

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF
THE NOISE SUPPLEMENTARY
PLANNING DOCUMENT

September 2008

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

Table of Contents	
Non-technical summary.....	4
Statement on the difference the process has made to date.....	5
How to comment on the report.....	6
1 Background	6
1.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal and the Sustainability Appraisal Report.....	6
1.2 This Report.....	9
1.3 The Noise SPD	10
2 Assessment of the Plan.....	10
2.1 B1 - Testing the SPD objectives against the SA Objectives ...	10
2.2 B2 – Developing the SPD options	12
2.3 B3 & B4 – Predicting and evaluating the effects of the SPD options	13
2.4 Option Assessment.....	16
2.5 Conclusions.....	18
3 Predicting the effects of the preferred option.....	18
3.2 Predicted Effects	19
3.3 Summary including Secondary, Cumulative, and Synergistic effects.....	19
4 Mitigation and Monitoring.....	20
4.1 B5 - Mitigation	20
4.2 B6 - Monitoring.....	20
4.3 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment	20
5 Next steps	22
Appendix I – SA Objectives.....	21
Appendix II – Other relevant local plans / policies / strategies.....	23
Appendix III – Assessment of Options	25
Appendix IV - Predicting the effects of the Preferred Option.....	29
Appendix V – Definitions.....	33
Appendix VI - Quality Assurance checklist.....	34
Appendix VII Glossary.....	38

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

List of Tables

Table 1.1: SEA Directive requirements checklist.....	8
Table 2.1: Marking scheme	11
Table 2.2: Testing the aim of the SPD against the SA objectives.....	11
Table 2.3: Testing the existing 'user safety' UDP policy against the SA Objectives	14
Table 2.4: Option Assessment summary	16
Table 4.1: Proposed Monitoring Data.....	20
List of Figures	
Figure 1.1: Five Stages of SA.....	9

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

Non-technical summary

The Noise SPD has been developed to provide guidance to developers and their agents on noise and vibration impacts of development and the criteria which need to be addressed in a planning submission. The guidance will also have benefits on controlling ambient noise and noise pollution within the borough. The document supports policies CD 40, CD 41, CD 52, and H2 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 RBKC, such as its dominant residential character 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 SPD's compatibility with the Borough's objectives for sustainable development (the SA Framework), developed as part of the process of preparing the Local Development Framework (LDF).

The adopted Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report identified both the important issues facing RBKC and determined the Council's SA Objectives (see Appendix I). This forms the framework by which the sustainability of the LDF will be assessed. A Scoping Report Addendum was produced to supplement the adopted Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report to provide scope for the assessments of the Noise SPD 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 SPD provides guidance for the reduction of and control of noise of new development in the Borough, including how to effectively control and manage noise generating uses. The SPD will be taken into consideration by the Council as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications which are likely to have noise implications.

The aims are to mitigate the impact of noise through conditions or planning obligations and provide adequate guidance for officers and developers on noise related development.

It is likely to have a positive effect on six of the SA objectives. This is because the aim is to improve the noise climate throughout the borough through the development process and includes effects on SA objectives not directly implicated through the Noise SPD. Ten of the SA objectives are unlikely to be affected by the aims of the Noise SPD due to the focus of the SPD specifically on noise. The outcomes if the SPD was not adopted are likely to be mostly positive on the overall SA objectives but negative where otherwise

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

positive impacts are predicted on four SA objectives. However, if the SPD *were* to be adopted, the positive effects on six SA objectives identified would be realised. This is due to the fact that the SPD goes into a much greater degree of detail in relation to noise and vibration than the UDP policies. Both options may potentially lead to indirect positive effects; however non-adoption is likely to result in negative effects on some SA objectives. Ten 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 expected on SA objectives 1, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 16 which relate to the environment, open space, pollution, traffic reduction, housing, and environmental quality respectively.

The specific and technical nature of the SPD means that there are few mitigation recommendations necessary as the impacts are limited and generally positive. Recommendations include to not unnecessarily hinder economic development; the degree to which the effects are positive will depend on the implementation of the SPD.

The SPD sets out specific guidelines to control noise generating development and also noise sensitive development in areas of high environmental quality in a predominantly residential borough and this advice should be followed.

