

**LONDON BOROUGH OF
HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
& STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

SCOPING REPORT
(Consultation Version)
24 June 2005

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RESPONDING TO THE SCOPING REPORT

Information on how to make a response to this document

Responses should be received by 5pm on Monday 1st August 2005.

Responses may be sent by post email or fax :

by post to
Assistant Director (Planning)
Planning Division
Environment Department
London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham
5th Floor, Hammersmith Town Hall Extension
King Street, Hammersmith
London W6 9JU

by email to
stephen.mcandrews@lbhf.gov.uk OR
richard.adam@lbhf.gov.uk

by fax to 020 8753 3036 (attn Richard Adam)

Queries relating to this Scoping Report may be made to Stephen McAndrews (direct line 020 8753 3329) or Richard Adam (direct line 020 8753 3332) Typetalk service available - dial 18001 + one of the above numbers.

We regret that due to staff commitments it will not be possible to respond to queries in the week beginning 4th July.

Questions for Consultees

We welcome comments on any aspect of the Scoping Report, but would particularly welcome comments in response to the key questions on page 6, which are repeated at appropriate sections in the document.

The questions on which we would welcome your views are set out in para 1.1.7

Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Function of this Scoping Report

1.1.1 This report has been prepared to comply with Section 5 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This requires that a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is carried out for the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) prepared by the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, as part of its Local Development Framework (LDF). The report has been prepared in accordance with the various guidance documents provided by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), which were available in May 2005. It is therefore intended to also fulfil the requirements of EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the environmental assessment of plans and programmes, commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

1.1.2 This document forms the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the following Development Plan Documents, as detailed in the council's Local Development Scheme (LDS).

- Core strategy DPD,
- Generic development control policies DPD,
- Site specific allocations DPD,
- Proposals map DPD

SPDs will be subject to a separate SA.

Consultation on this report

1.1.3 This Scoping Report has been sent for consultation to the statutory four agencies with environmental responsibilities in England.

- Countryside Agency
- English Heritage
- English Nature
- Environment Agency

1.1.4 Other organisations with a sustainability remit or local environmental interest have been consulted, namely:-

- Government Office for London
- Greater London Authority
- Neighbouring boroughs and other councils in the area of the GLA West London Sub-Regional Development Framework.
- Borough Local Partnership: public sector agencies represented i.e.
 - Hammersmith and Fulham Fire Service
 - Hammersmith and Fulham Primary Care Trust
 - Hammersmith Police

Jobcentreplus
London West Learning Skills Council
Shepherds Bush Housing Group

- the H& F Chamber of Commerce
- the Hammersmith & Fulham Local Agenda 21 Forum

1.1.5 The Scoping Report will be placed on the council's website in order to allow any other persons or organisations the opportunity to comment.

Purpose of Consultation

1.1.6 The consultation will seek advice:

- to ensure that the SA is comprehensive and robust enough to support the council's core strategy DPD, generic development control policies DPD, site specific allocations DPD, and proposals map DPD during the later stages of full public consultation and examination.
- on the appropriateness of the baseline data.
- on the appropriateness of the key sustainability issues.
- on the appropriateness of the sustainability objectives

Question for Consultees

1.1.7 The specific questions on which we request responses are designed to achieve these purposes. We would welcome responses on other aspects of the report . The questions are set out below.

SR1. Are there any other relevant policies, plans or programmes, in addition to those listed in Table A1, that will affect or influence the Sustainability Appraisal?

SR2. Do you consider there are any other sustainability issues arising from the characterisation of the borough provided in this document, that should be incorporated into the sustainability objectives for the LDF?

SR3. Do you agree that section A3 of this document correctly identifies the key sustainability issues for Hammersmith & Fulham?

SR4. Are there any issues which, in your opinion, should be added, or any that should be removed?

SR5. Are the sustainability objectives used in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework suitable in the context of Hammersmith & Fulham?

SR6. Are there any additional objectives that should be included or should any be removed?

- SR7. Do the recommended indicators provide a relevant measure for the associated objective? If not, please suggest additional indicators.
- SR8. Do you agree that the recommended indicators in Table A4 are appropriate for the baseline report?
- SR9. Are there any other indicators that should be added, or any that should be deleted?
- SR10 Which of the indicators in Table A4 are the most important for the baseline report?
- SR11. Are you able to supply data for the indicators where your organisation is identified as the local source? If so please indicate the geographical scale and time periods for which this data can be supplied. If not please suggest an alternative source.
- SR12. Do you have any other comments on the proposed revised methodology of the appraisal process as described in this Report?

