

KNIGHTSBRIDGE NEIGHBOURHOOD FORUM



Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Plan 2017 – 2037

Sustainability Report

November 2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Sustainability Report has been prepared to support the Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Forum’s (the Forum, KNF or Neighbourhood Forum) Basic Conditions Statement. It demonstrates how the Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Plan (the KNP, Neighbourhood Plan or Plan) contributes towards the achievement of sustainable development.

1.2 Sustainable development is about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. It is about considering the long-term environmental, social and economic issues and impacts in an integrated and balanced way. The UK Government has set five guiding principles to achieve the sustainable development purpose. These principles form the basis for policy in the UK and are as follows:

- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science responsibly

1.3 One of the means by which sustainable development can be achieved is through the land-use planning process.

1.4 The Plan can help to achieve sustainable development as it aims to ensure that development meets the needs of people living and working in the Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Area (the Area, KNA or Neighbourhood Area) while at the same time helping to ensure that adverse environmental impacts are minimised.

The Plan

1.5 The designated Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Area is shown in Figure 1.1.



Figure 1.1: Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Plan Area (with boundary shown in red)

1.6 The Plan has been developed by members of the Forum following an extensive programme of engagement with the local community. The Plan recognises that the community consists of residents, workers, businesses, institutions, students and visitors. Therefore, the focus of the Plan has been on addressing the needs of all these stakeholders within the community.

1.7 The Plan's vision for the development of the area up to 2037 is to:

'Make Knightsbridge the best residential and cultural place in London in which to live, work, study and visit'

1.8 In order to deliver the vision, the Plan sets out to meet a series of objectives under particular themes:

Character

- 1.0 Enhance the special character of Knightsbridge including its architecture, heritage, townscape and trees while recognising its status internationally as a prime residential neighbourhood and centre for retail, culture and education
- 2.0 Improve the public realm and enhance and restore heritage features
- 3.0 Protect and enhance Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) including the Hyde Park Barracks land

Community

- 4.0 Promote the sense of community
- 5.0 Protect and enhance existing residential amenity and mix

Culture and education

- 6.0 Foster an environment that enables our world-class cultural and educational institutions to thrive as centres of learning and innovation within a flourishing community

Public spaces and utilities

- 7.0 Enable active travel and personal mobility
- 8.0 Encourage superb public transport
- 9.0 Encourage superb utilities and communications infrastructure

Healthy environment and healthy people

- 10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practice

1.9 Each of the objectives has been assessed against the strategic objectives of the Westminster City Plan (November 2016) and it has been determined that there are no conflicts. This assessment is presented in Appendix A.

Policy context

- 1.10** The Plan has been prepared having regard to national policy and to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the local development plan. At the national level, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) establishes the scope and purpose of neighbourhood plans. At the local level, the development plan comprises the London Plan 2016, the Westminster City Plan 2016 and the saved policies in the Westminster Unitary Development Plan 2007.
- 1.11** Appendix B provides a summary of the programmes, plans and other documents which influence the Plan. Key objectives and indicators have been identified from the emerging Full Revision to the Westminster City Plan (which was commenced with a public consultation in June and July 2017) and these have been incorporated into the sustainability framework and used to inform baseline data and the identification of key issues. Further details of this approach are provided in Section 5 and Table 5.1 of this report.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1** To consider sustainability issues, data was collected about the Neighbourhood Area on a wide range of matters from a wide range of sources which the Forum considers provide accurate information. This information has enabled the environmental, social and economic baseline in the Neighbourhood Area to be established. Alongside this, the issues which have been identified by the Forum or raised by the community (consisting of residents, workers, institutions, landowners, businesses, students, visitors and tourists) have been summarised.
- 2.2** The assessment follows a logical sequence which uses the sustainability objectives of higher level policy – contained in the United Nation’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and the Westminster City Plan – along with the issues and challenges facing Knightsbridge to inform the objectives of the Plan. This ensures that the objectives of the Plan do not either contradict wider sustainability objectives or compromise the ability to achieve those objectives, either in the Neighbourhood Area or more widely.

- 2.3** Using this framework, it is then possible to assess the likely effects of the policies within the Knightsbridge Submission (Regulation 16) Neighbourhood Plan against each of these sustainability objectives. Each policy is assessed qualitatively for its likely effect which can either be positive, negative or neutral along a six-point scale as shown below:

++	The policy is likely to contribute significantly towards the sustainability objective
+	The policy is likely to contribute positively towards the sustainability objective, although not significantly
0	The policy is considered likely to have no noticeable positive or negative effect
-	The policy is likely to detract from the achievement of the sustainability objective, although not significantly
--	The policy is likely to detract significantly from the achievement of the sustainability objective
?	The policy has an uncertain relationship to the sustainability objective. Alternatively, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

- 2.4** In addition, the assessment also considers a 'Do nothing' scenario which assumes that the Plan has not been prepared and the Area would be developed in accordance with existing policy.

3 **BASELINE CONDITIONS**

- 3.1** This section summarises the baseline conditions against which the Plan will be assessed to determine whether it contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 3.2** For a small area such as the Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Area, gathering data to establish a comprehensive quantitative baseline position is challenging and would demand significant resources. The Forum therefore considers that, in establishing the baseline conditions, it is proportionate to use existing data, where available, supplemented by qualitative assessment.
- 3.3** The Forum has drawn on the wide evidence base at the Westminster borough level to establish local baseline conditions. In addition, the Forum has drawn on evidence, which relies on the Westminster-wide data, produced by Master of Science (MSc) students from the Centre for Environmental Policy at Imperial College London on matters such as pollution, waste and biodiversity – this is included as part of the evidence base supporting the Plan.
- 3.4** In addition, the Forum has undertaken extensive consultation with local residents and organisations to help identify existing problems in the area.

Area, population and health

3.5 The Area covers a total of approximately 52 hectares or 0.52 square kilometres.

3.6 The 2011 Census recorded a population of just below 4,700 usual residents. Levels of deprivation are extremely low and overall health is good, as shown in Figure 3.1.

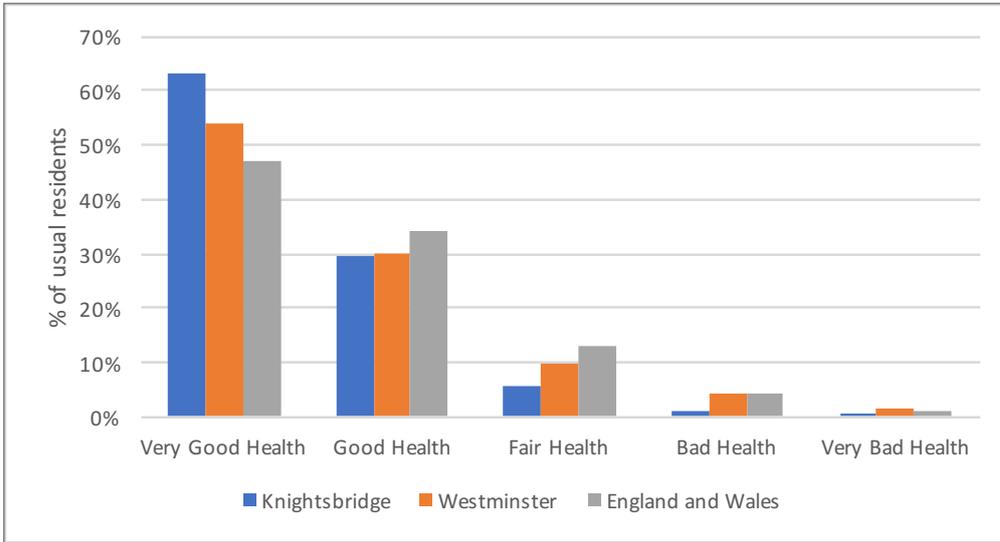


Figure 3.1: General health levels, 2011

Source: 2011 Census

3.7 The stock of properties in Knightsbridge are significantly under-occupied, based on their size, when compared with the Westminster average. This is shown in Figure 3.2.



Figure 3.2: Occupation of residential properties, 2011

Source: 2011 Census

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

3.8 Westminster borough has a diverse ecology which is also present in the Area and the area that surrounds it, particularly Hyde Park. Priority species include:

- Birds: House Sparrow (breeding), Tawny Owl (breeding)
- Invertebrates: Buttoned Snout Moth
- Mammals: bats (all species), hedgehogs

3.9 Habitats include open spaces (including the Garden Squares), neighbouring Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, standing open water (in the neighbouring Serpentine), veteran trees, built environment and private gardens.

3.10 Figure 3.3 shows that, within the Area, there are some areas of deciduous woodland, being some of the garden squares. These are priority habitats, as are the other small squares to the south and east of the Area.

3.11 Adjacent to the boundary of the Area, Hyde Park is a Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat.

3.12 Tree Sparrows, Redshanks and Yellow Wagtail birds have their habitats close to but not in the Area.



Figure 3.3: Biodiversity features in and close to the Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Area

Source: MAGIC, DEFRA

3.13 The neighbouring Hyde Park, as well as the green spaces in the Area, provide valuable functions in terms of accommodating wildlife and have a role in ameliorating pollution.

3.14 However, the majority of the Area is considered to be deficient in access to biodiversity¹.

¹ Westminster City Council (2010) Core Strategy Submission Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report, para. 4.17

Soil

3.15 There is no agricultural land in or in close proximity to the Area.

Water

3.16 The Area is not in or close to flood zones 2 or 3.

3.17 As shown in Figure 3.4, part of the Area is within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk.

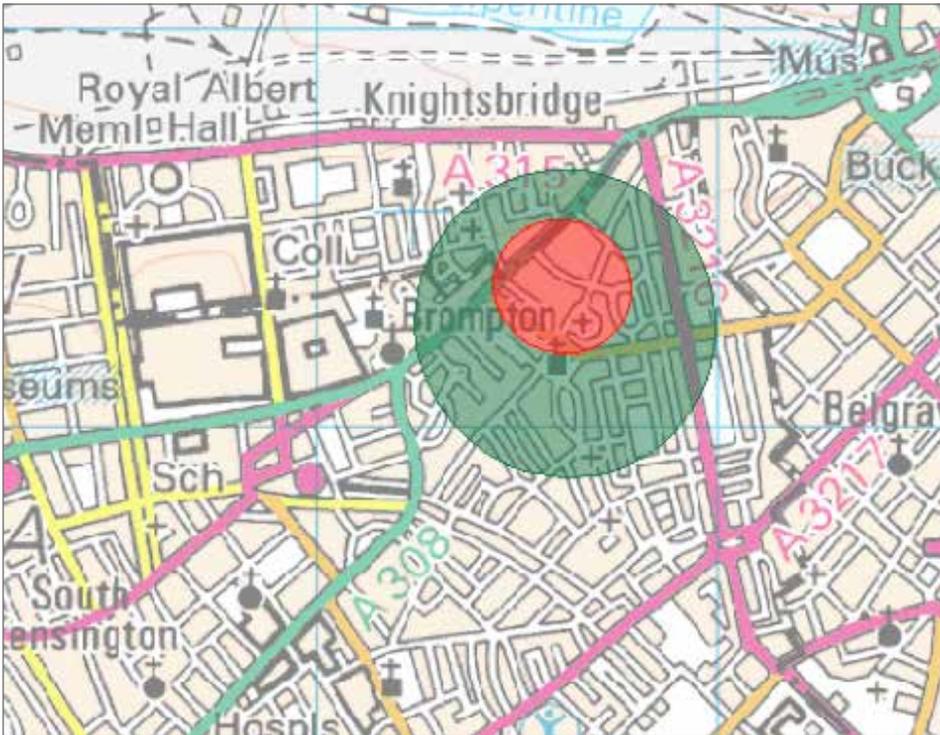


Figure 3.4: Groundwater source protection zone
Source: Environment Agency (red = inner zone, green = outer zone)

Air

3.18 Westminster has some of the poorest air quality in the United Kingdom with concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) regularly exceeding guidelines which are set by the World Health Organisation (WHO) to protect human health. As a result of poor air quality, the whole of Westminster, including the Area, has been designated an Air Quality Management Area.

3.19 Figure 3.5 illustrates the extent of air pollution across the Area. Levels along Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, Kensington Gore and Kensington Road and at Scotch House Corner significantly exceeded the WHO's guideline of 40 micrograms per cubic metre (ug/m³) for annual mean NO₂ in 2013.

3.20 Annual mean and hourly concentrations of NO₂ in Brompton Road also far exceed the limit values in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 and Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe which have been in legislation since 1999 to be achieved by 1 January 2010. For example, annual mean concentrations of NO₂ in Brompton Road were 80 ug/m³ in the year ended 31 December 2016 compared with the legal limit of 40 ug/m³. In addition, there were 262 exceedances of the NO₂ hourly limit value in the same period compared with the legal limit of 18².