Monitoring is important in order to identify any unforeseen adverse effects of adopting the SPD. There are two possible monitoring scenarios: Firstly implementation will require developers to comply with the Noise SPD. The ease of use and the helpfulness of the SPD to developers in submitting applications where noise or vibration needs to be considered can be monitored as part of the planning submission process. Secondly; Environmental Health who deal with noise complaints can monitor those associated with new noise generating development. Both would monitor the effects of implementing the SPD.

Monitoring is important in order to identify any unforeseen adverse effects of adopting the SPD. 2 indicators have been selected to monitor the effects of any redevelopment.

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 effectiveness of the Noise SPD from the point of view of sustainable development will depend on effective monitoring of its

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

use within the development control and planning process between RBKC, prospective developers and the wider community.

How to comment on the report

To comment on this report please contact:

Patricia Cuervo

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

The Town Hall Hornton Street

LONDON

W8 7NX

Email: patricia.cuervo@rbkc.gov.uk

Tel: 020 7361 2605

Fax: 020 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 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Noise

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been undertaken by the Planning and Borough Development Department of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

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

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

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

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

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

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

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

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

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

Table 1.1: SEA Directive requirements checklist

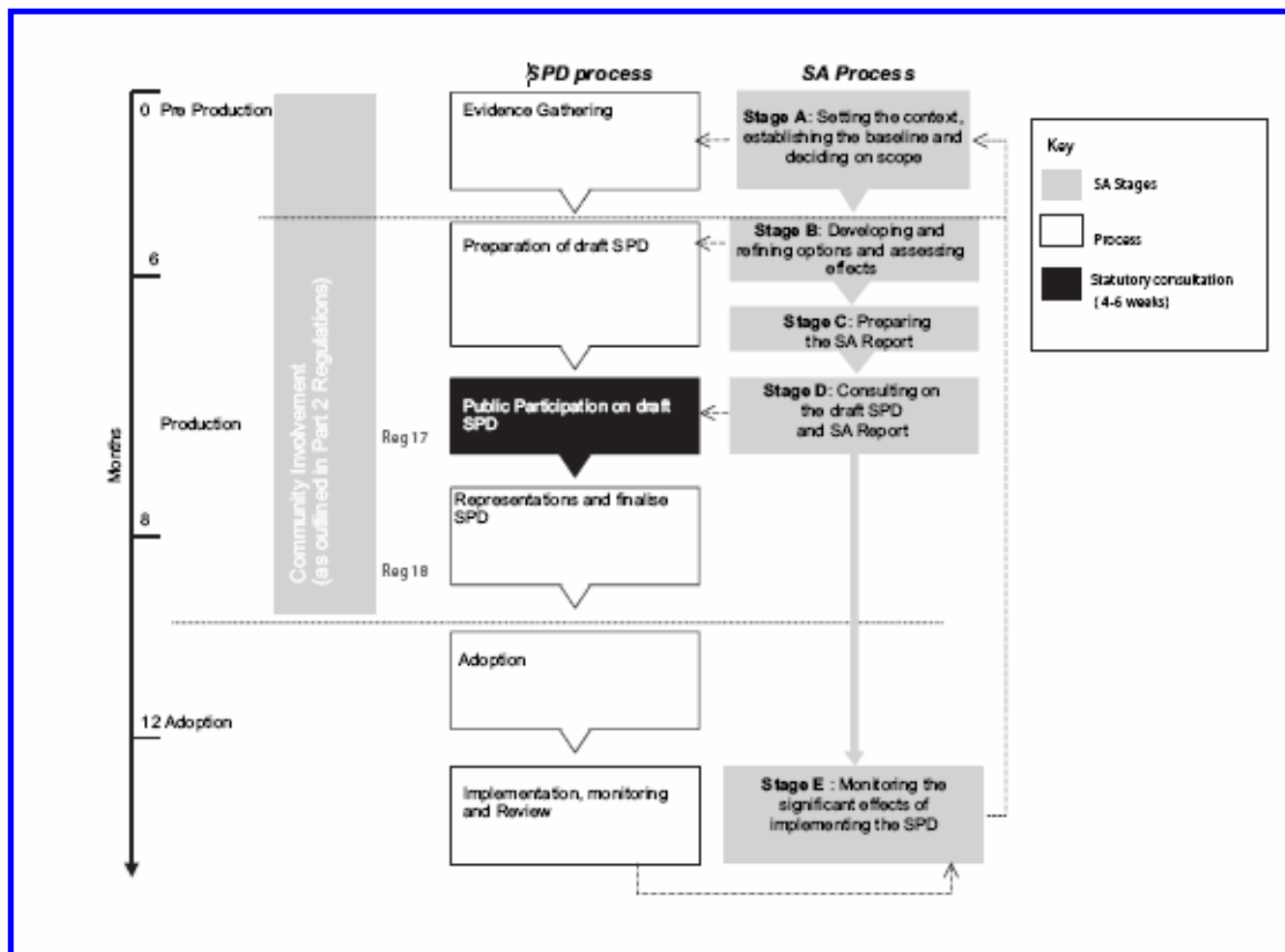
Environmental Report Requirements ²	Section of this report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Section 1.0 & Scoping Report Addendum
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Scoping Report Addendum
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Scoping Report Addendum
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);	Scoping Report Addendum
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or 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;	Section 3.0
(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;	Section 4.0
(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;	Section 2.0
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Section 4.0
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	See NTS