Consultation Period

- 1.1.8 The statutory consultation period will be from 27th June to 1st August 2005. Responses should be received by 5pm on Monday 1st August

1.2 Context of this Report – Sustainable Development - What and Why?

1.2.1 Sustainable Development is a key element of Government policy, and can be defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. To achieve sustainability, the Government's Strategy, 'Securing the Future' (March 2005) identifies four priority areas for immediate action:

- Creating Sustainable Communities
- Climate Change and Energy
- Natural resource production and environmental enhancement
- Sustainable consumption and production
- A further aim is 'helping people to make better choices'

1.2.2 To promote sustainable development and better integrate sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of Plans, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced SA to the plan-making process. Integration of the plan-making process with SA will help to ensure that future development meets the needs of people living and working in an area, whilst at the same time ensuring that it is not detrimental to the environment. Thus there are two elements to the process, designed to ensure that:

- the LDF will achieve national and local sustainability **objectives**.
- **the likely significant effects** that the Plan will have on the environment and people of the borough are considered in formulating the Plan.

1.3 Sustainability Appraisal & Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.3.1 The preparation of Sustainability Appraisals (SA) is a requirement of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and is intended to help planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans. Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are required by European Directive EC/2001/42. Draft ODPM guidance for the preparation of SA and SEA merges these processes to enable a single joint appraisal to be carried out.

1.3.2 Both assessments are based on the concept of sustainability. Whilst a SEA places more emphasis on assessing strategic alternatives and predicting the likely environmental impacts, a SA takes a more objective-led approach. The combined SA/SEA therefore incorporates sustainability and environmental issues into the strategic decision making process to ensure consistent quality policies that are delivered on the ground.

1.3.3 The output of a SA will be a Sustainability Report, which encompasses the above information and broadens this to include social and economic considerations. The normal output for a SEA is an Environmental Report that includes baseline information and an estimate of the environmental impacts of the Plan. The Environmental Report should identify options and alternatives, including their likely environmental impacts and requires considerable consultation and monitoring. The procedure recommended by ODPM and followed here is designed to ensure the Sustainability Report includes all the requirements for the Environmental Report stipulated by the European Directive. For the purposes of simplicity, the term Sustainability Appraisal is used to include both processes.

1.3.4 This SA will take account of

- the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; and
- the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (which incorporates European Directive 2001/42/DC and came into effect on 21 July 2004).
- the draft Guidance on SA for Local Development Frameworks published by ODPM in September 2004 and the Interim Advice Note on Frequently Asked Questions published by ODPM in April 2005¹
- the full range of available national and regional guidance on appropriate planning and sustainability objectives appropriate to documents in a LDF.

1.4 The procedure for preparing this Scoping Report

1.4.1 This Report has been prepared on the basis of the sequence for preparing a Local Development Framework recommended by ODPM (*ODPM 2004*). This divides the process into five stages as shown below

| STAGE A | Setting the Context & Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on the Scope |
|----------------|--|
| A1: | Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. |
| A2: | Collecting baseline information. |
| A3: | Identifying sustainability issues. |
| A4: | Developing the SA framework. |
| A5: | Testing DPD objectives against the SA framework. |
| A6: | Consulting on the scope of the SA. |

¹ In this document these will be cited by a short title in parentheses as (*ODPM 2004*) and (*ODPM 2005*) respectively

| STAGE B | Developing and Refining Options |
|----------------|---|
| B1: | Developing and testing issues and options against the SA Framework. |
| B2: | Consulting on the emerging Options in the SA. |

| STAGE C | Appraising the Effects of the Plan |
|----------------|---|
| C1: | Predicting the effects of the Preferred Options |
| C2: | Assessing the effects of the Preferred Options. |
| C3: | Mitigating adverse and maximising beneficial effects. |
| C4: | Developing proposals for monitoring. |
| C5: | Preparing the SA Report. |

| STAGE D | Consultation on Preferred Options and SA Report |
|----------------|---|
| D1: | Consult on the final SA Report and the Preferred Options. |
| D2: | Appraise any significant changes. |
| D3: | Issue SA Statement |

| STAGE E | Monitoring and Implementation of the DPD |
|----------------|--|
| E1: | Monitoring the significant effects of the DPD and publishing report. |
| E2: | Implementing remedial action where necessary. |

1.4.2 The Scoping Report is intended to implement Stage A, and was designed to follow the 6 tasks originally identified for Stage A in the Guidance It is therefore divided into four parts corresponding to Tasks A1 to A4. In April 2005 ODPM indicated that Stage B will be revised to encapsulate the body of the appraisal activity. This will include testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework, developing and refining options, predicting and assessing effects, identifying mitigation measures and developing proposals for monitoring. (ODPM 2005). Therefore Task A5 will not now be undertaken in Stage A and will be completed in Stage B instead. Task A6 - arrangements for consultation - is covered in the Introduction to this Report. The final content of some of the tasks has been modified to take account of local circumstances as well as the consequential effect of the changes to LDF procedures announced in April 2005.

