be at the expense of some untidy secondary habitat which can be important in urban environments. The former is more likely to be the form of natural environment valued by residents and visitors to the Borough
Streetscape	0	0
Boundary treatments	X Long expanses of building or high walls will not be conducive to biodiversity	+ Use of shrubs as deterrents can provide additional cover for wildlife
CCTV	?	+ Where CCTV discourages vandalism of trees, plants, conservation areas
Lighting	?	+ The SPD briefly mentions the avoidance of light pollution, which can be supportive of the natural environment.
Target hardening measures	0	0

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



Management and maintenance	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>Overgrown shrubbery and poorly maintained areas can support biodiversity, however this may not be conducive with the perceived value of the Borough's natural environment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Maintenance will be focused on enhancing the natural environment in line with its value as perceived by residents and visitors</p>
Summary:	<p>Currently some areas may be deprived of open or green space and the SPD may indirectly address this through promoting mixed land-use. The SPD promotes tidy and well-managed open space. This is likely to enhance the natural environment of the Borough, although some small pockets of habitat may be lost through this tidying process.</p>	
Mitigation:	<p>Where there are plans for significant alterations of public open space in line with SPD recommendations that might include, for example, the felling of trees, care should be taken to minimise biodiversity impacts. Landscaping should seek to maximise native urban biodiversity.</p>	

Objective 2: Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	XX Poor layout may result in opportunities for crime as well as fear of crime	++ Early consideration of design will have long-term potential impact on crime in public places and potential also to achieve reduced fear of crime
Land Use	X Large areas of ubiquitous land use may foster opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour.	+ Probable positive impacts on crime/ anti-social behaviour/fear of crime in public places
Parking	X Car parks often designed without crime prevention in mind	+ Probable positive impacts on crime/ anti-social behaviour/fear of crime in public places
Open Spaces and landscaping	X Open spaces may currently provide areas where crime and anti-social behaviour can go unseen	+ Probable positive impact on crime/ anti-social behaviour/fear of crime in public places
Streetscape	X Poorly designed streetscape can increase the possibility of crime and antisocial behaviour in some localities	+ Probable positive impacts on crime/ anti-social behaviour/fear of crime in public places
Boundary treatments	X Spaces that have an unclear purpose or whose boundaries are poorly defined are prone to criminal and antisocial behaviour	+ Probable positive impact on crime/ anti-social behaviour/fear of crime in public places
CCTV	? Not clear what the current situation is.	+ Probable positive impact on crime/anti-social behaviour in public places
Lighting	X Poor lighting can influence perception of environment in aesthetic terms as well as safety.	+? Evidence for lighting reducing actual crime is not very strong, but likely positive impact on reduced fear of crime.
Target hardening measures	X Poorly designed hardening measures can obstruct	0 where appropriate advice is provided, likely that

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



	natural surveillance and provide a focus for anti-social behaviour.	alternative measures to roller shutters can ensure crime levels do not increase
Management and maintenance	X Crime is more likely to occur where places show ongoing evidence of neglect	++ likely positive impact on reduced levels of anti-social behaviour
Summary:	Designing out crime can only address those crimes which are opportunistic and committed in places used by the public, as opposed to crimes in the home, such as domestic violence. Some measures may be more effective at curbing anti-social behaviour and reducing fear of crime than reducing crime.	
Mitigation:	To maximise reduction of crime levels, Designing Out Crime SPD needs to be delivered in combination with other approaches to tackling the causes of crime and should not detract attention from measures to reduce non-opportunistic crime and 'hidden' crimes, such as domestic violence.	