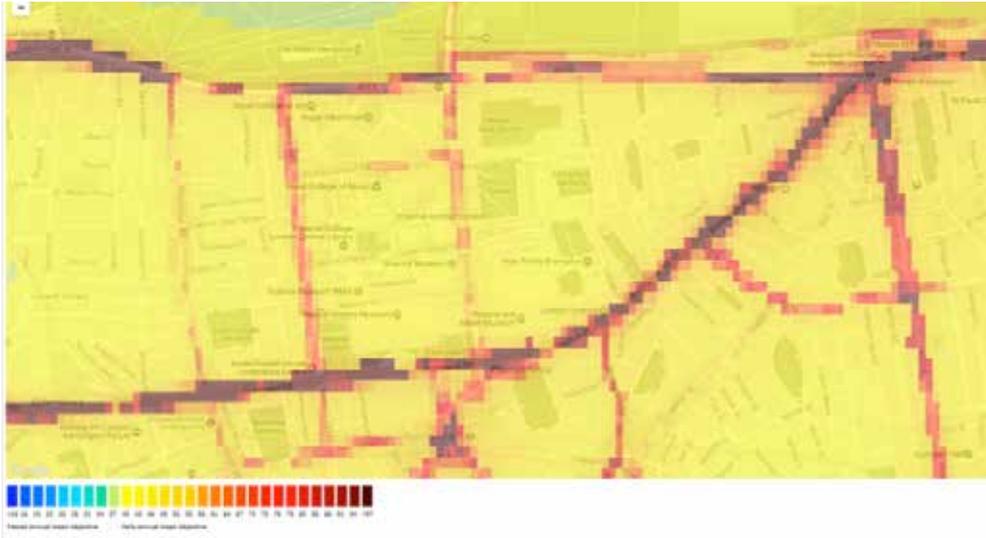


Figure 3.5: Modelled annual mean NO₂ air pollution, 2013

Source: London Air Quality Network, used with permission from the GLA and TfL

Material assets

3.21 There is no existing or historic landfill in or close to the area and no mining activity.

Cultural heritage

3.22 The Area has 175 listed buildings or structures, as shown in Figure 3.6. The split of these buildings is as follows:

- Grade I – 2 buildings/structures
- Grade II – 169 buildings/structures
- Grade II* - 4 buildings/structures

² Source: London Air Quality Network (http://www.londonair.org.uk/london/asp/publicstats.asp?mapview=all&stater=2016&MapType=Google®ion=0&site=KC3&postcode=&la_id=&objective=All&zoom=9&lat=51.475&lon=-0.119823999999999416&VenueCode=)



Figure 3.6: Listed buildings

Source: MAGIC, DEFRA

3.23 None of these buildings are on the register of Buildings at Risk. The two Grade I listed buildings are the Holy Trinity Church on Prince Consort Road and the Royal Albert Hall. There are a number of listed buildings close to the Area’s boundary but none are on the register of Buildings at Risk.

3.24 Much of the area is covered by the four Conservation Areas shown in Figure 3.7.

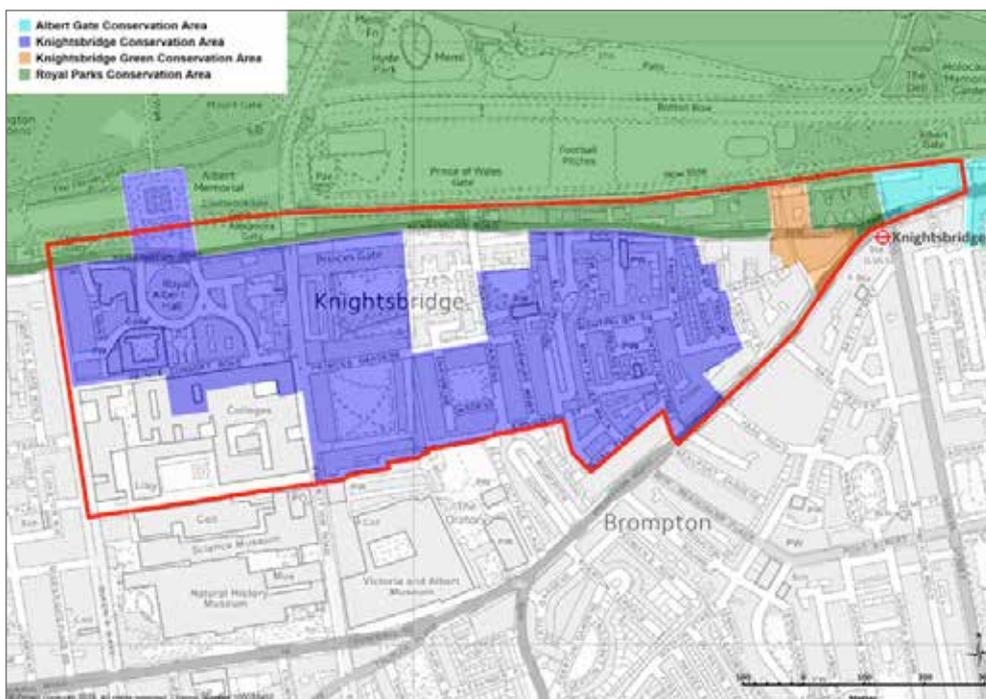


Figure 3.7: Conservation Areas

- 3.25** The Area adjoins other nationally important assets including Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, which are Grade I registered parks and gardens and also several Grade I listed buildings such as the Victoria and Albert Museum.
- 3.26** The Area has no archaeological records but Hyde Park is registered as a Heritage Environmental Record (HER) due to the presence of a 17th century fair. In addition, Hyde Park/Kensington Gardens is registered as an Archaeological Priority Area (APA 2.3) and there is part of the Kensington and Chelsea Cemeteries APA to the south of the Area (APA 2.5).

Landscape

- 3.27** The Area is in the Inner London National Character Area (NCA). Hyde Park is identified as a notable feature but nothing specifically within the Area is identified.

Roads and transport

- 3.28** The Area is surrounded by major arterial routes, specifically Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, Kensington Road, Kensington Gore and Queen's Gate. These routes – and in particular Brompton Road – are very congested throughout large parts of the day. The junction between Brompton Road and Knightsbridge at Scotch House Corner is the most significant pinchpoint. This congestion also contributes to air pollution (see 'Air').
- 3.29** The local roads serving the residential streets within the Area are generally quieter, but some suffer rat-running.
- 3.30** In the west of the Area there is Exhibition Road, which is a 'shared space'. However, it is observed that vehicular traffic regularly exceeds the 20mph speed limit in place³.

Infrastructure

- 3.31** Knightsbridge has a range of services that provide for the needs of residents, workers, students and tourists. However, there are two main features to the retail offer in the Area:
- Increasingly, shops have been lost to cafés, restaurants and fast food takeaways. This is particularly the case along Brompton Road.
 - There are few places within the Area to buy basic 'convenience' provisions e.g. milk or a newspaper.
- 3.32** Knightsbridge has few community facilities which are capable of hire for use by the community.
- 3.33** Localised flooding and drainage has been identified as a concern by some residents, with blockages recorded at a number of storm water drains that suggest serious and systemic failings.

³ Source: MVA Consultancy (2012-2014) Evaluating Performance: Exhibition Road Monitoring, for Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (4 phases)

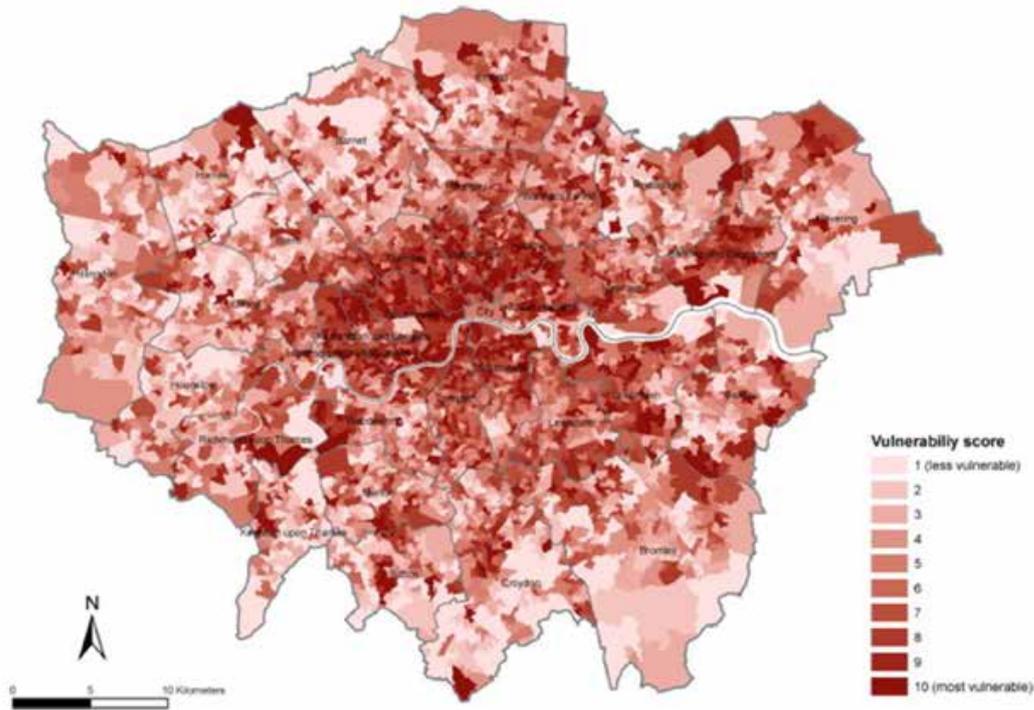


Figure 3.8: Spatial distribution of the heat vulnerability across Greater London as categorised by 10 heat vulnerability classes
Source: Tanja Wolf, Glenn McGregor, The development of a heat wave vulnerability index for London, United Kingdom, Weather and Climate Extremes, Volume 1, September 2013, Pages 59-68

3.34 Exposure to high temperatures and heatwaves is one of the greatest direct climate change-related threats for the UK. In combination with the growing, ageing population, the number of heat-related deaths in the UK is projected to increase by around 250% by the 2050s.

3.35 Figure 3.8 shows that a part of the Area (e.g. near the Brompton Road) is classified as vulnerable to overheating. The Knightsbridge and Belgravia Ward has a higher percentage of population aged over 65 compared to the average in the City of Westminster (Westminster City Council, 2015), who are more sensitive to health risks posed by high temperatures and heatwaves as they may have to stay at home during the daytime. This constitutes a significant health risk and may lead to longer-term wellbeing impacts for residents in the Area in the timescale of this Plan and beyond.

3.36 Many residents identified that broadband speeds in the Area were well below what they should be for such a central London location. A recent study⁴ on London’s broadband gap was revealed for the Consumer Data Research Centre by University College London, using average residential download speeds from regulator Ofcom. The data reveals that users in much of the Area are experiencing relatively low broadband download speeds, as illustrated in Figure 3.9.

⁴ <https://www.standard.co.uk/news/techandgadgets/revealed-londons-fastest-areas-for-broadband-suburbs-have-superfast-internet-while-packed-urban-a3580021.html>

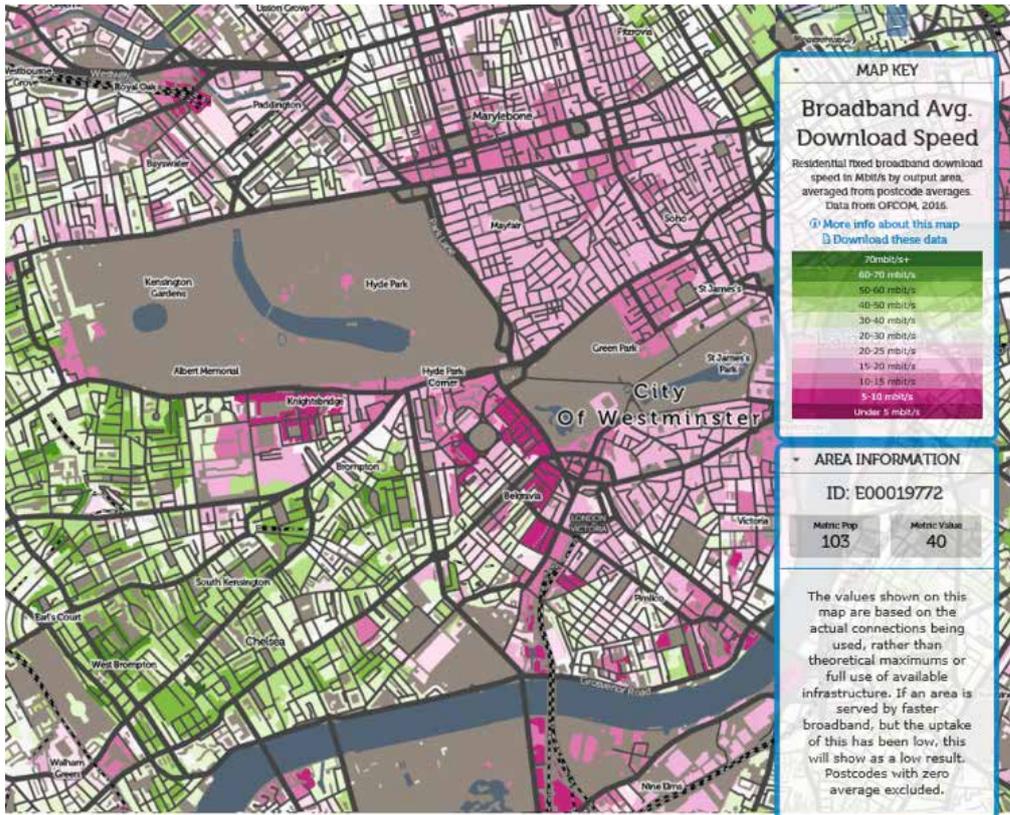


Figure 3.9: Average broadband download speeds in the Area

Source: Ofcom

Economic characteristics

3.37 The business base of Knightsbridge is relatively small following the loss of Bowater House and other offices along Knightsbridge and Brompton Road. The largest employers are hotels and the cultural and educational institutions, including Imperial College London, and some businesses in Knightsbridge Green. The retailers along Brompton Road also employ significant numbers of people, particularly the large retailers such as Burberry and Top Shop. Most of the workers in the Area do not live in the Area, so for them, travel to and from Knightsbridge is particularly important.