² As listed in Annex I of the SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment)

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

1.2 This Report

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



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

Figure 1: 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

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

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD

refer to the *“Scoping Report”* and *“Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report”* for RBKC. These are available on the Council’s website⁴.

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

1.2.4 The Guidance splits Stage B into 6 tasks:

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

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

1.3 The Noise SPD

1.3.1 The Noise SPD aims to ensure that all development proposals incorporate adequate provision to control and protect residents of the borough from noise and vibration. The SPD provides guidance on noise control in various development situations which 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 necessity of the design to incorporate adequate precautions to deal with noise and vibration.

1.3.2 The document provides guidance on what needs to be considered during various design scenarios and also the controls on noise and vibration that need to be achieved in the design. The document makes reference to noisy development, noise sensitive development, vibration, noise from entertainment venues and sound insulation. It is designed to address the specific needs of the RBKC such as, its high quality built environment and residential amenity.

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 Noise SPD does not contain a set of objectives but sets out a key aim of the document, to: *‘describe and detail the requirements*

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

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

of The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea with regard to planning and noise’.

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

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

Table 2.1

Table 2.2

SA OBJECTIVE	COMPATIBILITY	COMMENT
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	+	Control and minimization of noise will have a positive impact on the natural environment
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this SA objective.
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this SA objective.
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this SA objective.
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this SA objective.
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this SA objective.
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this SA objective.
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough’s parks and open spaces.	+	Parks and open spaces are relatively tranquil the aims will help to protect these spaces
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	+	Noise pollution will be minimized. The aims will guide development of brown field sites which can be exposed to high levels of existing noise
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	+	The thrust and aims will contribute to initiatives and the importance of development of quieter vehicles and reduction in

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

		noise emissions
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this 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.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this SA objective.
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	+	Dwellings in the Royal Borough will be protected from noisy development and new housing will attain adequate sound insulation
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this SA objective.
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	x	There is no correlation between the SPD and this SA objective.
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	+	The aims will contribute to protection of local environmental quality and amenity in terms of noise

2.1.4 The aims of the SPD are unlikely to have any significant affect on 10 of the 16 SA Objectives. This is due to the specific focus of the SPD on the control of noise within the Planning system. The SPD aims would not affect some of the objectives such as:

- Improve air quality in the Royal Borough (SA Objective 7); or
- Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled (SA Objective 11); or
- Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents, and
- Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents

2.1.5 The SPD is likely to have a positive relationship with SA objectives 1, 8, 9, 10 and 13 and 16. The aim is to create an acceptable aural environment both within dwellings and in the external space.

2.2 B2 – Developing the SPD options

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

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

“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 Noise SPD does not contain alternatives; its aims are to specify the measures to be used to control noise in the development process.

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 policies relating to this SPD are:

- H2: To seek the development of land and buildings for residential use unless:
 - a) A satisfactory residential environment cannot reasonably be achieved by reason of excessive noise, inappropriate location or ground contamination.
 - b) The land is required for the provision of social or community facilities to meet local needs; or
 - c) The development is for the replacement on the same site of existing commercial floor space which has not given rise to environmental or traffic problems.
- H4: To resist the encroachment into residential areas of commercial activities which would be inappropriate by virtue of size, scale, hours of operation, traffic generation or nature of use
- CD40: To resist proposals where the noise generated by the use or activity would cause material disturbance to occupiers of surrounding properties.
- CD41: To ensure that residential developments include adequate protection of the internal environment from the effects of noise.
- CD 52: to resist the installation of plant and equipment where noise or vibration generated would cause material disturbance or nuisance to occupiers of surrounding properties...