Objective3: To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	X Poorly designed layout at the inception of a development can blight economic potential throughout its operational lifetime, requiring costly mitigation measures to rectify.	+ Where people feel safe, likely to use a space for economic activities.
Land Use	X Ubiquitous land use will not be conducive with vibrant and well-connected local economies.	+ Mixed use developments contribute to diverse and vibrant local economy
Parking	? Car parks may be underused due to fear of crime but this is unclear.	+ Good parking facilities for cars and cycles supportive of local economy
Open Spaces and landscaping	X Poor quality open space can contribute significantly to an area being perceived as run down and having wider social problems which can lead to economic blight.	+ An attractive environment generates a sense of pride and ownership in a locality, which will foster the local connectedness and interaction which is vital to vibrant local economies.
Streetscape	X In combination with other factors, poorly located street furniture can lead to loitering and fear of crime, which can have a direct influence on local economy.	+ Indirect benefit of reduced fear of crime can encourage more economic activity in an area
Boundary treatments	X Solid barriers are currently often seen as the only effective deterrent against crime, but can have a deadening effect on the street scene, with knock-on effects for local economy.	+ Carefully designed boundary features can help create a positive image of an area that can have knock on effects for the local economy.
CCTV	? CCTV is likely to be an important factor in a safe and vibrant local economy.	+ Indirect benefit of reduced fear of crime can encourage more economic activity in an area.
Lighting	X	+

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



	Poor lighting may affect the night-time economy of some areas, as well as resulting in lasting negative impacts on the local economy from such activities as vandalism or litter.	Minor direct benefits associated with the image of an area, as well as Indirect benefit of reduced fear of crime which can encourage more economic activity in an area.
Target hardening measures	X High security measures such as hard shop frontages may have a significant effect on the perceived safety of an area which can blight the perception of an area more generally.	+ Where high security measures avoided to ensure attractive frontage, may contribute to the positive image as an area to do business.
Management and maintenance	X Poor standards of maintenance may discourage active use and civil pride in an area, both of which are vital elements of vibrant local economies.	+ Indirect benefits of improving the image of an area as well as reducing fear of crime which can encourage more economic activity in an area
Summary:	Reduced levels of fear of crime achieved through various different Designing Out Crime measures is likely to encourage a diverse and vibrant local economy. A number of measures will also have positive impacts on the image of a locality more generally, which is likely to increase spending and investment in an area.	
Mitigation:	No predicted negative impacts of implementing the SPD have been found.	

Objective 4: Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	X Some footpaths and open spaces may be inaccessible to some groups of people who are vulnerable to crime.	+ Well-designed footpaths contribute to accessibility e.g. by children, older people, women, disabled people.
Land Use	X Some residential areas may be in a negative spiral of decline and deprivation and in need of more mixed land-use and housing type.	+ Mixed residential type uses can contribute to social inclusion. Measures to ensure security should not serve to exclude specific groups of people.
Parking	X Some poorly designed car parks may be perceived as intimidating by some groups of people vulnerable to crime.	+ Safe car parks are likely to promote access for vulnerable individuals e.g. women, disabled people.
Open Spaces and landscaping	X The benefits of access to open space will not be realised by all groups of people if they are not perceived as safe and attractive places to visit.	+ An attractive landscape should enable all to feel safe and make use of facilities. Use can be particularly important for some disadvantaged groups, including children.
Streetscape	X A poorly designed streetscape will limit the potential of streets as place where people can interact and gain respect for diversity	+ An attractive streetscape with minimal clutter should support access, including for people with mobility problems. Risk that measures to reduce ASB could unfairly put off young people
Boundary treatments	X Solid boundaries can have a deadening effect on street scene, limiting the value of a street as a place for interaction and meeting of cultures.	++ Thoughtful design of boundaries can make older people and others who feel particularly vulnerable to crime less fearful. 'Active' frontages can be a way to avoid making people feel excluded.
CCTV	0	+/- Where reduces fear of crime, can contribute to