3.38 House prices are some of the highest in the UK. Based on data over the 12 months to 30 June 2017⁵, the average sale prices for the Area⁶ were as follows:

- Flats - £1.18m (based on 61 sales)
- Terraced - £4.09m (12 sales)
- Semi-detached – no sales
- Detached – no sales

3.39 This gave an average property price of £1.89m, compared with £1.47m for the whole of Westminster.

⁵ Source: www.home.co.uk

⁶ This covers an area slightly wider than the Neighbourhood Area

4 KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

4.1 The United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 sought to help Governments rethink economic development and find ways to halt the destruction of irreplaceable natural resources and the pollution of the planet. Since this time, these same Governments and the United Nations (UN) have continued to develop this thinking and policy action, making eco-efficiency a guiding principle for business and governments alike. This approach has focused particularly on the following:

- patterns of production - particularly the production of toxic components, such as lead in gasoline, or poisonous waste - are being scrutinized in a systematic manner by the UN and Governments alike;
- alternative sources of energy are being sought to replace the use of fossil fuels which are linked to global climate change;
- new reliance on public transportation systems is being emphasized in order to reduce vehicle emissions, congestion in cities and the health problems caused by polluted air and smog; and
- there is much greater awareness of and concern over the growing scarcity of water.

4.2 The United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to stimulate action in these areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet that came out of the 1992 Earth Summit. The SDGs are listed in Appendix C. From these SDGs come the objectives that are needed to collectively ensure development is sustainable.

SWOT analysis

4.3 Table 4.1 has been informed by the issues identified during the Neighbourhood Plan engagement events and consultation and the baseline information collected in Section 3.

Table 4.1: SWOT analysis of issues facing Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Area

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>World-class shopping, cultural venues and hotels;</p> <p>Quiet, leafy residential areas;</p> <p>Superb architecture;</p> <p>Network of green spaces with many residences set around squares;</p> <p>Historic features still intact;</p> <p>The Royal Park (including Metropolitan Open Land (MOL));</p> <p>Large number of listed buildings and monuments;</p> <p>Much of the Area has conservation area status;</p> <p>Well-connected in terms of transport;</p> <p>Significant employers located in the Area;</p> <p>Good local awareness of need to address climate change;</p> <p>Historic barracks housing the popular Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment;</p> <p>Active local community associations including Knightsbridge Association and Knightsbridge Business Group;</p> <p>Proximity to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens MOL;</p> <p>Exhibition Road shared space;</p> <p>Hyde Park Barracks; and</p> <p>Lots of (mature) trees.</p>	<p>Close proximity between businesses (especially those targeting visitors) and residential areas can cause conflict;</p> <p>Traffic congestion;</p> <p>Some buildings and streetscape in need of repair;</p> <p>Increased litter and poor street cleansing;</p> <p>Increasing numbers (1/3) of residential properties lie empty as owners buy to invest;</p> <p>Disturbance (dust, noise and construction traffic) from property renovations;</p> <p>Damage to pavements from construction vehicles;</p> <p>Injuries for pedestrians and cyclists and others from road traffic collisions along busy roads;</p> <p>Housing unaffordable for many working or studying in the Area who therefore commute in;</p> <p>Shortage of quality food and drink establishments;</p> <p>Loss of public houses;</p> <p>Lack of pavement space along Brompton Road and Knightsbridge Green;</p> <p>Loss of shops including for everyday needs;</p> <p>Exhibition Road shared space sometimes viewed as dangerous;</p> <p>Speeding traffic;</p> <p>Dangerous road junctions;</p> <p>Significant air pollution;</p> <p>Some local eyesores including advertising boards; and</p> <p>Congestion on pavements caused by pedicabs and shisha bars, cafés and tourists.</p>

Opportunities	Threats
<p>Improve sense of community within the Area;</p> <p>Improve safety for all road users particularly along Brompton Road;</p> <p>Improve capacity, facilities and accessibility at the local transport interchanges (Knightsbridge and South Kensington underground stations);</p> <p>Provide infrastructure for sustainable transport modes – secure facilities for cycle parking;</p> <p>Electric car charging points;</p> <p>Easier access to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens;</p> <p>Vision for Albertopolis including improvements to public realm and access;</p> <p>Protection of locally important green spaces;</p> <p>Extend protection to currently unlisted buildings and monuments;</p> <p>Improve co-operation between institutions, businesses and residents;</p> <p>Greening of developments and incorporation of renewable energy;</p> <p>Improved broadband provision; and</p> <p>Increased spending in Knightsbridge from developer contributions to address local priorities.</p>	<p>Climate change and continuing poor air quality;</p> <p>Loss of sense of community due to fewer permanent residents and fewer meeting spaces;</p> <p>Competition from other/overseas cultural and educational institutions;</p> <p>Continued loss of trees through disease, pests or climate change;</p> <p>Unsympathetic development may threaten local views, heritage and green spaces;</p> <p>Ongoing conflicts between various groups living and operating in the Area;</p> <p>Further loss of office space; and</p> <p>Possible loss of some or all of the Hyde Park Barracks or the Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment.</p>

Key issues

- 4.4** There are a number of sustainability issues and challenges facing the Area. While Knightsbridge offers a high quality environment to residents, local businesses, cultural institutions and others, the Plan will need to manage and seek to resolve a series of issues over its lifetime if the Area is to continue to be successful and maintain its international status.
- 4.5** In the absence of the Neighbourhood Plan (and as a consequence a lack of vision and strategy for Knightsbridge), there will be fewer opportunities to address the issues and challenges facing the Area, as well as contributing to a reduction in the potential benefit to the community. These are summarised in Table 4.2 and are used as the basis for assessing the ‘Do nothing’ scenario (which the sustainability objectives of the Plan are also tested against in Section 5).

Table 4.2: Challenges and impacts of not having a neighbourhood plan

Challenges facing Knightsbridge	Impacts of not having a neighbourhood plan
Traffic congestion and rat-running	Traffic will steadily worsen which will have a negative impact on quality of life for local residents, state of the roads, local heritage, and importantly the already poor air quality.
The varying needs of the various local stakeholder – residents, cultural institutions, businesses, visitors, students – are not adequately balanced.	Quality of life for residents is further reduced and activities causing local conflict exacerbated.
Buildings and other features in the Area are in need of repair.	The important and unique heritage of the Area will be further diminished as the built environment falls further into disrepair.
Commercial activities are impacting negatively on the historic environment.	There will be less control over commercial development, inappropriate advertising, use of construction vehicles and so forth.
Insufficient affordable housing addressing the needs of those working in the Area.	No suitable housing for workers, increasing commuter travel and making it more difficult for businesses – including the cultural and educational institutions – to recruit staff.
Renovations to properties disturb residents by way of dust, noise, excess work traffic etc. and impacts on the streetscape e.g. parking on and damaging pavements.	Disturbance will be an ongoing issue for residents impacting on quality of life and wellbeing and businesses and institutions.
Certain road junctions are unsafe for pedestrians and cyclists.	Road safety risks for all users remain or may worsen.
Loss/lack of retail, public houses, office space and food and drink establishments.	Development will continue to be un-strategic resulting in an imbalance between the needs of visitors and residents.
Pavement space, for instance along Brompton Road and Knightsbridge Green, under pressure for outdoor seating.	This may worsen and impact on road safety as pedestrians are forced off narrow pavements.

Challenges facing Knightsbridge	Impacts of not having a neighbourhood plan
The Area suffers from significant air pollution.	There will be reduced emphasis on implementing more sustainable forms of energy and transport – and supplying the infrastructure to support it – which would have a knock-on effect to resident’s quality of life and potentially the delivery of the London and national air quality objectives.
The future of the Hyde Park Barracks site is unclear.	Local people may feel they have little impact on the future role of this very significant part of the Area with its famous and popular occupants. Local people also fear the loss of views to and from Hyde Park and within the Area.
Despite its Central London location, broadband access is poor in the Area.	The Area will need to rely on providers bringing ad hoc broadband improvements to the Area rather than having direct influence to encourage it.
Trees are lost to the Area through disease, pests or climate change or lack of maintenance or plans for staggered replanting of trees over time.	Trees form an integral part of the character and heritage of the Area, which may be lost without a plan for their retention, replacement and care.
Loss of green space – existing and future provision - that is of value to the community.	Without a Plan, it is possible that green space of value to the community might be harmed or lost to development. Equally opportunities to create new areas of green may be lost.

5 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES

5.1 Planning Practice Guidance states that, in order to demonstrate that a draft neighbourhood plan contributes to sustainable development, "...sufficient and proportionate evidence should be presented on how the draft neighbourhood plan...guides development to sustainable solutions"⁷.

5.2 In order to ensure that the Plan contributes to sustainable development it is necessary to review the consistency of its objectives against recognised sustainability objectives at the following scales:

- i. world;
- ii. national; and
- iii. local.

World sustainability objectives

5.3 As explained in Section 4, the objectives of the Plan have been informed by the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and specifically its 17 SDGs (listed in Appendix C). Every policy in the Plan would contribute to one or more of the SDGs, if implemented, with many policies contributing to several SDGs. None of the policies in the Plan are considered to have a negative impact on the achievement of the SDGs.

National sustainability objectives

5.4 At a national level, the NPPF establishes the sustainability objectives which development plans must have regard to. Table D1 in Appendix D assesses how the series of relevant issues that have been raised through the development of the Plan relate to the objectives of the NPPF. This then provides a clear 'roadmap' as to the types of objectives that the policies in the Plan need to be guiding development towards.

5.5 Table D1 demonstrates that, of the 13 objectives in the NPPF, the Plan is addressing issues of relevance to achieving 11 of these objectives. With regard to the other two objectives, 'Supporting a prosperous rural economy' is not relevant to an urban area such as Knightsbridge and 'Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals' is not a matter within the scope of a neighbourhood plan.

Local sustainability objectives

5.6 In order to demonstrate that the Plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development, it is necessary to identify sustainability objectives to enable an assessment to be made of the Plan. Whilst there are objectives established at the strategic level through the London Plan, for a neighbourhood plan that must confine the matters it

⁷ Paragraph: 072 Reference ID: 41-072-20140306

deals with to local issues, these are most appropriately established at the local level. Accordingly, the sustainability objectives of the Plan have been taken directly from those proposed in the Westminster City Plan Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Scoping Report, Consultation Draft, August 2017. Whilst in draft form at present, the IIA assessment framework and sustainability criteria were themselves informed by the Westminster Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal, March 2010, which has been the subject of examination in public and has been declared sound. Relevant local issues in Knightsbridge have been attributed to each, as shown in Table D2 in Appendix D. Seven of WCC's 17 sustainability objectives have been amended slightly to maximise their relevance to the Area, as shown below Table D2.

- 5.7** The Assessment Framework is the methodology which will enable the environmental, social and economic sustainability impacts and equalities, health and crime and disorder effects of the policies in Plan to be analysed, compared and critically assessed.
- 5.8** Having established that the proposed sustainability objectives of the IIA Scoping Report align with the issues that the Plan seeks to address, Table D3 in Appendix D sets out the sub-criteria which have been used to determine whether the Plan is likely to address the issues in question. Two sub-criteria have been added to those proposed in the Westminster City Plan IIA Scoping Report to maximise relevance to the Area, as shown below Table D3.
- 5.9** For a small area such as the Area, gathering of data to establish a comprehensive quantitative baseline position is challenging. Where data is available this has been used and has been presented in Section 3. However, in most cases the baseline position has been assessed qualitatively.
- 5.10** The sub-criteria supporting the sustainability objectives proposed by WCC are framed as questions with 'Yes/No/Don't know' answers. While they may be quantifiable for a specific development in future, it is impractical to quantify the extent to which they might be achieved by the Plan overall at this stage when no sites are allocated by it. Therefore, for the purpose of this assessment of sustainability, each of the Plan's policies has been assessed qualitatively against each of the 17 sustainability objectives by considering the 'Yes/No/Don't know' questions in the underlying sub-criteria. Where relevant, consideration has also been given to six further dimensions of the sub-criteria:
- i. severity of impact;
 - ii. number of people affected;
 - iii. extent of area affected;
 - iv. short, medium and long-term timescales e.g. of effect, exposure or other consequences;
 - v. likelihood of impact happening; and /or
 - vi. technical feasibility, commercial viability and deliverability of policy.

5.11 The resulting assessment is a likely effect for each of the 17 sustainability objectives for each policy as shown in the Table 5.1. A commentary is provided alongside each policy on issues considered most relevant. The qualitative scoring system used to assess the likely effect is shown below:

++	The policy is likely to contribute significantly towards the sustainability objective
+	The policy is likely to contribute positively towards the sustainability objective, although not significantly
0	The policy is considered likely to have no noticeable positive or negative effect
-	The policy is likely to detract from the achievement of the sustainability objective, although not significantly
--	The policy is likely to detract significantly from the achievement of the sustainability objective
?	The policy has an uncertain relationship to the sustainability objective. Alternatively, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

5.12 The Plan should be read as a whole as no policy applies in isolation (for example, there are other policies in the Plan that protect open space and these will apply alongside policies encouraging development). The approach to the assessment recognises this issue and key policies that seek to enhance positive effects or mitigate the negative effects are noted in the commentary.