2.3.3 Other relevant plans and policies in RBKC are listed in Appendix II. The other documents relate weakly to the SPD.

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

However those that seek to enhance the community are supported by this SPD:

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 policies H2, H4, CD40, CD41 and CD 52 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 noise UDP policy against the SA Objectives

Table 2.3

SA OBJECTIVE	COMPATIBILITY	COMMENT
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	?	There is indirect compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	?	There is indirect compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	?	There is indirect compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.		this SA objective
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	+	In the development process new housing will be protected from existing noise and new noisy development will be controlled to protect residential amenity.
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of building's and the recycling of building materials.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	x	There is no compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	?	There is indirect compatibility between UDP policy and this SA objective

2.3.5 The UDP policy is unlikely to significantly affect 15 of the SA Objectives, only Objective 13 which seeks the attainment of housing needs. There may be indirect benefits on SA Objectives 1, 8, 9, and 16. Objective 13 would also include protection of occupiers from noise in new and existing housing; current UDP policies are H2, H4, CD40 CD41 and CD52. The specific focus of the UDP on noise impact of developments would not affect the objectives such as:

- Improving the air quality in the borough (SA Objective 7)
- Reducing the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled (SA Objective 11).
- Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings
- Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents

2.3.6 The UDP policy is likely only to have a positive relationship with SA objective 13 as the goal is to ensure adequate housing needs which would include protection from noise.

2.3.7 However the relationship between UDP policy on noise and SA objectives, apart from 13, is not clear, the effect will depend more on the implementation of the UDP policy. There will however be indirect positive impacts on SA objectives 1, 8, 9, and 16

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

2.3.8 The UDP housing policy has an over arching aim of maintaining and enhancing the residential character and amenity of the Borough. As far as noise is concerned The SA objectives do not specifically reflect this; noise is not specifically referred to in the 16 SA Objectives

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

SA OBJECTIVE	SCORE	
	SPD option	No SPD option
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	+/?	?
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	x	x
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	x	x
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	x	x
5. Minimise effects on climate change through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.	x	x
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	x	x
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	x	x
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.	x	x

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

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.	x	x
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	+	+
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of buildings and the recycling of building materials.	x	x
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	x	x
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	+/?	?

2.4.4 The SPD will have significant positive effects on SA objectives 1, 8,9,10, 13 and 16:

- SA Objective 1: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity;
- SA Objective 8: Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.
- SA Objective 9 and 9a: Reduce pollution of air, water and land (it is assumed noise pollution is included) and Prioritize development on previously developed land.
- SA Objective 10: To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.
- 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 the above SA objectives are likely to be positive as the SPD gives guidance that specifically sets out the criteria to be adopted to reduce and control the affects of noise and vibration within the Borough. This will have direct impacts on increasing the attractiveness of areas within the borough, promoting the residential character of the borough and protecting amenity. The SPD will also guide maintenance and enhancement of the high quality environment, (SA Objective 16), of the Borough.

2.4.6 It is unlikely that the SPD would have any impact either positive or negative on other SA Objectives

2.4.7 If the SPD was not adopted, the implementation of UDP policies would have positive impacts on SA Objective 13. There

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD

would be some small indirect positive impacts 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. PPG 24 and the London Plan the Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy) are likely to also have a positive effect on these SA objectives.

However they do not go into the same degree of detail as the SPD, this will mean the positive effects are less certain than if the SPD were adopted.

2.4.9 The SPD will have an insignificant impact on the remaining SA objectives (SA objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14 and 15). This is due to the specific and technical nature of the Noise SPD. The same is expected to be the case if the SPD were not adopted. The existing UDP policies should work towards the other SA objectives in 2.4.4.

2.5 Conclusions

2.5.1 The adoption of the SPD is recommended as the preferred option as it provides clear detailed guidance for developers and their agents and council officers on the requirements of the Royal Borough with respect to control of noise and vibration in development proposals. 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.

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

3.2 Predicted Effects

3.2.1 The impacts of the SPD are positive although the technical nature of the Noise SPD means that there are no expected impacts on a majority of the SA objectives. However the impacts on SA objectives which are affected are likely to be significant.