		social inclusion. However, can deter young people from gathering for social purposes, serving to exclude them unfairly.
Lighting	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>Poor quality lighting may prevent groups of people who feel vulnerable to crime from accessing some areas at night</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Where reduces fear of crime, can help older people, women and others who feel particularly vulnerable to crime less fearful, thereby contributing to social inclusion and equality</p>
Target hardening measures	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>Excessive use of defensive or hostile hardening measures may have detrimental effects on trust and respect for diversity within communities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Where successfully creates more attractive environment, can contribute to social inclusion</p>
Management and maintenance	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>Poor standards of maintenance may limit the value of an area as accessible to all, where people can interact and respect for diversity can be fostered.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p> <p>Where successfully creates more attractive environment, can contribute to social inclusion</p>
Summary:	By making an environment feel safer, many of these measures can contribute to social inclusion and equality by enabling people who feel particularly vulnerable to crime to feel better able to visit areas. However, certain measures, such as CCTV, may also serve to deter young people from gathering in groups for social purposes, serving to unfairly exclude them on the basis of reducing anti-social behaviour. Several measures will have indirect benefits to social inclusion by making public areas more attractive places where people can interact and diversity can be celebrated.	
Mitigation:	When designing measures to reduce anti-social behaviour, the needs of young people to gather socially should be taken into consideration and, where necessary, alternative sites provided where they can meet up safely.	

Objective 5: Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	X Poor layout may limit pedestrian access and cycling in some areas	+? New schemes that fit well into their surroundings may increase use of local services and access to public transport, therefore reducing car dependency
Land Use	X The segregated nature of different land uses may foster car dependency	+ Mixed use can reduce travel distances
Parking	0	0 Safer parking provision is unlikely to result in a significant increase in car usage
Open Spaces and landscaping	X Poor quality open space may act as a barrier to pedestrian access, therefore fostering car dependency	+ Avoidance of lighting in open spaces will minimise effects on climate change. High quality open space will increase use of pedestrian routes through them.
Streetscape	X Poor streetscape can foster negative perceptions of a locality that mean people will travel further to access services	0 A high quality streetscape might increase the use of local services, therefore decreasing travel distances
Boundary treatments	0	0
CCTV	0	0
Lighting	X? The lack of clear policy on lighting may lead to its inefficient use	+ / X Whilst lighting contributes to energy usage, policy discourages excessive use of lighting.
Target hardening measures	0	0
Management and maintenance	0 Poor maintenance of a locality could contribute	0 Good maintenance of a locality could contribute



	to use of and access to local services	to use of and access to local services
Summary:	Several of the SPD policies may contribute significantly to improving the layout, accessibility and image of local areas, which could indirectly result in local services being better used, decreasing car dependency.	
Mitigation:	Lighting should be considered on a case-by-case basis, as well as strategically to ensure that it is kept to a minimum across the Borough so as to minimise energy use.	

Objective 6: Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	0	0
Land Use	0	0
Parking	0	0
Open Spaces and landscaping	0	0
Streetscape	0	0
Boundary treatments	X Hard boundary features may increase storm water run-off	0 Careful design of soft boundary features can contribute to SUDS
CCTV	0	0
Lighting	0	0
Target hardening measures	0	0
Management and maintenance	0	0
Summary:	It is considered unlikely that any of the guidance, in combination or by themselves, will have any significant impact on reducing the risk of flooding. However, certain measures may be important mitigation measures in the case of flooding, particularly layout measures to ensure safety.	
Mitigation:	The guidance should be considered alongside other policies that have the potential to more significantly affect Sustainable Urban Drainage.	

Objective 7: Improve air quality in the Royal Borough		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	0	0 May have minor impact on air pollution by increasing local access and therefore reducing car journeys
Land Use	0	0 Mixed use may have some impact on air pollution by reducing car journeys
Parking	0 There is no indication that car usage is significantly effected by poorly designed car parks	0 Supports car usage, a key cause of air pollution, but in itself, does not contribute to changes in levels of existing car usage.
Open Spaces and landscaping	X Though air quality will not be improved <i>per se</i> , time spent by children near to sources of air pollution, particularly roads can be reduced by accessible high quality open space.	0 Air pollution can vary considerably over surprisingly short distances. Open space can offer the chance for residents, especially children, to spend time away from sources of air pollution, effectively increasing the accessible area with better air quality
Streetscape	0	0 Well designed streetscape might include pedestrianisation or wide pavements, therefore allowing pedestrians in well used streets to move away from the road which is the major source of air pollution
Boundary treatments	0	0
CCTV	0	0
Lighting	0	0
Target hardening measures	0	0

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



Management and maintenance	0	0
Summary:	The guidelines are unlikely to make a significant impact on the causes of poor air quality in the Borough. Several policies might decrease the exposure of people to air pollution, therefore reducing the impact.	
Mitigation:	None proposed.	