1.4.3 We have taken the decision to publish detailed baseline data during consideration of the Issues and Options stage of the LDF process in September 2005. This scoping report provides an opportunity to comment on the proposed data. Selection of the data has been subsumed into the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (see Table A4), in order to relate the data to the indicators to be used to measure achievement of objectives.

1.4.4 The work on the Sustainability Appraisal is running simultaneously with the development of the DPDs so that the concept of sustainability is fully integrated into the plan-making process. Care has been taken to derive planning and sustainability objectives separately, to avoid any risk of the assessment of compatibility becoming a self-fulfilling exercise. By involving stakeholders and experts throughout the process, a robust and fully integrated appraisal should develop as work on the SA progresses.

1.5 Structure of the Scoping Report

1.5.1 The Scoping Report is set out in 4 parts to achieve Tasks 1-4 of Stage A as shown below. Consultation questions are repeated at each stage of the Scoping Report.

| STAGE A | Setting the Context & Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on the Scope |
|----------------|--|
| A1: | Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. |
| A2: | Preliminary characterisation of the borough |
| A3: | Identifying sustainability issues. |
| A4: | Developing the SA framework. |

TASK A1: Identifying other relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives.

Identify and review other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability development objectives that will affect or influence the DPD and undertake LDF surveys

A1.1 Background

A1.1.1 The ODPM advises that a DPD may be influenced in various ways by other plans and programmes and sustainability objectives such as those laid down in policies or legislation. (ODPM 2004) A review of relevant international, national, regional and borough policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) has therefore been undertaken to assist in identifying key social, economic and environmental objectives that should be reflected in the SA process. Table A1 lists documents currently available that have been reviewed. It is envisaged that additional relevant documents will be published during the preparation of the DPDs and throughout the SA process. These will include publications by this council, including research studies and external organisations. Where relevant the findings and recommendations of these documents will be taken into account in preparation of the Local Development Framework and the final Sustainability Appraisal Report.

TABLE A1: RELATED PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

International

| | |
|----|--|
| A1 | World Summit on Sustainable Development – United Nations 2002 |
| A2 | European Spatial Declaration on Spatial Development – E. Union |
| A3 | European Commission Directive 1996/62/EC Air Quality Directive & daughter directives (1999/30/3EC);(2000/69/EC); (2000/3/EC) |
| A4 | EC Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise Directive |
| A5 | EC Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive |
| A6 | EC Directive 99/31/EC Landfill Directive |

National

| | |
|-----|---|
| B1 | Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy (2005) |
| B2 | Sustainable Communities – building for the future (2003) |
| B3 | PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) |
| B4 | PPG3: Housing (2000) & amendment (2005) |
| B5 | PPG4: Industrial, commercial development, small firms (2001) |
| B6 | PPG5: Simplified Planning Zones (1992) |
| B7 | PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (2005) |
| B8 | PPG8: Telecommunications (2001) |
| B9 | PPG9: Nature conservation (2002) |
| B10 | PPS10: Planning and waste management (1999) |
| B11 | PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (2004) |
| B12 | PPS12: Local development frameworks (2004) |
| B13 | PPG13: Transport (2002) |
| B14 | PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment (2002) |
| B15 | PPG16: Archaeology and Planning (2001) |
| B16 | PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002) |
| B17 | PPG 19: Outdoor advertisement control (1992) |
| B18 | PPG 21: Tourism (1992) |
| B19 | PPS 22: Renewable Energy (2004) |
| B20 | PPS 23: Planning and pollution control (2004) |
| B21 | PPG 24: Planning and noise (2001) |
| B22 | PPG 25: Development and flood risk (2001) |
| B23 | Minerals Planning Guidance: Various (1998) |
| B24 | Climate Change: the UK Programme (2000) |
| B25 | The Future of Air Transport – Aviation White paper (2003) |
| B26 | The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air (2000) |
| B27 | Working With The Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002) |