3.2.2 It is anticipated that there will only be positive or neutral impacts as a result of adopting the Noise SPD, therefore the recommendations for improvements are limited.

3.2.3 It is difficult to anticipate any negative impacts on the high quality environment of the Borough were the SDP not to be adopted

3.3 Summary including Secondary, Cumulative, and Synergistic effects

3.3.1 There is no likely effect on a number of the SA objectives (i.e. SA objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 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 1, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 16. The SPD provides guidance on measures to reduce and protect from noise residents within the Borough through the development process. This will have beneficial impacts on increasing the attractiveness of areas and protecting and improving residential amenity and the overall noise climate within the borough.

3.3.3 Positive impacts of the SPD on SA objectives 8 and 10 are anticipated but the route and synergy between these SA objectives and the SDP cannot be defined specifically. For instance tranquil areas such as parks and open spaces (SA objective 8) will benefit from the protection afforded in the SPD by restricting the growth in ambient noise as a consequence of close controls on noisy development. With respect to SA objective 10 (sustainable transport) the synergy is in the fact that the noise SPD raises the profile of noise and the need to control it. This together with Strategies such as the Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy will provide incentive, hopefully, to development of quieter vehicle technology. There will be a further synergy between this SDP and the Air Quality SDP; both will add to the incentive to further development of environment friendly vehicle transport i.e. quieter.

3.3.5 The cumulative effects of the SPD are positive but 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 Noise SPD should be beneficial, particularly in creating a less noisy environment.

4.0 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 are:

- 1. Pre Application discussions** - It is clear that the Noise SPD should not preclude pre-application discussions on noise and vibration issues which do occur under the current UDP where they have the potential to affect a development.
- 2. Specific Advice** - The SPD refers, that advice on specific development proposals will be available from the Noise and Nuisance Technical Team within Environmental Health to discuss specific issues within the framework of the SPD.
- 3. Noise control requirements** - External plant and equipment and new noise sensitive development may sometimes require acoustic enclosures, screens and noise barriers so as to comply with noise standards within the Noise SPD. The visual impact of any noise control measures would need to be agreed and available options discussed under advice from the Planning Officer.

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 whole but sufficient information about effects relating to the Noise SDP need to be provided for.

4.2.3 The following indices (Table 4.1) might be collected to assist with monitoring

Table 4.1: Proposed Monitoring Data

INDICATORS
Assess noise complaints via inter department meetings against planning application permissions granted where noise was a consideration of the application
Request feedback from developers and their agents on the use of the SDP. Did it assist them in the planning process and deal with most of the required information they need

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 compilation of trends over time for this data will be available from our own data

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

base records of noise complaints and planning applications processed so no significant difficulties should arise. The second monitoring index relies on information provided by the users of the SPD. This may not always be forthcoming nevertheless no feedback may be classed as positive.

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).

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

APPENDIX I

SA OBJECTIVES

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

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

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.

PPS 1 – Planning Policy Statement 1 the 2005 edition (replacing the 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the Governments overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system
PPS 3 Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the national planning policy framework for delivering the Government's housing objectives
PPS 13 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out guidance on reducing the need to travel especially by private car
PPG 24 Planning and noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the government's policy to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimize the adverse impact of noise.
The London Plan – The Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy 'Sounder City'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayors policy aims to control and minimise noise in London
Unitary Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 10 year land use plan that provides a planning framework setting out the objectives policies and proposals for the use of land and buildings
Local Development Scheme 2005 (revised 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a timetable of delivery for Local Development Documents • Integrate sustainability into policy making
Building Communities - A housing strategy for West London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable communities • Improve housing standards
Housing Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the key elements to advance and maintain housing standards
Environmental Policy Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out proposals to advance environmental sustainability both in the conduct of its own business and as community leader
World Health Organisation : Guidelines for Community Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the conclusions from research of noise in the community and gives guidelines for control and exposure levels
BS 8233:1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives recommendations for sound insulation and noise reduction in buildings

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

BS 6472-1:2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives recommendations for vibration control in buildings
BS 4142 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas
Environmental protection Act: 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives statutory powers to control noise nuisance
Control of Pollution Act 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives statutory powers to control construction site noise
National Ambient Noise Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 give effect to EU Directive 2002/49/E. This requires member states to produce ambient noise strategies and action plans
Noise action plans for London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are being determined