Objective 8: Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	0	0
Land Use	0	0 Safe, mixed use development is likely to include high quality open space
Parking	0	0
Open Spaces and landscaping	X Some parks and open space may be under-used or in a state of decline due to poor design leading to misuse	+ Guidelines can enhance open spaces by improving safety and reducing crime, including vandalism.
Streetscape	0	0
Boundary treatments	X? Parks and open spaces may currently be surrounded by hard or unclear / messy boundaries, which can negatively impact their image and possibly be related to crime and misuse	+ Use of living boundaries may be particularly appropriate in and around parks and open spaces, enhancing safety in them.
CCTV	0	+ CCTV can potentially reduce crime, and anti-social behaviour within parks and open spaces
Lighting	X? Unless well thought out, lighting in parks can detract from the beauty of a park or open space, and encourage night time misuse	+ Discouragement of lighting in parks can enhance their value as a natural environment
Target hardening measures	0	0
Management and maintenance	X? Parks and open space will suffer unless they have carefully thought out and resourced management and maintenance	+ Good maintenance contributes to enhancement of parks and open spaces



Summary:	Whilst several of the measures will have no impact on parks and open spaces, others can enhance the safety for users within the parks as well as reduce possible criminal damage to parks.
Mitigation:	Designing out crime measures should consider the specific types of crimes within parks and open spaces which detract from them, including e.g. theft of plants as well as crimes against visitors to these spaces.

Objective 9: Reduce pollution of air, water and land		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	0	0
Land Use	X Single use areas with little security, particularly those unoccupied at night, is likely to encourage fly tipping.	+ Mixed uses should encourage ownership / sense of community in an area, potentially reducing littering of land and water.
Parking	0	0
Open Spaces and landscaping	X Poor landscaping / security in open spaces is unlikely to discourage littering / fly tipping.	+ Improved security in open /landscaped spaces may improve the atmosphere / visual amenity of an area, potentially discouraging littering / fly tipping.
Streetscape	X Unattractive streetscapes are unlikely to discourage littering.	+ Encouraging a well designed, secure, distinctive environment will improve amenity and potentially discourage littering, possibly through discouraging sources of littering, e.g. anti-social behaviour.
Boundary treatments	?	? Solid barriers, walls and fencing, could encourage littering along their boundaries. However, the SPD considers this, as such the effect on littering will be dependent on its implementation.
CCTV	0	0
Lighting	? Security lighting may create light pollution.	+ / X? Where the SPD identifies that lighting should not cause light pollution to the sky. However lighting of an area at night may encourage anti-social behaviour.
Target hardening measures	X Hardening measures can lead to a focussing of	+ Reducing unattractive frontages should indirectly

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



	anti-social behaviour and an un-aesthetic street scene, which may indirectly result in littering.	reduce littering through promoting a community developing a sense of place.
Management and maintenance	X Poor maintenance and security of areas does not encourage 'civic pride', therefore indirectly not discouraging littering / fly tipping.	++ Maintaining the attractive environment through soft and hard security measures encourages communities to gain a sense of place and discourage anti-social activities such as littering.
Summary:	Designing Out Crime guidelines are likely to have limited impact on preventing pollution to air, land and water. Predominantly it will have the effect of creating better, attractive environments where individuals and the community should be discouraged to litter / fly tip.	
Mitigation:	None proposed.	

Objective 9a: Prioritise development on previously developed land		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	0	0
Land Use	0	0 Quick turnover of previously developed land can be an effective way to add diversity to land use
Parking	0	0
Open Spaces and landscaping	0	0
Streetscape	0	0
Boundary treatments	0	0
CCTV	0	0
Lighting	0	0
Target hardening measures	0	0/+? Previously developed land is particularly likely to have unattractive target hardening measures. Active frontages may promote visibility and usage of these sites.
Management and maintenance	0	0 A requirement to manage and maintain site may encourage its development into site of economic activity.
Summary:	Designing Out Crime guidelines are likely to have limited impact on development of previously developed land.	
Mitigation:	None proposed.	