Regional – London

| | |
|-----|---|
| C1 | A Sustainable Development Framework for London (2003) |
| C2 | The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2004) |
| C3 | The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2001) |
| C4 | The Mayor's Noise Strategy: Sounder City (2004) |
| C5 | The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy: Cleaning London's Air (2002) |
| C6 | The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's nature (2002) |
| C7 | The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital (2004) |
| C8 | The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy: Success through diversity (2001) |
| C9 | The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy : Rethinking Rubbish in London (2003) |
| C10 | The Mayors Energy Strategy: Green light to clean power (2004) |
| C11 | London's Warming – The Impacts of Climate Change (2002) |
| C12 | London Biodiversity Action Plan – Connecting with London's Nature (2002) |

Sub-Regional

| | |
|----|--|
| D1 | GLA West London Sub-Regional Development Framework (draft expected July 2005) |
| D2 | West London Alliance – strategies for housing, economic development and transport |
| D4 | NW London Strategic Health Authority - Strategic Plan |
| D5 | Hammersmith & Fulham Primary Care Trust - Local Delivery Plan 2005-2006 |
| D6 | Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham and Hounslow Primary Care Trust's NHS LIFT Strategic Service Delivery Plan 2003 |
| D7 | Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation, expected publication 2005) |

Borough

| | |
|----|--|
| E1 | LBH&F Community Strategy (2000) and Mid-term Review (2005) |
| E2 | Unitary Development Plan (Adopted August 2004) |
| E3 | Borough Local Implementation Plan (2005) |
| E4 | Air Quality Action Plan (2002) |
| E5 | Biodiversity Action Plan (2004) |
| E6 | Housing Strategy: Your borough your home 2005 |
| E7 | Employment and Skills strategy 2001 |
| E8 | Children and Young People's Plan |
| E9 | Community Safety Strategy |

Questions for Consultees

SR1. Are you aware of any other relevant policies, plans or programmes, in addition to those listed in Table A1, that will affect or influence the Sustainability Appraisal?

Task A2 Collecting Baseline Information

Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects, and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them (Draft Guidance para 2.2.12)

A2.1 The collection of baseline information

A2.1.1 The detailed collection of data for the baseline information required by the EU Directive, (see para A2.1.2 below), has been postponed until Stage B so as to permit a better fit in with the revised procedure for preparation of an LDF (ODPM 2005). It is also more efficient because there is no State of the Environment Report for Hammersmith and Fulham, and no centralised pool of data. The opportunity is taken to co-ordinate the data for the baseline information with the data for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. This is tackled as Task A4. For the purposes of this task a detailed picture of the borough is however provided in the council's Borough Profile 2002, the Community Strategy 2000 and the Community Strategy Mid-Term Review 2005. This summary of the borough's characteristics is provided in section A2.2 below.

A2.1.2 Article 5 and Annex 1 of the EU Directive, incorporated into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, requires information on relevant aspects of the current state of the environment, and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan and programme. Information is also required on the likely significant effects of the plan or programme. Reasonable alternative options to the measures proposed must also be assessed. The effects to be assessed are described in Annex 1 of the Directive.

A2.1.3 These requirements are wide-ranging in terms of the topics required to be included, and the amounts of data that could be collected. indirect or secondary consequences that need to be assessed. The Directive qualifies the comprehensive nature of this requirement in para 2 of Article 5. to "information may be reasonably required taking into account current knowledge" These qualifications are important to avoid the collection of baseline data becoming unduly burdensome, and causing delay to the production of the LDF whilst the relevant baseline data is collected or assembled from disparate sources.

A2.1.4 For this reason the council welcomes the announcement by ODPM in April 2005 that parts of Stage A will be postponed until Stage B. This allows for a more careful consideration of the appropriate baseline data that is both useful and needs to be collected. It will also provide the opportunity to correlate baseline data with the indicators proposed to be used to measure the achievement of the selected sustainability objectives.

A2.1.4 Accordingly the tasks of selection of baseline data and indicators for the objectives will be tackled simultaneously as part of Task A4 - the preparation of the Sustainability Framework. Compilation of the actual

baseline report will be included in the rescheduled Task A5. That is expected to include a qualitative and quantitative description of the present situation, and its development under possible future options, plus the required analysis of possible conflict between planning and sustainability objectives. Table A4.1 identifies the information we have begun to collect as well as the source of this data.