Table 5.1: Summary of assessment of the contribution the Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Plan makes to sustainable development

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
1.0 Enhance the special character of Knightsbridge including its architecture, heritage, townscape and trees while recognising its status internationally as a prime residential neighbourhood and centre for retail, culture and education																		
KBR1 (Character, design and materials)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy gives clear direction as to what needs to be addressed to deliver high quality design in an area which is predominantly covered by conservation areas and has a significant number of listed buildings. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR3, 4, 6, 14 and 37. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifetime of the Plan as individual development projects come forward. The effects are likely to be relatively localised, enjoyed mainly by local residents and those travelling along the Local Roads which are home to the residential areas where this policy is likely to have greatest effect. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the important and unique heritage of the Area is further diminished as the built environment falls into a greater level of disrepair.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
1.0	Enhance the special character of Knightsbridge including its architecture, heritage, townscape and trees while recognising its status internationally as a prime residential neighbourhood and centre for retail, culture and education																	
KBR2 (Commercial frontages, signage and lighting)	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy is likely to result in higher quality commercial frontages which are more in keeping with the high quality aesthetic of Knightsbridge. This will help to underpin its role as an International Shopping Centre. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 17 and 18. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifetime of the Plan as individual development projects come forward. The effects are likely to be very localised, concentrated on the main commercial areas – mainly these are the shopping areas as defined by the Primary Shopping Frontages. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the important and unique heritage of the Area is further diminished as the built environment falls into a greater level of disrepair.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
1.0	Enhance the special character of Knightsbridge including its architecture, heritage, townscape and trees while recognising its status internationally as a prime residential neighbourhood and centre for retail, culture and education																	
KBR3 (Boundary railings and walls)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy seeks to ensure that opportunities are taken to restore important parts of Knightsbridge's built heritage. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 4, 6 and 14. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifetime of the Plan as individual development projects come forward. The effects are likely to be relatively localised, enjoyed mainly by local residents and those travelling along the Local Roads which is home to the residential areas where this policy is likely to have greatest effect. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the important and unique heritage of the Area is further diminished as the built environment falls into a greater level of disrepair.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
Policy	1.0 Enhance the special character of Knightsbridge including its architecture, heritage, townscape and trees while recognising its status internationally as a prime residential neighbourhood and centre for retail, culture and education																	
KBR4 (Public realm and heritage features)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy seeks to ensure that opportunities are taken to restore important parts of Knightsbridge's built heritage. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 4, 6 and 14. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifetime of the Plan as individual development projects come forward. The effects are likely to be relatively localised, enjoyed mainly by local residents and those travelling along the Local Roads which is home to the residential areas where this policy is likely to have greatest effect. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the important and unique heritage of the Area is further diminished as the built environment falls into a greater level of disrepair.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
1.0 Enhance the special character of Knightsbridge including its architecture, heritage, townscape and trees while recognising its status internationally as a prime residential neighbourhood and centre for retail, culture and education																		
KBR5 (View north along Montpelier Street)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to contribute towards the enjoyment of the built environment and maintain a sense of place through the preservation of a view that is of iconic importance to Knightsbridge's residential character. The effects are likely to be relatively localised, enjoyed mainly by local residents and those travelling north along Montpelier Street. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 25, 38 and 39. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifetime of the Plan. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the important and unique heritage of the Area could be further diminished if development spoils an iconic view of residential Knightsbridge.

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
<p>Policy</p> <p>1.0 Enhance the special character of Knightsbridge including its architecture, heritage, townscape and trees while recognising its status internationally as a prime residential neighbourhood and centre for retail, culture and education</p>																		
<p>KBR6 (Local buildings and structures of merit)</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to contribute towards the enjoyment of the built environment and maintain a sense of place through the preservation of structures which provide an important historic context to Knightsbridge's architectural character. The effects are likely to be relatively localised, enjoyed mainly by local residents and some tourists. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 37. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifetime of the Plan. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, certain unique local heritage features of the Area could fall into a greater level of disrepair.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario	
Policy	1.0 Enhance the special character of Knightsbridge including its architecture, heritage, townscape and trees while recognising its status internationally as a prime residential neighbourhood and centre for retail, culture and education																		
KBR7 (Tall buildings)	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy recognises the fact that this is a sensitive area with many important and historic buildings. It only allows the possibility of a tall building if it will not have an adverse impact on a number of matters, unless there are exceptional circumstances. The policy is likely to contribute towards the enjoyment of the built environment and maintain a sense of place through the preservation of the setting of the sensitive and unique heritage of Knightsbridge. The policy is likely to contribute to a number of objectives as it states that such buildings should be well designed and should enhance the character and amenity of their surroundings. The effects are likely to be relatively localised in the immediate surroundings of the proposed tall building and this will depend on where a new tall building is proposed. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13 and 14. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts are not likely to be significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, a new tall building could increase the potential to deliver a number of new homes which could help to address the housing needs of the Area. On the other hand tall buildings could have an adverse impact on the sensitive and unique heritage and open spaces of Knightsbridge and the surrounding area.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario	
	2.0 Improve the public realm and enhance and restore heritage features																		
KBR8 (Pedestrian movement along, across and adjacent to main roads)	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to contribute towards safer pedestrian movement, less congestion on busy pavements and an improved public realm. The effects are likely to be localised around the named junctions, with the main focus being along Brompton Road. However, any improvements to movement along here will affect a very large number of people. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR4, 14, 15, 27, 28, 29, 31 and 33. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, space for pedestrians may become more limited through increased visitor numbers and this will impact on road safety as pedestrians are forced off the narrow pavements to gain access.

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
Policy	2.0 Improve the public realm and enhance and restore heritage features																	
KBR9 (Advertising)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to contribute towards an enhanced public realm and fewer detrimental impacts on the historic character of Knightsbridge by reducing the number of large and/or visually intrusive advertisements. The effects are likely to be localised around prominent locations where advertisements are commonly sited. By its nature this will therefore have an impact on a significant number of people. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR2, 4, 8, 15 and 27. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, there will be less control over inappropriate advertising which could have negative impacts on the historic environment.

Sustainability objective	Policy	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities 2. Reduce crime and fear of crime 3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing 4. Promote health and wellbeing 5. Reduce greenhouse emissions 6. Reduce use of limited natural resources 7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality 8. Encourage and support biodiversity 9. Improve air quality 10. Reduce noise and its impacts 11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling 12. Reduce waste/increase recycling 13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment 14. Enhance public realm 15. Protect and enhance open space 16. Improve equal/local opportunities 17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
2.0 Improve the public realm and enhance and restore heritage features		
KBR10 (Roofscapes and balconies)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 + 0 0 0 0 + 0 0 0 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to contribute towards the protection of the historic character of the residential areas of Knightsbridge and the encouragement of urban greening through the use of multifunctional roof spaces. The effects are likely to be relatively localised in the immediate surroundings of any new or refurbished buildings with roof spaces. This will depend on where new buildings are proposed. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 7, 11, 13, 14, 38 and 41. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the important and unique heritage of the Area is further diminished as the skyline becomes increasingly cluttered. Also, the quality of life is further reduced through visual intrusion at balcony level. Furthermore, the opportunity to deliver urban greening through the creation of multi-functional roofspaces is missed.

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
Policy	2.0 Improve the public realm and enhance and restore heritage features																	
KBR11 (Urban greening)	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to contribute towards the greening of Knightsbridge, taking advantage of every opportunity to increase green and assets that will help to encourage biodiversity, reduce the impacts of climate change and reduce air pollution. The effects are likely to be spread across the area but in particular locations where development proposals create the opportunity to incorporate greening. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR10, 12, 13, 14, 35, 38, 39, 40 and 41. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the opportunity to deliver urban greening and enhance biodiversity is missed.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
2.0 Improve the public realm and enhance and restore heritage features																		
KBR12 (Protection and maintenance of Local Green Spaces)	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy will protect the main green spaces in Knightsbridge which is likely to contribute towards the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the reduction of the impacts of climate change and air pollution. The effects are likely to be localised to the specific locations where the Local Green Spaces are and to the residents that are able to use them. However, the wider benefits to biodiversity, climate change and pollution will be experienced by everyone in the Area to some degree. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR11, 13, 35, 38, 39, 40 and 41. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifetime of the Plan. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, there is the possibility that development could detrimentally impact on the small number of valued green spaces which provide an urban oasis in a busy Central London neighbourhood.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
3.0 Protect and enhance Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) including the Hyde Park Barracks land																		
KBR13 (Metropolitan Open Land)	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to protect the views, tranquillity, openness, nature conservation value and historic parkland features of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens (being designated Metropolitan Open Land). The effects are likely to be localised in the Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens area but will impact on the significant number of users of those public parks. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR14, 28, 29, 38, 39 and 41. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, issues that are specific to the Royal Parks MOL could arise through development.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
3.0 Protect and enhance Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) including the Hyde Park Barracks land																		
KBR14 (The Hyde Park Barracks land)	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to ensure that development at the Hyde Park Barracks is of the highest quality in terms of design, visual impact, accessibility and legibility for its users. It is also likely to ensure that it provides uses suitable to the site. The effects are likely to be localised in the immediate surrounding area but will impact on both the residents of the development, residents of the surrounding area and visitors looking to access Hyde Park from Knightsbridge. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42. The effects are likely to occur when development comes forward on the site. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, development of the Hyde Park Barracks site does not properly address the range of issues which should be fully taken into consideration for a site of such sensitivity.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
4.0 Promote the sense of community																		
KBR15 (Neighbourhood Stress Area)	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to mitigate and reduce the combined impact of the uses in the Neighbourhood Stress Area, thereby reducing the harm caused by air and noise pollution and greenhouse gases, as well as making it a more pleasant environment for all its visitors. The effects are likely to be localised in and around the Stress Area. However, these effects will impact on the large number of people – residents, workers, students and visitors – that come to the area, including those that come to visit the world-famous Harrods store. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR8, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35 and 41. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the particular issues which cause stress in this Area worsen and in turn, have greater negative effects through worsening air pollution, pedestrian safety and residential amenity.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
	4.0 Promote the sense of community																	
<p>KBR16 (Night-time and early morning uses in or adjacent to residential areas)</p>	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to reduce the loss of amenity for local residents caused by the growth of businesses that operate very late at night or very early in the morning. This may therefore have a limited impact on the growth of these types of businesses in the Area. The effects are likely to be localised mainly along Brompton Road, Knightsbridge Green and Knightsbridge where most of these types of businesses are currently located and where such uses would be likely to open in the future. These effects will mainly impact on the residents of neighbouring properties. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR15, 18, 19 and 41. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts are not likely to be significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the growing 24-hour economy of London is allowed to expand without recognising the impact where it is located close to residential areas such as Knightsbridge.

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
4.0 Promote the sense of community																		
KBR17 (Security and resilience measures)	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to reduce the threat and fear of crime, particularly for residents. The effects are likely to be localised where new development occurs and the effects will primarily be felt by the owners of those properties and, in the case of housing, by the residents. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR2. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the threat of crime increases which has a detrimental impact on businesses and the amenity of residents.

Sustainability objective	Policy	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario																																		
4.0 Promote the sense of community																																				
KBR18 (Retail uses in the International Shopping Centre)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Reduce crime and fear of crime</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Promote health and wellbeing</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Reduce greenhouse emissions</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Reduce use of limited natural resources</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Encourage and support biodiversity</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Improve air quality</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Reduce noise and its impacts</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. Reduce waste/increase recycling</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. Enhance public realm</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. Protect and enhance open space</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16. Improve equal/local opportunities</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth</td> <td>+</td> </tr> </table>	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	0	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	0	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	0	4. Promote health and wellbeing	0	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	0	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	0	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	0	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	0	9. Improve air quality	0	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	0	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	0	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	0	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	0	14. Enhance public realm	0	15. Protect and enhance open space	0	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	+	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to increase the quality of retail units in the area, reinforcing Knightsbridge's role as an International Shopping Centre ISC. The effects are likely to be localised mainly along Brompton Road and Knightsbridge Green where the ISC is. However, the increased attractiveness of the retail offer in the ISC could increase visitor numbers. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR8, 15, 16 and 19. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, retail premises are increasingly filled with cafés and fast food outlets which diminish Knightsbridge's reputation as an ISC.
1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	0																																			
2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	0																																			
3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	0																																			
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4.0 Promote the sense of community																		
KBR19 (Protection of public houses)	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to retain the small number of pubs serving the area, thereby keeping a range and choice of drinking establishments in a popular tourist area. The effects are likely to be localised around the two existing pubs in the Area although there will be a wider benefit to these parts of the Area as entertainment destinations. The effects will mainly be limited to the users of the two pubs although the wider benefits to the entertainment uses will be have a positive impact on a larger number of visitors to the area. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR15, 16 and 18. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, development will further exacerbate the growing imbalance between the needs of visitors and residents in terms of facilities and services.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
4.0 Promote the sense of community																		
KBR20 (Community uses)	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to create greater cohesiveness within the residential community by provide more choices for community activities to occur. The effects will be felt by the whole residential community albeit this will be focused on the users of any new community facilities which may depend on where they are located as well as what type of facilities they are. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR24, 26 and 41. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, development will further exacerbate the growing imbalance between the needs of visitors and residents in terms of facilities and services.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
4.0 Promote the sense of community																		
KBR21 (Office uses)	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy may help retain an office base in Knightsbridge, so retaining workers that have a positive impact on the economy and vibrancy of the Area. The effects will be localised around the Knightsbridge Green area where the workers are currently concentrated. However, the benefits will be wider, particularly focused on the retail units and restaurants/bars/café's along Brompton Road, Knightsbridge Green and Knightsbridge – this would have a positive impact on the owners of those businesses. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR15, 16 and 18. The effects are likely to be felt over the lifetime of the Plan. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the office sector could be entirely lost to Knightsbridge, so losing the value that these workers bring to the local economy and vibrancy of the Area.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
Policy	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
4.0 Promote the sense of community																		
KBR22 (Household and commercial waste consolidation)	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to improve the way waste is managed in the Area and levels of recycling. The effects will be felt across the whole Area because it involves all residential and commercial properties where development occurs. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR15 and 42. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the amenity of residents is worsened and the opportunity to create effective systems for waste management and recycling is lost, which has a correspondent impact on climate change through low rates of recycling.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
4.0 Promote the sense of community																		
KBR23 (Construction activity)	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to reduce the loss of amenity for local residents in the Area through construction activity. The effects will be felt across the whole Area although will be focused in the residential areas where construction activity is most common and has the greatest impact. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR14, 22, 25, 35, 36, 37 and 41. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, disturbance continues to be an ongoing issue for residents, impacting on quality of life and wellbeing.