Objective 10: To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	X? Pedestrian and cycle routes may be under used due to poor layout	+? Guidelines support for efficient layout of a development can make a minor contribution to the reduction in traffic and greater use of sustainable forms of transport.
Land Use	X? Segregated land uses may foster car dependency	+? Guidelines support for mixed-use development can make a minor contribution to the reduction in traffic and greater use of sustainable forms of transport.
Parking	0 Unclear if car parks are currently under used to a significant degree due to poor image and poor perceived safety	0 Guidelines support for safer car parking is unlikely to make a significant impact on levels of car usage
Open Spaces and landscaping	X? Poor quality open space may act as a barrier to pedestrian and cycle access. Minor effect on objective.	+? High quality open space may contribute to use of pedestrian and cycle routes through them. Minor effect on overall objective.
Streetscape	X? Poor quality streetscape may have an impact on use of local services and access to these services by foot or bicycle.	+? Guidelines support for attractive streetscape may contribute to encouraging more walking and minor increases in the use of local services.
Boundary treatments	0	0
CCTV	0	0 With the exception of CCTV to check on parking and congestion zone, CCTV is unlikely to impact on levels of traffic
Lighting	0	0

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



Target hardening measures	0	0
Management and maintenance	0	0
Summary:	The SPD guidelines are unlikely to have a direct significant impact on traffic reduction. However, insofar as they are supportive of other policies, such as land use and development, they may contribute towards wider targets of traffic reduction.	
Mitigation:		

Objective 11: Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	X? Poor layout may decrease access and use of community waste management facilities such as recycling bins	+? Well thought out layout of new development which considers a wide range of sustainability principles will include consideration of sustainable waste management, such as provision for accessible segregation and storage of waste.
Land Use	X? Segregation of land use is likely to mean that waste management facilities are clustered away from residential development which contradicts the proximity principle.	+? Mixed land-use may include provision for community waste management facilities, and possibly larger waste management facilities (depending on the scale of mixed use development considered) in line with the proximity principle of waste management.
Parking	0	0 Safe and well designed car parks are an ideal location for community recycling facilities
Open Spaces and landscaping	0	0
Streetscape	0	0 Guidelines do not per se support or oppose provision of recycling facilities as part of street furniture.
Boundary treatments	0	0
CCTV	0	0
Lighting	0	0 Guidelines do not per se support or oppose lighting of recycling facilities, which should be available for use after dark (though not late at night).

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



Target hardening measures	0	0
Management and maintenance	0	0
Summary:	The SPD guidelines are unlikely to have a direct impact on the amount of waste produced or recycled. Mixed land use may be supportive of other policies to promote the proximity principle of waste management. The SPD criteria for street furniture does not preclude recycling facilities provision.	
Mitigation:	Decisions on street furniture provision should ensure recycling facilities are well designed and sited. The safety of community recycling facilities should be enhanced through policies for lighting and layout.	

Objective 12: Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are protected and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	0 Poor layout can be a barrier to access to local community facilities, especially for some vulnerable or less mobile groups.	0 Though SPD guidelines do not specifically refer to community facilities as part of layout, development that fits well into its surroundings and is well served by footpaths should promote use of community facilities.
Land Use	X Community facilities may be located in areas that are perceived as less than safe at certain times	+ SPD recognises need for specific consideration of security issues for community facilities.
Parking	X Parking is an important community facility that is currently often perceived as less than safe.	+ Where parking serves a local need, ensuring it is safe to use
Open Spaces and landscaping	X Open spaces and landscaping provide social and community uses. Some may currently be under-used due to perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour	+ Open spaces and landscaping provide social and community uses. Measures to reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour can protect them for these uses.
Streetscape	X Streetscapes can serve social and community uses. Anti-social use of streetscapes can prevent the interaction amongst diverse groups of people that is necessary for vibrancy to be maintained and built upon.	+ Streetscapes can serve social and community uses e.g. for street parties, carnival. Measures to reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour can protect them for these uses.
Boundary treatments	X? Physical and psychological barriers may deter people other than criminals, which may discourage legitimate use of facilities	+/X? Physical and psychological barriers may deter people other than criminals, which may discourage legitimate use of facilities. 'Active' frontages may encourage legitimate social and community uses
CCTV	0	+