A2.2 Characteristics of the DPD Area London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham (Source Borough Profile. LBH&F. 2002)

- 2.2.1 The borough of Hammersmith & Fulham is situated on the western edge of Inner London in a strategic location on the transport routes between the City and Heathrow. Excluding the City of London, it is the fourth smallest of the 33 London boroughs both in geographical area (1,641 hectares or 6.34 square miles) and population (166,200 at mid-2000). The borough measures five and a half miles from north to south and is one and a half miles at its widest.
- 2.2.2 The borough exhibits many of the trends and problems common to other Inner City locations. Many of the traditional manufacturing activities of this part of London have left, with a consequent loss of manual jobs. Unemployment has been high though has been declining in recent years. Much of the housing stock was built in the nineteenth century and still needs extensive repair. Large, older council estates suffer from poor environments, which exacerbate the social and economic problems of those who live there. The council is trying to improve conditions, including using the option of demolishing blocks and rebuilding where necessary.
- 2.2.3 Overall, the borough had the fourth highest population density of any London borough in 1991 (the latest estimate is 101 persons per hectare). In addition, some of the busiest road junctions in London are located within the borough and it suffers disproportional effects of through traffic. In 2000 the whole borough was designated an Air Quality Management Area.
- 2.2.4 The borough has a population of very mixed origins. Almost one in four are of Black or Asian ethnic origin, and around 6% of households heads are of Irish origin. Between them, the borough's school children speak some 136 languages.
- 2.2.5 The borough's strategic location especially with good links to Heathrow, and its advantage of extensive public transport accessibility has led to intense development pressures, which have materialised particularly in the demand for office development. New jobs have been created, and the media sector in particular is flourishing in the borough. However, sometimes local people have not had the appropriate skills to obtain the new jobs that have arisen. The council also has to guard against the displacement by office or other development of uses that are important to

the local community, and ensure that there are environmental improvements from all new development. Within the council's boundaries are two of the largest development sites currently in London, at White City and Imperial Wharf.

2.2.6 There are three Town Centres, Hammersmith, Shepherds Bush and Fulham, each providing good shopping environments and with a thriving social and cultural life.

2.2.7 The council has developed a major programme of improvements to public open spaces in the borough to improve the local quality of life.

2.2.8 Another set of significant changes that has occurred has been to do with the composition of the population. Although the borough is densely built up, it has some very attractive residential environments including buildings of historical interest and an extensive riverside boundary. Owner occupation expanded particularly in the 1970s and 1980s and this was accompanied by considerable socio-economic change. A section of the population has clearly benefited from this, but at the same time another has seen little improvement in living conditions in recent years. The borough is on the one hand among the leaders in average house prices within London but on the other hand is well up the national league table in measures of deprivation. The need for the council to facilitate the provision of 'affordable' housing both for those on very low incomes and for 'key workers' has become very important.

A2.3 2005 Update of the key issues - from the Community Strategy Mid-Term Review

2.3.1 Hammersmith & Fulham is a small and densely populated West London borough with a population of 174,000 - a 12% increase over the past ten years. It is a part of London in high demand, with surveys showing 78% satisfaction levels with the area, making it a popular place to live and work.

2.3.2 The borough also has a highly mobile population – the council's housing needs survey of 2004 estimates that over 35,000 households, almost half the total number of households in the borough, have moved in the last five years. In the private rented sector an estimated one in three tenants moves each year.

2.3.3 Taking the last Census as a snapshot in time, the borough has a relatively young, single and ethnically diverse population. Over half the population is aged between 20 and 44 years and 40% of homes are single person households. Just over one in five residents are from non white ethnic backgrounds and 90 different languages are spoken in our schools. One in twenty residents were born in Ireland.

- 2.3.4 There are extremes of wealth and poverty in the borough – house prices have risen by a staggering 180% since 1998 yet the area is also ranked as the 42nd most deprived local authority area in the country. Half of all households have an income of less than £19,500 per year but 15% have incomes in excess of £60,000 per year. The average annual household income in the borough is £30,266 but the average income for Black and Asian households is £14,577 and £14,424 respectively.
- 2.3.5 The strategic location of the borough and its position in relation to London's transport network means a lot of congestion and busy roads. The borough has seen rapid growth in small businesses, particularly in new media, and it offers a range of cultural attractions in the three town centres of Hammersmith, Shepherds Bush and Fulham.
- 2.3.6 For the past three years Hammersmith and Fulham council has been rated by the Government as an 'excellent' authority, one of only 21 local authorities in the country to be ranked in the highest category for council performance in each of the past three years. With a world renowned research and teaching hospital, a progressive police force, a thriving business community and a dynamic voluntary sector, the Borough Partnership is well equipped to progress the community strategy and bring continued improvements to the lives of local people over the coming years.