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
Policy	5.0 Protect and enhance existing residential amenity and mix																	
KBR24 (Residential mix including to support local workers and students)	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to benefit the diversity of the local resident population which itself will have a positive impact on the vibrancy of the local community. The effects will be felt across the whole Area although will be focused in the residential areas and on the existing residential population. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR25 and 42. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, no new housing is provided for local workers, increasing commuter travel and making it more difficult for businesses – especially the cultural institutions – to recruit.

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
5.0 Protect and enhance existing residential amenity and mix																		
KBR25 (Reconfiguration of existing residential buildings)	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to benefit the diversity of the local resident population which itself will have a positive impact on the vibrancy of the local community. The effects will be felt across the whole Area although will be focused in the residential areas and on the existing residential population. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR24 and 42. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the same types of housing are provided, exacerbating the lack of diversity in the local resident population and the knock-on effect on vibrancy of the local community.

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
6.0 Foster an environment that enables our world-class cultural and educational institutions to thrive as centres of learning and innovation within a flourishing community																		
KBR26 (Existing and new development within the Strategic Cultural Area)	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy seeks to protect the existing character of the Strategic Cultural Area reflecting its world class role in science, research and design. It seeks to ensure that any new development enhances that character, thus perpetuating the ambitions of the 1851 Royal Commission. The development of ancillary developments, such as cafés and small retail outlets, will help to enhance the appeal of the area to a wider audience, meet the needs of local residents, while not eroding the vitality of the nearby designated retail areas. The effects are likely to be contained within the Strategic Cultural Area and will be felt by residents, workers, students and visitors alike. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 27 and 37. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifetime of the Plan as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the character of the Strategic Cultural Area is eroded and it is restricted in its ability to deliver the range of facilities required to help retain its world class status.

Sustainability objective	Policy	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario																		
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities 2. Reduce crime and fear of crime 3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing 4. Promote health and wellbeing 5. Reduce greenhouse emissions 6. Reduce use of limited natural resources 7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality 8. Encourage and support biodiversity 9. Improve air quality 10. Reduce noise and its impacts 11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling 12. Reduce waste/increase recycling 13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment 14. Enhance public realm 15. Protect and enhance open space 16. Improve equal/local opportunities 17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth																			
6.0 Foster an environment that enables our world-class cultural and educational institutions to thrive as centres of learning and innovation within a flourishing community																				
KBR27 (Public realm in the Strategic Cultural Area)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table>	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy seeks to make improvements to the public realm that will increase physical connectivity between the Strategic Cultural Area and the Albert Memorial, particularly for pedestrians. The effects are likely to be localised in the immediate surrounding area, although connectivity between this area and others will be improved. Improving the public realm and connectivity between public spaces will encourage healthy lifestyles and enhance cultural wellbeing. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR4, 8, 11, 12, 16, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41 and 42. The effects are likely to occur when development comes forward on the site. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the public realm is neglected, making it less attractive to all users.
+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0			

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
7.0 Enable active travel and personal mobility																		
KBR28 (Enabling active travel)	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy supports development that encourages active travel – walking and cycling - through the provision of infrastructure and facilities. This will promote healthy lifestyles, reducing reliance on motor vehicles and, in turn, emissions. It will also help to foster an inclusive community with increased opportunities for local people to meet. The effects are likely to be felt across the Plan area. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR8, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35 and 41. The effects are likely to occur and increase throughout the lifespan of the Plan. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, rates of walking and cycling fall because of the lack of effective routes for pedestrians and cyclists. The dominance of the car continues, with the attendant impacts on the congestion, air pollution and pedestrian and cycle safety.

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
7.0 Enable active travel and personal mobility																		
KBR29 (Pedestrians within the movement hierarchy)	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy will enhance opportunities for pedestrians across the area, enhancing their role in the transport hierarchy. It will encourage healthy lifestyles by creating and safeguarding walking routes, and improve access for all to local services and open spaces. Creating safe environments for pedestrians will contribute to a more cohesive community, reducing fear of crime. The effects are likely to be felt across the Area. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR4, 8, 13, 17, 27, 29, 30, 31, 35, 38 and 41. The effects are likely to occur and increase throughout the lifespan of the Plan. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, road safety for pedestrians worsens and fewer people are encouraged to walk, which restricts to potential for health benefits that increased walking can bring.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
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KBR30 (Assessing significant transport impacts of development proposals)	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy aims to minimise the negative impacts of development on transport related issues - for instance, on air quality, road safety, the pedestrian environment and movement, cycling infrastructure, disabled access and the street network. The effects are likely to be felt across the Area as developments occur. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR4, 8, 15, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 41 and 42. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, Transport Assessments fail to assess the impact of development proposals on the most pressing issues, such as air pollution and road safety, or to propose effective mitigation measures.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
7.0 Enable active travel and personal mobility																		
KBR31 (Motor vehicle use)	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy supports development that reduces reliance on the motor vehicle, assisting in the overall reduction of emissions of key pollutants. Where feasible, electric charging points are encouraged. The policy also seeks to minimise the negative impacts of service and construction vehicles associated with development. The effects are likely to be felt across the Plan area. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR8, 15, 16, 22, 23, 28, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 41. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifespan of the Plan. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, car use continues at current rates (or possibly increases), which increases safety issues for pedestrians and cyclists and increases air pollution. such as air pollution and road safety, or to propose effective mitigation measures.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
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KBR32 (Electric vehicle infrastructure)	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to contribute to the reduction of key polluting emissions by encouraging the provision and use of electric charging infrastructure across the Area. Whilst the policy may not reduce volumes of traffic, it is likely to change the nature of that traffic and the negative air quality impact associated with it. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR30, 35, 36, 37, 41 and 42. The effects are likely to occur throughout the lifetime of the Plan as infrastructure is rolled out. The effects are likely to be felt across the area by residents, workers, students and visitors alike. These impacts are not likely to be significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, developments do not provide sufficient electric vehicle infrastructure and do not take advantage of the opportunities to put in place a robust network of infrastructure to serve the shift over the plan period to electric vehicles.

Sustainability objective	Policy	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario																																		
8.0 Encourage superb public transport																																				
KBR33 (Public transport)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Reduce crime and fear of crime</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Promote health and wellbeing</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Reduce greenhouse emissions</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Reduce use of limited natural resources</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Encourage and support biodiversity</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Improve air quality</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Reduce noise and its impacts</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. Reduce waste/increase recycling</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. Enhance public realm</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. Protect and enhance open space</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16. Improve equal/local opportunities</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	+	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	0	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	0	4. Promote health and wellbeing	+	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	+	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	0	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	0	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	0	9. Improve air quality	+	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	0	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	+	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	0	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	0	14. Enhance public realm	+	15. Protect and enhance open space	0	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	0	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy will likely encourage greater use of public transport as opposed to private vehicle, helping to reduce traffic volumes and hence emissions. It might also help to foster community cohesion. The effects are likely to be felt across the Plan area. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR15, 30, 31, 32, 35 and 41. The effects are likely to occur and increase throughout the lifespan of the Plan. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, bus use is not encouraged and so falls, increasing the likelihood that short journeys will be made by private car, with the attendant impacts on air pollution and climate change.
1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	+																																			
2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	0																																			
3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	0																																			
4. Promote health and wellbeing	+																																			
5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	+																																			
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Sustainability objective	Policy	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario																	
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities 2. Reduce crime and fear of crime 3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing 4. Promote health and wellbeing 5. Reduce greenhouse emissions 6. Reduce use of limited natural resources 7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality 8. Encourage and support biodiversity 9. Improve air quality 10. Reduce noise and its impacts 11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling 12. Reduce waste/increase recycling 13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment 14. Enhance public realm 15. Protect and enhance open space 16. Improve equal/local opportunities 17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth																		
9.0 Encourage superb utilities and communications infrastructure																			
KBR34 (Utilities and communications infrastructure)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> </tr> </table>	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy seeks to ensure that the reliability and capacity of utilities – for instance water, waste water and sewage, electricity, gas and broadband speed and access – is not negatively impacted by developments. It also seeks to futureproof development to enable it to take advantage of emerging technologies over the life of the Plan. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR22, 25, 32, 36 and 37. The effects are likely to be felt throughout the life of the Plan, with residents, local businesses and students being impacted in the main. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, key utilities issues such as broadband and electricity networks are not properly addressed to reflect the modern needs of the Area.
0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+			

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practices																		
KBR35 (Healthy air)	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy will assist in minimising and ideally reducing the overall level of emissions of harmful pollutants, to be compliant with at least the most stringent environmental standards. This applies to both indoor and outdoor air quality for developments and refurbishments. The effect will be felt by residents, businesses, visitors and students, with improved health outcomes and a more enjoyable environment generally. The effect will be felt as the Plan progresses however the extent to which levels of pollutants is reduced overall will however be impacted by surrounding areas over which the Plan has no authority. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR11, 15, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37 and 41. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, air pollution issues are not addressed and the impacts on the health of people in the Area worsens.

Sustainability objective	Policy	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario																	
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities 2. Reduce crime and fear of crime 3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing 4. Promote health and wellbeing 5. Reduce greenhouse emissions 6. Reduce use of limited natural resources 7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality 8. Encourage and support biodiversity 9. Improve air quality 10. Reduce noise and its impacts 11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling 12. Reduce waste/increase recycling 13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment 14. Enhance public realm 15. Protect and enhance open space 16. Improve equal/local opportunities 17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth																		
10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practices																			
KBR36 (Renewable energy)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy will assist in minimising and ideally reducing the overall level of emissions of harmful pollutants, to be compliant with at least the most stringent environmental standards, by minimising energy use and encouraging energy consumption through renewable sources. The effect will be felt by residents, businesses, visitors and students, with improved health outcomes and a more enjoyable environment generally. The effect will be felt as the Plan progresses however the extent to which levels of pollutants is reduced overall will however be impacted by surrounding areas over which the Plan has no authority. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR11, 15, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 41. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, opportunities to maximise the use of renewable sources of energy are not taken, with the attendant loss of potential to achieve carbon reduction targets required to minimise the impacts of climate change.
0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practices																		
KBR37 (Retrofitting historic buildings for energy efficiency)	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy will likely result in greater energy efficiencies in historic buildings in the area, by encouraging the sensitive retrofitting of solutions that reduce heat loss and encouraging the use of renewably sourced fuels. The effects will be felt predominantly by residents as retrofitting takes place, either as part of redevelopment or maintenance, for instance by reducing harmful pollutants and increasing opportunities for healthy living. The extent to which levels of pollutants are reduced overall will however be impacted by surrounding areas over which the Plan has no authority. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 11, 15, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 and 41. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, historic buildings are limited in their ability to minimise energy consumption and therefore make a positive contribution towards achieving carbon reduction targets.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practices																		
KBR38 (Natural environment)	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to contribute towards the greening of Knightsbridge, safeguarding existing green spaces and natural habitats as well as creating new ones including the planting of trees. It will help to encourage biodiversity, reduce the impacts of climate change and reduce air pollution. It will also contribute to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting the area, by providing a more pleasant environment. The effects are likely to be spread across the Area but in particular locations where development proposals create the opportunity to incorporate additional greening. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 35, 39, 40 and 41. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the biodiversity of the Area is steadily eroded and opportunities are not taken to deliver new biodiversity benefits through the incorporation of urban greening into the design of buildings.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practices																		
KBR39 (Trees)	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is likely to contribute towards the green character of Knightsbridge, taking advantage of every opportunity to safeguard existing trees and plant new ones, including along main roads. This will enhance the landscape character of the area and help to encourage biodiversity, reduce the impacts of climate change and reduce air pollution. The effects are likely to be spread across the area and improve the quality of life for those living, working and visiting Knightsbridge. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR11, 12, 13, 14, 35, 38, 40 and 41. The effects are likely to occur as individual development projects come forward. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, trees in the Area are not properly managed and are lost to disease which reduces the biodiversity benefits they bring. There is also not a coherent strategy for new planting to create a new generation of trees which can survive the changing urban climate.

Sustainability objective	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
Policy	10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practices																	
KBR40 (Sustainable water)	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy seeks to ensure that development pays special regard to water and drainage so that water can be conserved when it is scarce and, when it is not, channelled in ways that are safe and free from pollution. This will likely result in the reduction of waste and the protection and enhancement of water quality for current and future generations. The effects of the policy will likely be felt predominantly by residents across the Area, increasing throughout the life of the Plan. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR11, 12, 22, 23, 25, 34, 36, 27 38, 39 and 41. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the worsening impacts of climate change mean that storm water is not adequately dealt with and opportunities to put in place sustainable drainage solutions are not taken.

Sustainability objective	Policy																	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities	2. Reduce crime and fear of crime	3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing	4. Promote health and wellbeing	5. Reduce greenhouse emissions	6. Reduce use of limited natural resources	7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality	8. Encourage and support biodiversity	9. Improve air quality	10. Reduce noise and its impacts	11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling	12. Reduce waste/increase recycling	13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment	14. Enhance public realm	15. Protect and enhance open space	16. Improve equal/local opportunities	17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth	
10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practices																		
KBR41 (Healthy people)	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy will likely have a positive impact on public health of those living in the area. It seeks to minimise the negative health aspects associated with development, for instance noise, air and light pollution. It also seeks to mitigate any land contamination and minimise the effects of urban heat islands and reliance, for example of air conditioning units. The effects are likely to be felt across the life of the Plan as developments take place. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 23, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40 and 41. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, development fails to adequately mitigate its impact on the health of the local population, worsening overall health and the general wellbeing of people in the Area.