		Where CCTV discourages criminal damage to social and community facilities and crimes against their users, can support their usage.
Lighting	X? Poorly designed, inconsistent lighting might limit access by some more vulnerable groups to community facilities during night time hours	+
Target hardening measures	X? Some community facilities might rely on hardening measures that are at odds with the aim of portraying them as accessible and welcoming to all the community	+
Management and maintenance	X? Some community facilities may be under-used due to perceptions of neglect.	+
Summary:	SPD guidelines make a range of potential positive impacts on protection of existing social and community uses and facilities by ensuring that people continue to feel safe to use facilities. There is a risk that some measures to deter criminals may also deter legitimate users, for example physical and psychological barriers.	
Mitigation:	With regard Boundaries, physical and psychological barriers should consider who is likely to be deterred and identify ways to minimise the chance that legitimate users will be deterred. Active frontages may be more appropriate where legitimate social and community use is encouraged.	

Objective 13: To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	X Poor layout can contribute to a feeling of unsafe neighbourhoods	+ Can support provision of safe housing for residents
Land Use	X Segregation of land use will result in some neighbourhoods being more likely to enter downward cycles of deprivation	+ Mixed use can make provision of social housing economical and contribute to safety for residents.
Parking	0	0
Open Spaces and landscaping	0	0
Streetscape	0	0
Boundary treatments	0	0
CCTV	0	+ Can contribute to creating feeling of safety for residential areas, although care should be taken to ensure that privacy is not affected.
Lighting	0	+ Can contribute to creating feeling of safety in and around home
Target hardening measures	0	0
Management and maintenance	0 Residential areas that are under-maintained can lower civic pride, leading to misuse and lowering of local environmental quality in residential areas.	+ Can contribute to create feeling of safety in and around residential developments
Summary:	The SPD guidelines, whilst they do not directly contribute towards meeting housing needs, do contribute to ensuring that people feel safe where they live and so are less likely to seek re-housing or to move house on security grounds	
Mitigation:	None proposed.	

Objective 14: Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings and the recycling of building materials.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	0	0
Land Use	0 Segregated land-uses limit the potential for change of use of buildings or re-use of buildings.	0 The guidelines are supportive of mixed use to keep premises constantly occupied.
Parking	0	0
Open Spaces and landscaping	0	0
Streetscape	0	0
Boundary treatments	0	0
CCTV	0	0
Lighting	0	0
Target hardening measures	0 Overly defensive or hostile hardening measures may limit the potential for change of use or re-use of buildings	0 Unlikely to be a significant effect.
Management and maintenance	X? Poorly maintained areas may limit the potential for change of use or re-use of buildings.	+? Well-maintained areas might increase the demand for re-use of buildings.
Summary:	The SPD Guidelines do not directly address energy efficiency and/or use of buildings and building materials. However, nor is there anything in the Guidelines that would discourage use of or reuse of buildings.	
Mitigation:	None proposed.	

Objective 15: Ensure the provision of accessible healthcare for all Borough residents.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	0	+? Support for a well-planned layout that makes footpaths safe to use might support access to healthcare
Land Use	0 Healthcare might currently be somewhat segregated from housing, and surrounded by non-residential land uses that lead to perceived security issues.	+ Support for mixed use development and consideration of the specific security issues of hospitals are likely to support access to healthcare
Parking	X? Unsafe parking may also limit access to healthcare for some	+? Support for well-designed car parks are likely to support access to healthcare.
Open Spaces and landscaping	0	0
Streetscape	0	0
Boundary treatments	0	0
CCTV	0	0
Lighting	0	0
Target hardening measures	0	0
Management and maintenance	0	
Summary:	Guidelines concerning layout, land use and parking are likely to be supportive of provision of accessible healthcare.	
Mitigation:	Designing out crime planning should consider how it supports accessibility of key services by all residents.	