Questions for Consultees

- SR2. Do you consider there are any other sustainability issues arising from the characterisation of the Borough provided in this document, that should be incorporated into the sustainability objectives for the LDF in Table A4?

Task A3 Identifying Sustainability Issues

Paragraphs 2.2.14 - 2.2.15 of the ODPM draft guidance makes it clear that the purpose of this task is to recognise preliminary sustainability issues that arise from the scrutiny of other relevant plans and programmes, experience with previous plans, and the views of stakeholders

3.1 Background

3.1.1. The new National Sustainable Development Strategy published in March 2005 entitled "Securing the Future" sets out five principles - with a more explicit focus on environmental limits. These are taken as the over-arching context for the selection of local sustainability objectives. In addition the SA will take account of the Mayor of London's Sustainability Framework.

3.1.2 The five national principles are:

- living within environmental limits
- ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- achieving a sustainable economy
- promoting good governance
- using sound science responsibly

3.1.3 These principles will form the basis for policy in the UK. The Strategy itself notes that for a policy to be sustainable it must respect all five of the principles. In short the LDF should seek to achieve its goals within the national sustainable development goals of living within environmental limits and a just society and we will do it by means of a sustainable economy, good governance and sound science

3.1.4 The GLA's Sustainable Development Framework is built around the achievement of four themes

- Responsibility
- Resources
- Respect
- Reporting

The GLA Framework suggests indicators for each of these, which are assessed for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework below (Task A4)

Local Issues

3.1.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework will also take account of the issues for tomorrow's Hammersmith & Fulham as identified in the Community Strategy Mid-Term Review, and reprinted below

Population

Population projections suggest that the borough's population will continue to grow but at a slower rate than in previous years. By 2021 the borough's population is expected to have increased by 7% - lower than the projected increase for Greater London of 12% over the same period. The population is also expected to become younger – with a higher proportional increase in the number of those under 19 years than for London as a whole and a decline in the numbers of people over 60 years.

Diversity

London's place as the world's most cosmopolitan city means that the borough will continue to be home for many diverse groups of people, of different nationality, ethnic origin, religion, and culture, finding the right balance to live together. Organisations that provide public services will need to find new ways of making the views of users, residents and other interested parties central to this process. As our population becomes increasingly diverse we must also ensure that the way in which we provide services brings different communities together and breaks down cultural and social barriers, whilst recognising and respecting different cultural and social identities.

Housing

The continuing population increase and the increase in single person households will place further demands on housing supply in an already overcrowded borough. There are currently 76,202 households in the borough, housing 174,240 people. Projections by the Greater London Authority suggest that in the 15 years from 2001 to 2016 there will be 5,700 new households in the borough, an increase of 7.6%.

Employment

The expected expansion of the e-economy could lead to a growth in employment and further economic prosperity for the borough, which has already seen a rapid expansion of new media businesses in recent years. In order to ensure that local people are given 'a fair chance' to benefit from the employment opportunities that will result from this growth we need to ensure that they are given access to the necessary training and development programmes that will fill any emerging skills gaps.

Leisure

Changing consumer and leisure-time trends mean that we need to consider new issues when planning and developing Hammersmith and Fulham for the future. Continuing growth in the evening and night-time economy, for example, will need to be carefully managed to ensure that the benefits of increasing economic activity are not outweighed by the potential negative effects, such as increased crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour.

Transport

The continuing increase in population could add to increased congestion on the roads and transport systems. Public transport provision in the borough will continue to improve, however, with a major interchange at Shepherds Bush and new railway stations at Imperial Wharf on the West London line and at White City on the Underground's Hammersmith and City Line. New buses are planned and there is the potential for new routes and the possibility of the West London Tram along the Uxbridge Road from Shepherds Bush Green. Locally, public bodies will work together to make provision for and promote more environmentally-friendly means of transport, such as cycling and walking, but the burden will still be on the road system to support the transport needs of the borough and

those passing through it. New technologies, such as satellite-based tracking, will be developed in the future to manage demand, enhance safety and increase capacity.

Efficient Resource Management:

In order to accommodate the extra residential and commercial properties required to provide for the expected growth in the Borough over the next ten years there will need to be better strategic and local management of resources. This is in addition to the need to contribute towards the achievement of national commitments and targets to reduce energy consumption and the production of greenhouse gases. There is a need for new initiatives particularly by the council and by developers. These will specifically need to include provision for

- the efficient management of waste, including the promotion of reuse of materials,
- further improvements in reuse, recycling collection and processing facilities;
- more efficient local procurement, production and use of goods, services and energy.
- the protection and enhancement of open spaces and the River Thames for both public use and local biodiversity.