Sustainability objective	Policy	Commentary, including assessment against 'Do nothing' scenario																		
	1. Cohesive, inclusive, safe communities 2. Reduce crime and fear of crime 3. Ensure provision of appropriate housing 4. Promote health and wellbeing 5. Reduce greenhouse emissions 6. Reduce use of limited natural resources 7. Reduce flood risk, protect water quality 8. Encourage and support biodiversity 9. Improve air quality 10. Reduce noise and its impacts 11. Reduce need to travel/ encourage walking/cycling 12. Reduce waste/increase recycling 13. Protect/enhance historic and cultural environment 14. Enhance public realm 15. Protect and enhance open space 16. Improve equal/local opportunities 17. Maintain diversity/support sustainable economic growth																			
10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practices																				
KBR42 (Sustainable development and involving people)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table>	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy will ensure that local residents and other stakeholders are actively consulted in developments that will impact on them. This will lead to sustainable developments that minimise negative impacts on the community. The effects will be felt as development occurs, across the lifespan of the Plan, contributing to an engaged and inclusive community. There are a number of other policies that seek to enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of this policy. These include KBR1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 26, 40 and 41. These impacts individually and cumulatively are likely to be positive but not significant. Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, local people increasingly isolated from the decision-making processes and activities that are shaping their future. This has increasing impacts on the wellbeing of the local community.
+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0			

Summary of effects

- 5.13** Table 5.1 demonstrates that the policies in the Plan will have a range of likely effects across the 17 sustainability objectives that underpin the Plan and which align with world, national and local sustainability objectives. None of these effects, whether positive or negative, are assessed as likely to be significant. In part, this is because of the size of the Area and the limited likely scale of new development.
- 5.14** As shown in Table 5.1, the effects of the policies in the Plan against the established sustainability objectives and sub-criteria are predominantly positive. The negative effects are not significant and are mostly capable of mitigation by adopting alternative approaches, using technology or encouraging lifestyle changes. In addition, other policies in the Plan, London Plan and Westminster City Plan will also contribute towards the mitigation of these negative effects.
- 5.15** Policies with one or more possible negative but not significant effects include: KBR7 (Tall buildings) which may not contribute towards the ‘provision of appropriate housing types to meet the demand for affordable housing and family sized units’ or ‘protect, enhance and seek opportunities to increase open space’; KBR16 (Night-time and early morning uses in or adjacent to residential areas) which may not ensure ‘equality of opportunities, improve local opportunities and support sustainable economic growth in Knightsbridge’; and KBR32 (Electric vehicle infrastructure) which may not ‘reduce the need to travel, the use of private motorised vehicular transport as well as encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport’. However, these negative impacts should not be considered in isolation as sustainable development involves a balance between potentially competing objectives. When considered against all of the sustainability objectives, the above assessment concludes that these policies will, overall, make a positive contribution to the achievement of sustainable development. All of the policies in the Plan are likely to have an overall positive effect i.e. more positive than negative effects with none of these effects being significant individually or cumulatively.
- 5.16** When compared with the ‘Do nothing’ scenario of not having a Plan, the case for the Plan is stronger because its portfolio of positive policies increases the probability that sustainable development will be achieved. Even where Plan policies have been assessed to have a neutral impact against an individual sub-criterion, this can have a positive effect when compared with the ‘Do nothing’ scenario because the policy is considered to prevent the baseline situation from worsening. Examples include: KBR22 (Household and commercial waste consolidation) which may reduce noise and its impacts from waste collection; KBR23 (Construction activity) which may encourage walking and cycling through air quality ‘tool box talks’; and KBR42 (Sustainable development and involving people) which may assist the community and developers in finding more sustainable solutions to problems. This further supports the case for making the Plan.

Deliverability

- 5.17** Government guidance emphasises that a neighbourhood plan needs to be deliverable “if the policies and proposals are to be implemented as the community intended”⁸.

⁸ National Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 005 Reference ID: 41-005-20140306, revision date 06.03.2014

Forum's approach to achieving deliverability over the short, medium and long-term

5.18 The Forum's approach to preparing the Plan has been to identify the issues that need to be addressed to achieve its vision to make Knightsbridge the best residential and cultural place in London in which to live, work, study or visit. To achieve deliverability, the Forum has then:

- developed policies, consulted on them and considered feedback, particularly where it raised questions or concerns about the initial proposals;
- sought further evidence and consulted local and national experts and professional advisers before revising policies;
- included flexibility in some policies to increase confidence that they are deliverable, restricted it where more ambition is needed (e.g. to comply with air quality laws) or the heritage of the area needs protection (e.g. tall buildings) and dropped others;
- refined the policy wording so that, where possible, the Plan is nudging developers, the local planning authority and the community towards greater ambition rather than requiring it e.g. using 'should' instead of 'will' and 'encourage' instead of 'require'; and
- assessed, re-tested and amended the Plan before submission to increase the likelihood that each of its policies is deliverable and consistent with sustainable development.

5.19 The Plan does not allocate new sites in the Area. Rather, it seeks to improve the whole Area over the short, medium and long-term. In general, it does so by nudging each development to make a number of small incremental contributions that should benefit the site, the immediate neighbours and the Area. For example, the Plan requires better management of 'Construction activity' to minimise day to day disturbance in the short, medium and long term and the careful planning of activity in the 'Neighbourhood Stress Area' to ensure it maintains its overall viability. Policies in the Plan may impose small short-term incremental costs for single developments (e.g. by encouraging the use of electricity in buildings for heating and cooking rather than gas and maximising the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures when new buildings are constructed or existing buildings – including historic buildings – redeveloped or refurbished) that should fade and become benefits over the medium and long-term while contributing benefits to the whole community in the short, medium and long-term. The Plan seeks to align sustainability efforts across the whole community to achieve the Plan's ambitious vision for the benefit of everyone in the Area.

CIL analysis confirms scope for ambitious policies

5.20 For a neighbourhood plan to be sustainable, it must also ensure that development remains viable and is deliverable, as required by paragraphs 173 and 174 of the NPPF and as reflected in the national Planning Practice Guidance⁹. The duty to test the deliverability of a plan in the NPPF is a broad brush one; the requirement is that "plans should be deliverable" meaning that "the scale of development in the plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened" and that normal development within the confines of the plan should "provide competitive returns". To better understand these requirements, the Forum has had regard to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 (as amended) which require a local planning authority, in seeking to justify a CIL charge, to consider "the potential

⁹ Paragraph: 005 Reference ID: 41-005-20140306, revision date 06.03.2014

effects (taken as a whole) of the imposition of CIL on the economic viability of development across the area”¹⁰. Therefore, to be deliverable, a plan does not have to demonstrate that every developable site would be able to bear all of the plan’s requirements. Indeed, as noted in the Locality viability guidance¹¹, there could be some sites that are unviable even with no requirements imposed on them. Instead, common ‘site typologies’ for the main types of development being proposed or addressed in a plan (e.g. residential, retail, offices, etc) should be tested “to determine viability at policy level”¹² and each typology should generally be able to bear whatever target or requirement is set with a reasonable degree of confidence without putting the “implementation of the plan at serious risk”¹³.

5.21 Paragraph 174 of the NPPF states that the evidence used to assess deliverability should be “proportionate”. National Planning Practice Guidance states that where a community is preparing a neighbourhood plan, “local planning authorities are encouraged to share evidence”¹⁴. The main piece of evidence prepared by Westminster City Council (WCC) which covers the Area is its 2014 CIL viability study¹⁵. This was prepared to inform the development of a CIL charge and was a key piece of evidence which resulted in a CIL charge being adopted on 1 May 2016. The report assessed in detail the viability of the main typologies of development that are expected to come forward in the Area, namely residential and commercial (i.e. retail, offices and hotels, as well as non-residential institutions and leisure facilities) uses. As such, the Forum considers it represents the ‘proportionate’ evidence required to assess the deliverability of development under the Plan.

5.22 The City of Westminster CIL charging schedule includes the Neighbourhood Area within its ‘prime’ charging area, with charges as follows:

- Residential - £550 per square metre (psm) - plus £50psm for the Mayor’s CIL charge in respect of Crossrail.
- Commercial (offices; hotels, nightclubs and casinos; retail (all ‘A’ use classes and sui generis retail) - £200psm plus the £50psm Crossrail charge.

5.23 The study established that, after all normal development costs and existing local standards and policy requirements are taken into account, the amounts which can be afforded by development are generally significantly in excess of the CIL charge that was set. In the case of residential development, both generally in Knightsbridge and through a specific appraisal of a hypothetical residential-led mixed use scheme development at the Hyde Park Barracks site, it was assessed as being able to afford a charge of between £2,100 psm and £5,700 psm, approximately between four and nine times higher than the residential CIL charge that is in place (the maximum residential CIL rate recommended in the CIL study for the ‘prime’ area was £1,963 psm¹⁶). Likewise, office and retail uses were assessed as being able to afford charges of between £3,500 psm and £4,800 psm, approximately between 14 and 19 times higher than the commercial CIL charge that is in place (the maximum commercial CIL rates recommended in the CIL study for the ‘prime’ area were £1,961 psm for offices and £4,057 psm for retail¹⁷).

¹⁰ Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), Regulation 14(1)(b)

¹¹ Locality (2016) Viability toolkit for neighbourhood planning, p6, paragraph 3.

¹² National Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 10-006-20140306, revision date 06.03.2014

¹³ NPPF, paragraph 174

¹⁴ Paragraph: 004 Reference ID: 10-004-20140306, revision date 06.03.2014

¹⁵ BNP Paribas Real Estate (2014) Community Infrastructure Levy: Viability Assessment, for Westminster City Council

¹⁶ BNP Paribas Real Estate (2014) Community Infrastructure Levy: Viability Assessment, for Westminster City Council, Table 1.11.1

¹⁷ Ibid., Table 1.11.2)

- 5.24** This demonstrates that residential and commercial development in the Area is very viable. Further, that development in the Area has considerable capacity to absorb costs over and above those which are required to meet normal development costs and to comply with existing national and local standards and policy requirements whilst still providing competitive returns.
- 5.25** The Plan is designed to “nudge” development towards sustainable solutions and most of the policies in the Plan encourage certain actions rather than require them. Therefore, most of the policies in the Plan do not require additional financial commitment from developers. Where the Plan places additional requirements on development over and above those in the City Plan, the requirements are not onerous, are needed to comply with legal limits or sustainability objectives and are capable of being easily incorporated into the design phase of the development. The requirements therefore entail only negligible additional commitment financial. In light of the good prospects and profitability of high quality development in this area, it is unlikely that the limited additional requirements in the Plan would have an impact on viability and thus the plan allows development to provide a competitive return.

6 OVERALL CONCLUSION

- 6.1** The assessment in Section 5 demonstrates that the policies in the Plan make a positive contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development. They are expected to have many positive effects but none of these are expected to be significant.
- 6.2** There are a small number of potential negative effects in individual criterion in a limited number of policies. However, none of these negative effects are significant and all are considered capable of being mitigated.
- 6.3** This gives confidence that the policies in the Plan will contribute to sustainable development.

Appendix A Objectives of the Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Plan compared with the strategic objectives of the Westminster City Plan (November 2016)

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	Westminster City Plan Strategic Objectives
Character	
<p>1.0 Enhance the special character of Knightsbridge including its architecture, heritage, townscape and trees while recognising its status internationally as a prime residential neighbourhood and centre for retail, culture and education</p>	<p>1. To accommodate sustainable growth and change that will contribute to Westminster's role as the heart of a pre-eminent world class city, building on its internationally renowned business, retail, cultural, tourism and entertainment functions within the Central Activities Zone; to support the unique economic breadth and diversity of the West End and its fringe areas including the Opportunity Areas; whilst maintaining its unique and historic character, mix, functions, and townscapes.</p> <p>2. To sensitively upgrade Westminster's building stock to secure sustainable and inclusive exemplary design which minimises energy and resource consumption and the production of waste, reduces the impacts of local environmental pollution and meets both today's needs and those of the future, including the effects of a changing climate; creating attractive places that function well whilst ensuring that the historic character and integrity of Westminster's built fabric and places is protected and enhanced.</p> <p>7. To protect and enhance Westminster's open spaces, civic spaces and Blue Ribbon Network, and Westminster's biodiversity; including protecting the unique character and openness of the Royal Parks and other open spaces; and to manage these spaces to ensure areas of relative tranquillity in a city with a daytime population increased every day by over one million workers and visitors.</p>
<p>2.0 Improve the public realm and enhance and restore heritage features</p>	<p>2. To sensitively upgrade Westminster's building stock to secure sustainable and inclusive exemplary design which minimises energy and resource consumption and the production of waste, reduces the impacts of local environmental pollution and meets both today's needs and those of the future, including the effects of a changing climate; creating attractive places that function well whilst ensuring that the historic character and integrity of Westminster's built fabric and places is protected and enhanced.</p> <p>6. To accommodate the safe and efficient movement of growing numbers of people entering and moving around Westminster by facilitating major improvements to the public transport system, improving the public realm and pedestrian environment, managing vehicular traffic, and making walking and cycling safer and more enjoyable.</p> <p>7. To protect and enhance Westminster's open spaces, civic spaces and Blue Ribbon Network, and Westminster's biodiversity; including protecting the unique character and openness of the Royal Parks and other open paces; and to manage these spaces to ensure areas of relative tranquillity in a city with a daytime population increased every day by over one million workers and visitors.</p>