Objective 16: To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.		
Design Out Crime element	Business as usual	With DoC SPD
Layout	X Poor layout is likely to lead to problems such as litter and vandalism that impact upon local environmental quality.	+ / X Good layout will decrease some of the root causes of low environmental quality, however care must be taken to ensure that layout measures, such as increased surveillance do not detract from distinctiveness or heritage.
Land Use	? It is possible that the current layout of land uses is a significant feature of an area's cultural heritage.	? Support for mixed land use may reinforce or may contradict local characteristics
Parking	0	0
Open Spaces and landscaping	X Open spaces may represent, or contain within them artefacts of cultural heritage, as well as being important contributors to local environmental quality and amenity. Open spaces may currently be under or mis-used.	+ Support for use rather than misuse of open spaces and for creation of attractive environment supports this objective.
Streetscape	X Local distinctiveness in the townscape may be recognised as widely as it could if a poor streetscape detracts from this.	+ Support for well-designed street furniture and avoidance of clutter, responsiveness to local townscape can reinforce local distinctiveness
Boundary treatments	X The cumulative affect of poorly designed boundary features can detract from distinctiveness and the cultural heritage of an area.	+ Avoidance of tunnel effects and support of landscaped buffers are likely to contribute to local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity
CCTV	?	+ / X The SPD view of CCTV as a complement to good design indicates that it is supportive of the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage. However, CCTV is widely viewed as

		detracting from cultural heritage.
Lighting	?	+ Good, well-designed lighting may be considered to contribute to or to at least minimise impact on local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity.
Target hardening measures	X Hardening measures can detract from local distinctiveness and the appreciation of cultural heritage.	++ Avoidance of measures such as roller shutters is likely to safeguard cultural heritage in many parts of the Royal Borough
Management and maintenance	X Local distinctiveness, environmental quality and cultural heritage may suffer considerably where there is poor management or under maintenance.	+ Management and maintenance are likely to reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity.
Summary:	This is an area with the most potential for mixed views on the impact of the SPD . Guidelines on management and maintenance, target hardening measures, open space and landscaping and streetscape are supportive of the objective. Guidelines on CCTV, lighting layout and land use could result in negative impacts on local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity. However these should be mitigated through encouraging good design.	
Mitigation:	For measures that are controversial in conservation areas, such as CCTV, it will be important to make case-by-case decisions on the appropriateness of such measures.	

Appendix IV - Predicting the effects of the Preferred Option

Preferred Option – Adoption of the SPD						
SA Objective	Temporal Effects			Uncertainty (1-3) 1 - lowest, 3 - greatest uncertainty	Comments	Mitigation / Recommendations
	Short (2007)	Medium (2012)	Long (2017)			
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	?/-	?/+	?/+	3	Measures to provide security and reduce fear of crime in open spaces may result in adverse alterations to biodiversity areas (e.g. scrub clearance / tree felling). However, such measures and landscaping may create a diversity / improvements in habitats available. This will depend on the implementation of the SPD and on other UDP policies.	Where there are plans for significant alterations to open / green space in line with this SPD care should be taken to minimise biodiversity impacts. Landscaping should seek to maximise native biodiversity.
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	++	++	++	1	The SPD provides guidance on reducing crime and fear of crime, with likely benefits to reducing anti-social behaviour.	NA
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	++	++	++	1	The SDPs aim to reduce crime and fear of crime will encourage business to locate / invest, and consumers to spend, in	NA

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



					the area.	
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	++	++	++	1	The SPD promotes safer environments through reducing crime. Through this and reducing fear of crime the SPD encourages a greater 'sense of community' and its associated social benefits.	When designing measures to reduce anti-social behaviour, the needs of young people to gather socially should be taken into consideration and, where necessary, alternative sites provided where they can meet up safely.
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	?	?	?/+	3	Potential indirect effects from the SPD guidance promoting Designing Out Crime. This will depend on the implementation of the SPD and on other UDP policies, e.g. reducing car usage and lighting energy needs in the longer term.	NA
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	++	++	++	1	Measures in the SPD encourage use of spaces through reducing fear of crime, and discouraging crime through reducing opportunities for it.	NA