SA OBJECTIVE	Adoption of SPD					No SPD	COMMENT
	Noise Sensitive Development	Noisy Development	Vibration	Places of Entertainment	Sound Insulation between dwellings		
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	No direct impact	Will give protection to existing areas	No impact	Will ensure that new places of entertainment do not impact on aural environment	No direct impact	There will be a small indirect contribution on achieving this objective from the noise pollution aspect	The aim of the SPD is to control new noise sources and protect existing amenity and the existing aural environment. The aims agree and seek to achieve this objective
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	There is no direct impact
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
5. Minimise effects on climate change	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

through reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.							
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	No direct impact	Control of noisy development will help protect these spaces	No direct impact	The guidance on control of entertainment noise will help protect these spaces	No direct impact	There will be a small indirect contribution to aid achieving the objective	The aim of the SPD in controlling noise in the borough will have impact on the overall aural environment, including protecting these open spaces from noise
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	The aim of the SPD in controlling new noise sources will aid in achieving an aural environment suitable for noise sensitive development	Control of noisy development will have benefits in achieving the aim of reducing noise pollution	No direct impact	Control of entertainment noise will have benefits in achieving the aim of reducing noise pollution	No direct impact	There will be a small indirect contribution to aid achieving the objective	Previously developed land suitable for new residential units is often in the more noisy areas of the borough. The SPD will assist in guiding residential development on those sites to achieve the required housing sound insulation standards on otherwise noisy sites
10. To promote traffic reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption	The thrust and aims will contribute to initiatives and to the importance of development of quieter vehicles technology and	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	There will be a small indirect contribution to aid achieving the objective	The SPD will together with other pressures,(which address the importance of controlling noise pollution), give incentive to the need to create quieter vehicle technology.

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

and emissions from vehicular traffic.	reduction in noise pollution aiding noise sensitive development						
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
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	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	New dwellings will achieve the required internal noise levels for resting and sleeping	Existing dwellings will be protected from new introduced noise sources	New and existing dwellings will achieve the required protection from any new or existing vibration sources	Existing dwellings will be protected from noise associated with new entertainment venues	The sound insulation requirement between commercial/residential mix units will be enhanced	Applying UDP policies will ensure that precautions to protect from noise are incorporated in development proposals.	Noise can have a detrimental affect on housing standards. Adequate precautions need to be taken to ensure that new residential units and existing dwellings are protected from noise and vibration. This is the aim of the SPD
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

buildings and the recycling of building materials.							
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	The aims will contribute to protection of local environmental quality and amenity in terms of noise and aid noise sensitive development	Effective control of new noisy developments will protect local environmental quality and amenity	No direct impact	Effective control of new noisy entertainment developments will protect local environmental quality and amenity	No direct impact	There will be a small indirect contribution to aid achieving the objective	Noise can have a significant affect on local environmental quality and amenity. The comprehensive Noise SPD will be a positive step in protecting amenity from noise

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

Appendix IV - Predicting the effects of the Preferred Option

PREFERRED OPTION – ADOPTION OF SPD						
SA OBJECTIVE	TEMPORAL EFFECTS			UNCERTAINTY (1-3) (-+)	COMMENTS	MITIGATION/ RECOMMENDATIONS
	SHORT (2009)	MEDIUM (2012)	LONG (2017)			
1. To conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.	+/?	+	+	1	The effect of adopting the SPD would be positive especially in the medium to long term	3
2. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective	N/A
3. To support a diverse and vibrant local economy to foster sustainable economic growth.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective	N/A
4. Encourage social inclusion, equity, the promotion of equality and a respect for diversity.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective	N/A
5. Minimise effects on climate change through	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to	N/A

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

reduction in emissions, energy efficiency and use of renewables.					have an effect on this objective	
6. Reduce the risk of flooding to current and future residents.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective	N/A
7. Improve air quality in the Royal Borough.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective	N/A
8. Protect and enhance the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces.	+/?	+/?	+	1	The effect of adopting the SPD would be positive especially in the medium to long term	N/A
9. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. 9a. Prioritize development on previously developed land.	?	+/?	+	2	Adopting the SPD should have a positive long term effect on controlling noise pollution and guide development on brown field sites	1,2,3
10. To promote traffic	?/+	?/+	?/+	2	Traffic is the	N/A