Summary

These are the major sustainability issues that the Local Development Framework will need to face up to in accommodating ever greater numbers of local people, by making creative use of existing facilities, bringing more empty properties back into use and looking to introduce more efficient and sustainable transport solutions, whilst protecting the local and world-wide environment.

Questions for Consultees

SR3 Do you agree that section A3 of this document correctly identifies the key sustainability issues for Hammersmith & Fulham?

SR4. Are there any issues which, in your opinion, should be added, or any that should be removed?

Task A4 - Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework
The Draft Guidance indicates that the Framework includes the objectives and indicators to be used in the SA, and shows how these are chosen.

4.1 Method and Sources

4.1.1 Table A4 provides the proposed SA Framework. It is based on the model recommended by ODPM (*ODPM 2004 Figure 18*). It provides in one table:

- the objectives that need to be met. These are selected from:
 - the examples of national objectives recommended in Figure 18 of the ODPM guidance,
 - objectives from the new national sustainable development strategy [Securing the Future]
 - indicators proposed in the GLA Regional Framework
 - the local issues identified from the Community Strategy Mid-Term Review
- the indicators that will be used to construct the Baseline report to measure:-
 - the likely trends in the baseline position, for relevant options. under various scenarios such as cumulative effects
 - the success of the alternative options in meeting the various indicators
- the source and level of area detail of the data to be used for each indicator

4.1.2 Consultees are asked to confirm that they can supply the data where they are indicated as the source, or to suggest other sources where they cannot. If no source can be identified then that data cannot be included in the Framework

4.1.3 The number of indicators and volume of potential data may obscure rather than clarify key trends and issues. Consultees are therefore requested to suggest how these might be reduced, by indicating the most important ones.