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

SA of the RBKC Designing Out Crime SPD



9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	+	+	+	2	The SPD indirectly discourages littering through discouraging crime and reducing fear of crime, thereby increasing civic pride. However this is dependent on the implementation of the SPD.	NA
	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need	++	++	++	1	The SPD will encourage use of social and community facilities by providing a safe / secure environment in which to	Measures should be taken to ensure that legitimate users are not deterred by crime reduction measures (e.g. youth groups by anti-social

are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.					interact.	behaviour reduction measures).
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	++	++	++	1	The SPD promotes the need for residential developments to meet an essential need of residents, to feel safe.	
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	0	0	0	0	NA	Designing out crime planning should consider how it supports accessibility of key services by all residents.
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	++	++	++	1	The SPD supports this objective by considering the need to maintain the high quality environment, and encouraging good design. The SPD also provides guidance on Listed Buildings and architectural theft.	NA

Appendix V – Definitions

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

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

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

Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Significant synergistic effects often occur as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For example, a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all. On the other hand, beneficial synergistic effects may occur when a series of major transport, housing and employment developments in a sub-region, each with their own effects, collectively reach a critical threshold so that both the developments as a whole and the community benefiting from them become more sustainable.

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

Appendix VI - Quality Assurance checklist

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

Guidance checklist	Section	Carried out by	When
Objectives and context			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. 	Scoping Report Addendum & Chapter 1 & 2	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. 	Scoping Report Addendum	Scott Wilson	January 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. 	Scoping Report Addendum & Appendix I	Scott Wilson	January 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained. 	Scoping Report Addendum	Scott Wilson	January 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicts that exist between SA objectives, between SA and plan objectives, and between SA and other plan objectives are identified and described. 	Section 2	Scott Wilson	March 2007
Scoping			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report. 	Scoping Report Addendum & SA Report	Scott Wilson	January 2006/forthcoming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appraisal focuses on significant issues. 	Chapter 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	Chapter 4	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	Scoping Report addendum and Chapter 2	Scott Wilson	March 2007
Options/Alternatives			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. 	Chapter 2	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternatives include 'do nothing' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant 	Chapter 2 & 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared 	Chapter 2 & 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. 	Chapter 2 & 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	Chapter 2 & 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007
Baseline information			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described. 	Scoping Report Addendum	Scott Wilson	January 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable. 	Scoping Report Addendum	Scott Wilson	January 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	Scoping Report Addendum & Chapter 4	Scott Wilson	January 2006/March 2007
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant. 	Chapter 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. 	Chapter 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable. 	Chapter 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable. 	Chapter 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds. 	Chapter 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	Chapter 1	Scott Wilson	March 2007
Mitigation measures			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. 	Chapter 4	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified. 	NA	NA	NA
The Sustainability Appraisal Report			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. 	This report	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. 	This report	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate. 	Scoping Report Addendum & this report	Scott Wilson	January 2006, April 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the methodology used. 	Chapter 1	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. 	Scoping Report Addendum & Chapter 5	Scott Wilson	January 2006 March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. 	Chapter 3	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains a non-technical summary. 	NTS	Scott Wilson	March 2007
Consultation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process. 	Scoping Report Addendum & this report	Scott Wilson,	January 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report. 	Scoping Report Addendum & this report	Scott Wilson	January 2006
Decision-making and information on the decision			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan. 	Forthcoming	RBKC	May 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given of how they have 	Forthcoming	RBKC	August 2007

been taken into account.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered. 	Forthcoming	RBKC	August 2007
Monitoring measures			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SA. 	Chapter 4	Scott Wilson	March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SA. 	Forthcoming		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.) 	Forthcoming		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects. 	NA		