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	Westminster City Plan Strategic Objectives
<p>3.0 Protect and enhance Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) including the Hyde Park Barracks land</p>	<p>7. To protect and enhance Westminster’s open spaces, civic spaces and Blue Ribbon Network, and Westminster’s biodiversity; including protecting the unique character and openness of the Royal Parks and other open spaces; and to manage these spaces to ensure areas of relative tranquillity in a city with a daytime population increased every day by over one million workers and visitors.</p>
<p>Community</p>	
<p>4.0 Promote the sense of community</p>	<p>3. To maintain and enhance the quality of life, health and well-being of Westminster’s residential communities; ensuring that Westminster’s residents can benefit from growth and change, providing more employment and housing opportunities, safety and security, and better public transport and local services; to work with our partners to foster economic vitality and diversity, improved learning and skills, and improved life chances in areas of deprivation.</p>
<p>5.0 Protect and enhance existing residential amenity and mix</p>	<p>4. To increase the supply of good quality housing to meet Westminster’s housing target, and to meet housing needs, including the provision of affordable housing and homes for those with special needs; whilst ensuring that new housing in commercial areas coexists alongside the business activity and an appropriate balance of uses is maintained.</p>
<p>Culture and education</p>	
<p>6.0 Foster an environment that enables our world-class cultural and educational institutions to thrive as centres of learning and innovation within a flourishing community</p>	<p>1. To accommodate sustainable growth and change that will contribute to Westminster’s role as the heart of a pre-eminent world class city, building on its internationally renowned business, retail, cultural, tourism and entertainment functions within the Central Activities Zone; to support the unique economic breadth and diversity of the West End and its fringe areas including the Opportunity Areas; whilst maintaining its unique and historic character, mix, functions, and townscapes.</p> <p>3. To maintain and enhance the quality of life, health and well-being of Westminster’s residential communities; ensuring that Westminster’s residents can benefit from growth and change, providing more employment and housing opportunities, safety and security, and better public transport and local services; to work with our partners to foster economic vitality and diversity, improved learning and skills, and improved life chances in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>5. To manage the pressures on the city from its national and international roles and functions, supporting business communities and tourism, and ensuring a safe and enjoyable visitor experience.</p>

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	Westminster City Plan Strategic Objectives
Public spaces and utilities	
<p>7.0 Enable active travel and personal mobility</p>	<p>3. To maintain and enhance the quality of life, health and well-being of Westminster’s residential communities; ensuring that Westminster’s residents can benefit from growth and change, providing more employment and housing opportunities, safety and security, and better public transport and local services; to work with our partners to foster economic vitality and diversity, improved learning and skills, and improved life chances in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>6. To accommodate the safe and efficient movement of growing numbers of people entering and moving around Westminster by facilitating major improvements to the public transport system, improving the public realm and pedestrian environment, managing vehicular traffic, and making walking and cycling safer and more enjoyable.</p>
<p>8.0 Encourage superb public transport</p>	<p>3. To maintain and enhance the quality of life, health and well-being of Westminster’s residential communities; ensuring that Westminster’s residents can benefit from growth and change, providing more employment and housing opportunities, safety and security, and better public transport and local services; to work with our partners to foster economic vitality and diversity, improved learning and skills, and improved life chances in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>6. To accommodate the safe and efficient movement of growing numbers of people entering and moving around Westminster by facilitating major improvements to the public transport system, improving the public realm and pedestrian environment, managing vehicular traffic, and making walking and cycling safer and more enjoyable.</p>
<p>9.0 Encourage superb utilities and communications infrastructure</p>	<p>2. To sensitively upgrade Westminster’s building stock to secure sustainable and inclusive exemplary design which minimises energy and resource consumption and the production of waste, reduces the impacts of local environmental pollution and meets both today’s needs and those of the future, including the effects of a changing climate; creating attractive places that function well whilst ensuring that the historic character and integrity of Westminster’s built fabric and places is protected and enhanced.</p> <p>5. To manage the pressures on the city from its national and international roles and functions, supporting business communities and tourism, and ensuring a safe and enjoyable visitor experience.</p>

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	Westminster City Plan Strategic Objectives
Healthy environment and healthy people	
<p>10.0 Be an exemplar in sustainable city living by complying fully with international laws, standards, guidelines and best practice</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To accommodate sustainable growth and change that will contribute to Westminster's role as the heart of a pre-eminent world class city, building on its internationally renowned business, retail, cultural, tourism and entertainment functions within the Central Activities Zone; to support the unique economic breadth and diversity of the West End and its fringe areas including the Opportunity Areas; whilst maintaining its unique and historic character, mix, functions, and townscapes. 2. To sensitively upgrade Westminster's building stock to secure sustainable and inclusive exemplary design which minimises energy and resource consumption and the production of waste, reduces the impacts of local environmental pollution and meets both today's needs and those of the future, including the effects of a changing climate; creating attractive places that function well whilst ensuring that the historic character and integrity of Westminster's built fabric and places is protected and enhanced. 3. To maintain and enhance the quality of life, health and well-being of Westminster's residential communities; ensuring that Westminster's residents can benefit from growth and change, providing more employment and housing opportunities, safety and security, and better public transport and local services; to work with our partners to foster economic vitality and diversity, improved learning and skills, and improved life chances in areas of deprivation.

Appendix B Summary of relevant plans and programmes

International context

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
EU Habitats and Conservation of Wild Birds Directives (92/43/EEC and 79/409/EEC)		
To conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance by the establishment of a network of protected areas throughout the European Community. This was designed to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats.	Identifies endangered habitats and species requiring protection and need for re-establishment of denuded biotopes. Protected areas should be created, maintained and managed.	Plans should take account relevant Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) sites. If negative impacts are anticipated appropriate assessments should be undertaken. Above protecting the integrity and interest of European sites, the Plan should consider objectives to protect and if possible enhance biodiversity.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
To expand the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve 'good status' for all waters by 2015. • Water management should be based on river basins and a 'combined approach' of emission limit values and quality standards. • Water management should include the closer involvement of community. 	Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, provide protection and improve ecological condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015 (or later subject to specific criteria). • Meet the Waste Framework Directive's requirements for protected areas • Promote sustainable use of water • Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water • Progressively reduce or phase out pollutants that pose significant threats to the aquatic environment / groundwater • Help mitigate the impacts of floods and droughts. 	The Plan should consider any significant hydrological / hydrogeological factors and ensure integration with existing catchment management plans. Plan should consider including objectives to protect and enhance water resources, quality and ecological function.

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)		
<p>Establishes limit values, targets and/or alert thresholds for concentrations of key pollutants in ambient air including benzene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)/oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂).</p> <p>Maintain ambient air quality in areas where it is good and improve it in others.</p>	<p>Sets limit values, targets and/or alert thresholds for concentrations of benzene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, ozone, particulate matter and sulphur dioxide.</p>	<p>The Plan should consider (where relevant) the levels of benzene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, ozone, particulate matter and sulphur dioxide in ambient air.</p> <p>Plan should consider maintaining ambient air quality and including objectives with the aim of reducing air pollution and, where possible, enhancing air quality in respect of key pollutants.</p>
EU Waste Directive (2008/98/EC)		
<p>Sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products.</p>	<p>Requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p>	<p>The Plan should consider how future development and land use in the Area reduces waste and manages it and its impacts sustainably.</p>
EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution		
<p>Establishes interim objectives for air pollution in the EU and proposes appropriate measures for achieving them. It recommends that current legislation be modernised, be better focused on the most serious pollutants and that more is done to integrate environmental concerns into other policies and programmes.</p>	<p>Aims to cut the annual number of premature deaths from air pollution-related diseases by 40% by 2020 (using 2000 as the base year).</p>	<p>The Plan should consider how its policies contribute to reducing air pollution.</p>

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, European Commission 2010		
<p>The European strategy for achieving growth up to 2020 focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart growth, through the development of knowledge and innovation; • Sustainable growth, based on a greener, more resource efficient economy; and • Inclusive growth, aimed at strengthening employment, and social and territorial cohesion. 	<p>75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed. 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D. The "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right). The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree. 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.</p>	<p>The Plan needs to ensure that it has regard to the overarching objectives relating to economic growth.</p>

National context

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</p>		
<p>Planning should drive and support sustainable economic development. It should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure high quality design and good standard of amenity • take account of the different roles of areas, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside • support transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking account of flood risk and encourage the reuse of existing resources and encouraging the use of renewable resources. • contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. • encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed. • conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. • focus significant development in locations which are, or can be made sustainable. <p>Paragraph 132: “When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.</p>	<p>Supports local and national targets with regard to biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the objective of achieving sustainable development (social, economic and environmental).</p> <p>Objectives in the Plan should be in general conformity with the core planning principles and policies set out in the NPPF.</p> <p>The Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to minimising impacts and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible • contribute to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity – including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. <p>The Plan should ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on any heritage assets and should seek to ensure that development actively conserves the asset.</p>

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
The Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011		
To encourage/ensure waste arises/is dealt with further up the waste hierarchy. Divert waste disposal away from landfill.	Target of 50% of household waste to be recycled.	The Plan must have regard to the amended waste hierarchy. Policies and objectives should, where possible, encourage waste to be reused, recycled or have value/energy recovery. If possible the Plan should discourage landfilling of waste.
Waste Management Plan for England, Defra 2013		
Provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery. 	The Plan should have regard to the targets.
UK Climate Change Act 2008		
The Act introduced a statutory target for reducing carbon emissions.	Target of reducing carbon emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050, with an interim target of 34% by 2020.	Planning can make a contribution to mitigating and adapting to climate change by influencing the location, scale and character of development. The Plan should include policies/objectives that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions and greater resilience to the impacts of climate change.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
Improve the management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. To protect water supplies.	Local Authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood maps and plans. Environment Agency to prepare Local flood risk management strategies.	Plan should take account of flooding and water management issues and strategies and consider the inclusion of policies / objectives to reduce flood risks and other impacts on the water environment.

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future 2011		
Government-wide plan for action on climate change at domestic and international levels.	Includes a range of sector-based plans and targets for low carbon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building; • transport; • industry; • electricity; • agriculture; • land use; • forestry; and • waste. 	The Plan should include policies / objectives that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions.
Mainstreaming sustainable development 2011		
This refreshed vision builds upon the principles that underpinned the UK's 2005 Sustainable Development strategy, recognising the needs of the economy, society and the natural environment, alongside the use of good governance and sound science.	Promises a new set of indicators from Defra that link initiatives and include wellbeing.	Plan should take account of climate change and promote sustainability through sustainable, low carbon and green economic growth.
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, Defra 2010		
Seeks to reduce air pollution by focusing on the synergies between air quality and climate change.	Sets out key milestones for achieving ambient air quality targets and emissions reduction targets by 2020.	The Plan should consider the implications of its policies on climate change and air pollution.
Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport, DfT 2013		
The strategy considers what is necessary to ensure that people can be confident in choosing sustainable transport.	Measures include regular and straightforward connections at all stages of the journey and between different modes; safe comfortable transport facilities and cycling and walking facilities and stations at the heart of the 'plug-in hybrid vehicle programme'.	The Plan should take on board recommendations from the strategy to encourage less reliance on private cars and increased sustainable transport usage.

London/Westminster City context

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
The London Plan: Spatial development strategy for Greater London		
<p>Sets out six key objectives for London to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenges of economic and population growth • be an internationally competitive and successful city • have diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods • be a city that delights the senses • become a world leader in improving the environment • be a city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities. 	<p>The Plan includes numerous policies that seek to ensure all Londoners can enjoy a good, improving and sustainable quality of life now, over the period to 2036 and into the future.</p>	<p>The Plan should have regard for the policies contained in the London Plan and contribute to the delivery of its overarching objectives.</p>
Clearing the Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, GLA 2010		
<p>The strategy aims to raise awareness of air quality. It promotes: reducing emissions from transport, homes, business and industry.</p>	<p>A priority is to achieve the EU limit values for PM₁₀ and NO₂ across Greater London</p>	<p>The Plan should consider how it contributes to reductions in emissions.</p>
The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, 2004		
<p>To reduce the impact of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London.</p>	<p>Suggests ways to achieve better management of transport systems, better town planning and better design of buildings.</p>	<p>The Plan should consider how future development will be managed in terms of its noise impact.</p>

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
London’s wasted resources: The Mayor’s municipal waste management strategy 2011		
<p>Aims to provide Londoners with knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way they manage municipal waste; minimise impact of municipal waste management on the environment; and unlock economic value of London’s municipal waste through increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and the generation of low carbon energy from waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025 • Reduce household waste from 970kg to 790kg per household by 2031 (20% reduction) • Increase capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste to 30,000 tonnes a year in 2031 • Recycle 50% of municipal waste by 2020 and 60% by 2031 • Cut greenhouse gas emissions • Generate as much energy as is practicable from London’s organic and non-recycled waste. 	<p>The Plan should consider how it contributes to the recycling/ reuse of municipal waste to contribute to the London-wide targets.</p>
Mayor’s Economic Development Strategy, 2010		
<p>Seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote London as the world capital of business, the world’s top international visitor destination, and the world’s leading international centre of learning and creativity; • make London one of the world’s leading low carbon capitals by 2025; • give Londoners the opportunity to take part in London’s economic success, access sustainable employment and progress their careers; and • attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs and maximise its benefits. 	<p>An implementation plan was promised to set out clear actions on how to deliver the sustainable economic objectives.</p>	<p>The Plan needs to have regard for the London-wide objectives and ensure that it contributes to the delivery of these.</p>