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

reduction and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport to reduce energy consumption and emissions from vehicular traffic.					dominant noise source in the borough adoption of the SPD will add to pressures for quieter vehicle technology	
11. Reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the amount of waste that is recycled.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective	N/A
12. Ensure that social and community uses and facilities which serve a local need are enhanced, protected, and to encourage the provision of new community facilities.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective	N/A
13. To aim that the housing needs of the Royal Borough's residents are met.	+	+	+	1	Adoption of the SPD will ensure that occupiers of existing and proposed dwellings are protected from noise	1,2,3
14. Encourage energy efficiency through building design to maximise the re-use of	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this	N/A

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

building's and the recycling of building materials.					objective	
15. Ensure the provision of accessible health care for all Borough residents.	X	X	X	N/A	The SPD is not expected to have an effect on this objective	N/A
16. To reinforce local distinctiveness, local environmental quality and amenity through the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.	?/+	+	+	2		1,2,3

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

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".

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

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.

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

Guidance Checklist	Section	Carried out by	When
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Objectives and Context			
The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Scoping Report Addendum & Section 1 & 2	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Scoping Report Addendum	RBKC	SEPT 2008
SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Scoping Report Addendum & Appendix I	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Scoping Report Addendum	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Conflicts that exist between SA objectives, between SA and plan objectives, and between SA and other plan objectives are identified and described.	Section 2	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Scoping			
The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report.	Scoping Report Addendum & SA Report	RBKC	SEPT 2008
The appraisal focuses on significant issues.	Section 3	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Section 4	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Scoping Report addendum and Section 2	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Options/Alternatives			
Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	Section 2	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Alternatives include 'do nothing' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant	Section 2 & 3	RBKC	SEPT 2008
The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared	Section 2 & 3	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are	Section 2 & 3	RBKC	SEPT 2008

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

identified and explained.			
Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.	Section 2 & 3	RBKC	SEPT 2008
Baseline information			
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	Scoping Report Addendum	Scott Wilson	Jan 2006
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	Jan 2006
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Scoping Report Addendum & Section 4	Scott Wilson	Jan 2006-March 2007
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects			
Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant.	Section 3	RBKC	Sept 2007
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Section 3	RBKC	Sept 2007
Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	Section 3	RBKC	Sept 2007
Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	Section 3	RBKC	Sept 2007
Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.	Section 3	RBKC	Sept 2007
Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	Section 1	RBKC	Sept 2007
Mitigation measures			
Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated	Section 4	RBKC	March 2007
Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified	Section 4	RBKC	NA
The Sustainability Appraisal Report			
Is clear and concise in its layout	This report		Sept 2008

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

and presentation			
Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.	This report		Sept 2008
Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate	Scoping Report Addendum and this report		Sept 2008
Explains the methodology used	Section 1.0		Sept 2008
Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used	Scoping Report Addendum and this report	RBKC	Jan 2006-Mar 2007 Sept 2008
Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion	Section 3	RBKC	Sept 2008
Contains a non technical summary	NTS	RBKC	Sept 2008
Consultation			
The SA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process	Scoping Report Addendum and this report	Scott Wilson	Jan 2006
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 and this report	Scott Wilson	Jan 2006
Decision making and information on the decision			
The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan	Forthcoming	RBKC	May 2009
An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account	Forthcoming	RBKC	August 2009
Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered	Forthcoming	RBKC	August 2009
Monitoring measures			
Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SA	Section 4	RBKC	Sept 2008
Monitoring is used where appropriate, during implementation of the plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SA	Forthcoming	RBKC	
Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage(These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect	Forthcoming	RBKC	
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects			

APPENDIX VII

Glossary

Alternative See 'options'.

Area Action Plan (AAP)

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

Adoption statement

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

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

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

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

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

Aural Environment

The environment as perceived by the sense of hearing

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.

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

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.

**THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NOISE SPD**

Mitigation

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

Noise

Unwanted sound: measured in decibels which is a logarithmic ratio of the actual sound pressure to the sound pressure at the threshold of hearing $SPL_{dB} = 20\log(\text{actual sound pressure}/20\text{Pa} \times 10^{-6})$

Objective

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

Option

The ranges 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.

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Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

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

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

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

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

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

Sustainability issues

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

Vibration

Movement of a fluid or elastic body to and fro rapidly about its position of rest.