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
City for All, WCC 2015 - 2018		
<p>The cross-cutting strategy for Westminster seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable communities to share in the economic prosperity of the city; • create opportunities for residents, businesses and visitors to make responsible choices for themselves, their families and their neighbourhood; and • protect and enhance Westminster's unique heritage so that every neighbourhood remains a great place to live, work and visit both now and in the future. 	<p>A range of targets including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the next three years we will invest £7 million, with our partners, in new public realm schemes, including walking and cycling improvements, and road safety schemes; • support the entertainment industry to develop a voluntary Westminster Standard which promotes responsible behaviour amongst licensees and sets the standard in terms of caring for the welfare of their patrons and being good neighbours. • work with providers to roll out super-fast fibre broadband, including putting pressure on BT who has committed to making fibre optic broadband available to nearly 40,000 homes and businesses following WCC's campaign. 	<p>The Plan should consider how it contributes to the aspirations for Westminster as a whole, balancing economic, social, environmental and heritage needs.</p>
Air Quality Action Plan 2013 - 2018, City of Westminster 2013		
<p>Aims to reduce levels of air pollution in order to revoke the Air Quality Management Area. This means reducing the levels of NO₂ and PM₁₀ in Westminster to below the national objective levels in order to protect health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Sets out a series of actions to reduce emissions from transport and buildings and development. Sets out actions to increase awareness of air pollution.</p>	<p>The Plan should consider how it contributes to achieving the actions.</p>

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
Westminster Biodiversity Action Plan 2007		
<p>Recognises the need to maximise opportunities for wildlife within the built environment, reducing the fragmentation of natural areas by protecting and creating new spaces and structures for biodiversity. Wildlife corridors in the form of living roofs, green walls, street trees and the sensitive landscaping of our public realm can act as stepping-stone habitats between parks and green spaces. These provide urban wildlife important landscape links and routes to disperse along and sites at which to roost, feed and breed.</p>	<p>The Action Plan sets out how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance biodiversity in the built environment; • Create opportunities for biodiversity in new developments; • Promote understanding, awareness and enjoyment of the benefits of biodiversity in the built environment; and • Audit and monitor biodiversity in the built environment. 	<p>The Plan should maximise opportunities for provision of green spaces and greening, in order to contribute to biodiversity in the Area.</p>
Greener City Action Plan 2015 – 2025, City of Westminster		
<p>Seeks to deliver sustainable and improved economic growth by ensuring that Westminster has high environmental standards. Better air quality improves health; low carbon, locally produced energy enables businesses to grow; and sustainable transport systems connect people and jobs.</p>	<p>Action Plan is set around 11 policy priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing noise pollution • maximising waste resources • increasing low-carbon energy supplies • improving air quality • supporting sustainable transport system • optimising green and open spaces • delivering sustainability through economic development • supporting sustainable growth • managing water use • addressing flood risk • raising environmental awareness 	<p>The Plan should consider how its policies contribute to sustainable development in line with the priorities set by Westminster.</p>

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
Economic Development Strategic Framework, WCC 2015		
<p>Set outs commitments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Back local businesses and help create jobs, including creating a new enterprise space for small and growing businesses in Church Street; • Work with, and challenge, partners to reduce by a third the number of residents who are long-term unemployed; • Through the West End partnership, set out a 15 year plan to focus hundreds of millions of pounds of investment in the West End to secure the future of one of the most vibrant and exciting places on the planet for generations to come. 	<p>No specific targets specified.</p>	<p>The Plan should consider how it contributes to the delivery of the economic objectives set out at the WCC level, in particular balancing the needs of businesses, institutions and residents.</p>

Appendix C Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to stimulate action in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. The SDGs are:

- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

(Source: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

Appendix D Assessment of effects of Neighbourhood Plan policies

Table D1: NPPF objectives and issues relevant to Knightsbridge

NPPF objective	Relevant issues in Knightsbridge
1. Building a strong, competitive economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing monoculture of cafés and takeaways in the International Shopping Centre • Threat of loss of the small but important office sector • Retain world class role of education institutions in science and research
2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing monoculture of cafés and takeaways in the International Shopping Centre • Threat of loss of the small but important office sector • Retain world class role of education institutions in science and research
3. Promoting sustainable transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor vehicle congestion with associated air pollution impacts • Rat running along Local Roads • Need to improve routes and safety for pedestrians and cyclists • Need to minimise car use and enable use of electric vehicles to reduce vehicular impact on climate change and improve air quality
4. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor broadband • Localised flooding • Need to ensure sustainable access to water supplies
5. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of affordable housing for students and local workers • Historic conversion of some properties out of keeping with local housing stock
6. Requiring good design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of new development being in keeping with local character
7. Promoting healthy communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to improve routes and safety for pedestrians and cyclists • Need to improve access to community facilities to enable better social interaction • Need to reduce the impact of noise and other types of pollution, especially through construction and the activities of the evening and night-time economy on the local community • Need to secure the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs • Need to minimise the stress on parts of the area caused by a heavy concentration of human activity e.g. around entertainment and other related types of activity
8. Protecting Green Belt land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of development on the Metropolitan Open Land
9. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to ensure development and movement minimise their environmental impact • Localised flooding • Need to take advantage of opportunities to green the urban environment

NPPF objective	Relevant issues in Knightsbridge
10. Conserve and enhance natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to take advantage of opportunities to green the urban environment • Need to protect the Area's trees and other biodiversity assets
11. Conserve and enhance historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of new development being in keeping with local character • Need to preserve and restore existing features which are part of Knightsbridge's heritage

Two objectives in the NPPF have been excluded:

- Supporting a prosperous rural economy – Knightsbridge is in the heart of a very urbanised area therefore cannot make any meaningful contribution to this objective.
- Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals – matters relating to minerals are not within the scope of a neighbourhood plan.

In addition, the element of Objective 9 relating to coastal change has been excluded because it is not relevant given the location of the Neighbourhood Area.

Table D2: WCC Sustainability Assessment objectives adapted to Knightsbridge

NPPF objective	Relevant issues in Knightsbridge
1. To create cohesive, inclusive and safe communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to secure the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs • Need to minimise the stress on parts of the area caused by a heavy concentration of human activity, e.g. around entertainment and other related types of activity
2. To reduce crime and fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to reduce the potential for antisocial behaviour associated with the evening and night-time economy
3. To ensure provision of appropriate housing types to meet the demand for affordable housing and family sized units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of affordable housing for students, local workers and the elderly • Historic conversion of some properties out of keeping with local housing stock
4. To promote and improve health and well being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to improve routes and safety for pedestrians and cyclists • Need to improve access to community facilities to enable better social interaction • Need to reduce the impact of noise and other types of pollution, especially through construction and the activities of the evening and night-time economy on the local community • Need to secure the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs • Need to minimise the stress on parts of the area caused by large numbers of people e.g. around entertainment and other related types of activity

NPPF objective	Relevant issues in Knightsbridge
5. To mitigate and adapt to climate change and improve energy resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to improve utility provision so that it meets the needs of energy capacity and efficiency in the Area
6. To reduce use of limited natural resources e.g. water, fossil fuels, quarried materials, wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to ensure sustainable access to water supplies
7. To reduce flood risk, promote or exceed SUDs, protect surface and groundwater quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised flooding
8. To protect, enhance and create environments that encourage and support biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to take advantage of opportunities to green the urban environment • Need to protect the Area's trees and other biodiversity assets
9. To improve air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor vehicle congestion with associated air pollution impacts
10. To reduce noise and impact of noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to reduce the impact of noise and other types of pollution, especially through construction and the activities of the late night economy on the local community
11. To reduce need to travel, the use of private motorised vehicular transport as well as encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rat running along Local Roads • Need to improve routes and safety for pedestrians and cyclists • Need to minimise car use and enable use of electric vehicles to reduce vehicular impact on climate change and improve air quality
12. To reduce waste production and increase recycling, recovery and re-use of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to reduce waste being left on streets through improved waste collection solutions, both residential and commercial • Need to improve efficiency of recycling facilities, particularly for local residences
13. To protect and enhance the historic environment and architectural, archaeological and cultural heritage including the Strategic Cultural Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of new development being in keeping with local character • Importance of new development being in keeping with local character • Need to preserve and restore existing features which are part of Knightsbridge's heritage
14. To enhance public realm and improve streets and utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to improve the public realm, particularly through improving the quality of pavement surfaces and reducing street clutter caused by disused phone boxes, utility cabinets etc.
15. To protect, enhance and seek opportunities to increase open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to take advantage of opportunities to green the urban environment
16. To ensure equality of opportunities, improve local opportunities and support sustainable economic growth in Knightsbridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat of loss of the small but important office sector • Retain world class role of education institutions in science and research • Poor broadband
17. To maintain economic diversity, protect International Shopping Centre status and support sustainable growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address monoculture of cafés and takeaways in the International Shopping Centre • Need to encourage more retailers, including convenience stores • Need to protect the small number of public houses remaining in the area

Seven of the 17 sustainability objectives have been amended slightly to maximise their relevance to the Knightsbridge Neighbourhood Area:

- **Objective 3:** Deleted ‘homelessness and overcrowded households’;
- **Objective 5:** Changed ‘To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support climate change adaptation’ to ‘To mitigate and adapt to climate change and improve energy resilience’;
- **Objective 7:** Changed ‘promote SUDS’ to ‘promote or exceed SUDS’;
- **Objective 13:** Added ‘including the Strategic Cultural Area’;
- **Objective 14:** Changed ‘To enhance public realm and street improvements’ to ‘To enhance public realm and improve streets and utilities’;
- **Objective 16:** Changed ‘throughout Westminster’ to ‘in Knightsbridge’; and
- **Objective 17:** Changed ‘To maintain economic diversity and support sustainable economic growth’ to ‘To maintain economic diversity, protect International Shopping Centre status and support sustainable growth’.

Table D3: Sustainability assessment framework

Sustainability objectives	Sub-criteria for assessment
1. To create cohesive, inclusive and safe communities	Will it improve access to local services? Shopping? Community facilities? Will it increase ability to influence decision making? Will it foster an inclusive Knightsbridge community? Will it encourage engagement in community activity?
2. To reduce crime and fear of crime	Will it reduce crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour? Will it reduce fear of crime, disorder and anti social behaviour? Will it reduce other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment?
3. To ensure provision of appropriate housing types to meet the demand for affordable housing and family sized units	Will it reduce homelessness? Will it increase range of affordable housing? Will it reduce number of unfit homes? Will it create high quality homes? Will it providing housing than can help people stay independent for longer?
4. To promote and improve health and well being	Will it help improve health inequalities? Will it reduce death rates? Will it improve access/movement? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? Will it improve cultural wellbeing? Will it support communities to lead healthy lifestyles through increased participation in sport and physical activity? Will it minimise loneliness, maximise independence and improve mental and physical wellbeing of older people? Will it provide access to a healthy diet and encourage healthy lifestyles? Will it encourage a physically active lifestyle (helping to reduce obesity)? Will it create healthy workplaces?

Sustainability objectives	Sub-criteria for assessment
5. To mitigate and adapt to climate change and improve energy resilience	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy consumption, generating low or zero carbon energy and reducing the need to travel? Will it reduce ozone depleting emissions? Will it reduce emissions through retrofitting new technology? Will it reduce heat island effects on people and property?
6. To reduce use of limited natural resources e.g. water, fossil fuels, quarried materials, wood	Will it reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency? Will it reduce consumption of fossil fuels? Will use of other natural resources (e.g. quarried materials) be minimised? Will use of renewable resources (e.g. sustainably sourced timber) be prioritised over non-renewable resources?
7. To reduce flood risk, promote or exceed SUDs, protect surface and groundwater quality	Will it minimise flood risk from all sources of flooding? Will it reduce property damage due to storm events/heavy rainfall by improving flood resistance and flood resilience? Will it reduce combined sewer overflow events?
8. To protect, enhance and create environments that encourage and support biodiversity	Will it protect, enhance and increase biodiversity and protect habitats? Will it protect Sites of Nature Conservation Interest? Will it improve access to and promote educational value of sites of biodiversity interest? Will it conserve and enhance species and habitats?
9. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change	Will it improve air quality? Will it reduce emissions of key pollutants?
10. To reduce noise and impact of noise	Will it reduce noise concerns and noise complaints? Will it reduce noise levels?
11. To reduce need to travel, the use of private motorised vehicular transport as well as encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport	Will it reduce volumes of traffic? Will it encourage walking and cycling? Will it increase proportion of journeys using modes other than the car?
12. To reduce waste production and increase recycling, recovery and re-use of waste	Will it reduce consumption of materials and resources? Will it reduce household waste? Will it increase recycling, recovery and re-use? Will it reduce construction waste?
13. To protect and enhance the historic environment and architectural, archaeological and cultural heritage including the Strategic Cultural Area	Will it protect heritage sites and cultural value? Will it protect strategic views? Will it protect listed buildings and their settings? Will it help preserve, enhance and record archaeological features and their settings? Will it help achieve the objectives for the Strategic Cultural Area?
14. To enhance public realm and improve streets and utilities	Will it reduce litter? Will it enhance the quality of public realm? Will it improve access and mobility for all equality group strands?
15. To protect, enhance and seek opportunities to increase open space	Will it improve open space? Will it improve landscape character? Will it improve access to open space?

Sustainability objectives	Sub-criteria for assessment
<p>16. To ensure equality of opportunities, improve local opportunities and support sustainable economic growth in Knightsbridge</p>	<p>Will it improve qualifications, skills or training? Will it reduce unemployment? Will it provide jobs for those most in need? Will it improve earnings? Will it promote equality of opportunity across the city by tackling barriers to employment?</p>
<p>17. To maintain economic diversity, protect International Shopping Centre status and support sustainable growth</p>	<p>Will it improve business development and environment? Will it improve business resilience and economy? Will it encourage new business start ups, small businesses and opportunities for local people? Will it promote business in key sectors? Will it promote regeneration, reducing disparity? Will it enhance the range and quality of the retail offer in the International Shopping Centre?</p>