| TABLE A4 : SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK: | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------|
| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
| SOCIAL OBJECTIVES | | | |
| <p>Reduce poverty & social exclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for people and in areas most affected to make essential services affordable <p>Social Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> narrow gaps between best & worst areas to meet PSA floor targets <p>Environmental equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce differences between areas <p>Well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve local opinions on local quality of life | Index of local deprivation [OG] | Census (Env Dept.) | SO |
| | Increase earnings [RF & CS]. <i>Average gross weekly earnings (full time workers)</i> | Census (Env Dept.) | SO |
| | Percent of population of working age who claim key benefits before and after housing costs [OG& RF] | Social Services | SO |
| | Low income households with children under 16, pensioners before and after housing costs [OG& RF] | Social Services Social Services | SO |
| | No. people in families dependent on means-tested benefits {OG] | Social Services | SO |
| | Households with children - no paid work [OG] | Social Services | SO |
| | Benefit recipients [OG] | Social Services | WD |
| | Fuel-poor households [OG] | Housing Strategy | WD |
| | % of population who live in the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards [OG] | Census (Env Dept.) | SO |
| | National indicators for social justice, equality and well being - not yet developed [SF] | <i>No action at present - pending recommendations from ODPM or DEFRA</i> | SO |
| <p>Abbreviations for sources of recommended indicators External sources are indicated in bold</p> <p>OG = ODPM Draft Guidance (Fig.18) RF = GLA Regional SD Framework SF = New National SD Strategy CS = Community Strategy LR = Other local plans and programmes</p> | | <p>Abbreviations for level of data presented</p> <p>BR = Borough PC = Postcode (e.g. W12 8--) SC = Shopping Centres (Town & Key Local) SO = Census 2001 Super Output Area SP = Special programme areas e.g. NDC SS = Specific site WD = Ward 4N = 4 Northern wards (most deprived)</p> | |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| To predict changes in the population and character of the Borough, and any environmental impacts that are likely in order to assess LDF and mitigation options | Population growth [OG] | Census (Env Dept.) | WD |
| | Household growth [OG] | Census (Env Dept.) | WD |
| | Age, gender and socio-economic distribution [OG] | Census (Env Dept.) | WD |
| | Ethnic distribution [OG] | Census (Env Dept.) | WD |
| | Income [OG] | Census (Env Dept.) | WD |
| | Population density [OG] | Census (Env Dept.) | WD |
| To improve health of population overall:- 1. increase expected years healthy life 2. reduce death rates 3. improve access to high quality health, sports, cultural and leisure facilities 4. encouraging healthy lifestyles including mode of travel | Death rate by cause especially from cancer, heart & circulatory diseases, accidents and suicides [OG] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Work fatalities and injury rates. [OG] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Standardised mortality ratios [LC] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Working days lost through illness. [OG] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Infant mortality [OG] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Life expectancy at birth [RF] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Early death or years of life lost [LC] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Respiratory illness [OG] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | TB cases per 1000 pop.[RF] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Asthma cases per 1000 pop. [RF] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| 5. reducing health inequalities | Child health - obesity 2-10yrs [SF] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Low birth weight[LC] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | NHS hospital waiting lists [OG] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | GP appointment in 1-2 working days [CS] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | Alcohol/drug misuse, sexual health [LC] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Health (continued) 6. providing people with the ability to obtain affordable healthy food [RF] | Adults & children eating 5+ fruit/veg. daily [RF/SF] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | WD |
| | % of pop doing recommended level of exercise [CS] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | BR |
| | Number of Four-week smoking quitters [CS] | LBH&F Primary Care Trust | BR |
| | % journeys by foot/ cycle. [OG] | LBH&F Local Implementation Plan | WD |
| | How children travel to school [OG] | LBH&F Local Implementation Plan | WD |
| | 'Accessible Natural Green Space Standards' [OG] | LBH&F Unitary Development Plan | WD |
| | % children with easy access to play space [RF] | LBH&F Unitary Development Plan | WD |
| Education To improve the education and skills of young people and adults | 16-19 yr. olds not in employment, education, training [SF] | Education Department | WD |
| | Impact of formal learning on knowledge and awareness of SD [SF] = No. of schools in LBH&F including SD as part of curriculum | Education Department | WD |
| | Young people at age 19 with Level 2 qualifications:- (a) the proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications (5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or NVQ equivalent) (b) BV38 percentage of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent [OG] | Education Department | WD |
| | Adult Qualifications – % of working age population (16 to 64/59) with NVQ Level 1 02 /equivalent, NVQ Level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship [OG] | Education Department | SO |
| | % of young people (18-24 yrs.) in full-time education or employment by gender, race & area [OG/RF] | Education Department | SO |
| | No. of adults attending continuing education courses [OG] | Education Department | SO |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|--|---|---|------|
| <p>To provide opportunities for all to live in a decent home by</p> <p>1. reducing homelessness</p> <p>2. increasing the range and affordability of housing for all, especially low income households, lone parent households, ethnic groups, disabled and young people</p> <p>3. reducing the number on unfit homes?</p> | Number of homeless households & no. assisted [OG/CS] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | Temporary accommodation/ rough sleepers [OG] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | Affordable housing (house price/earnings ratio) [OG] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | Availability of good quality housing for all groups [OG] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | % households living in decent housing [RF] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | Stock of social housing in the borough [CS] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | Housing completion figures [OG] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | % of completed new housing that is affordable [RF] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings [OG] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | Social housing and vulnerable households below decent homes standard {SF} | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | % households in overcrowded accommodation [RF] | Housing Services Department | SO |
| | Reduce resource requirements of all homes [SF] % all homes meeting BRE "Eco-homes" excellent standard or similar | Housing Services Department (Home Energy Conservation Act surveys) | SO |
| | Provide warm homes at affordable cost [CS] by increasing number or % of private households receiving benefits for heating and/or insulation | Housing Services Department (Home Energy Conservation Act surveys) | SO |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|---|---|--|-------|
| To reduce anti-social activity expressed as 1. levels of crime 2. fear of crime? 3. actual noise levels? 4. noise concerns To increase sense of security and safety | Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households [OG] | Community Safety Survey | WD |
| | Violent offences committed per 1,000 population [OG] | Community Safety Survey | WD |
| | Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population [OG] | Community Safety Survey | WD |
| | % of residents who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' whilst outside (a) during day (b) after dark | Community Safety Survey | WD |
| | Design to reduce crime [OG] = No .of proposals where design for safety principles are explicitly addressed | Environment Department - Planning Applications | WD |
| To reduce noise and other non-criminal anti-social disturbance | Actual noise levels [OG] | Environment Department | ??? |
| | % of residents who are concerned with different types of noise in their area [OG] | Community Safety Survey | WD |
| To increase social cohesion by greater • participation • voluntary activity • subjective feelings of well-being | Social participation % turnout London elections [RF] | <i>omit as too infrequent to be meaningful -</i> | ----- |
| | Community well being - % respondents very or fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood - by race, gender, disability, age, sexuality, or faith [RF] | Community Safety Survey | SO |
| | % adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local areas [RF] | Community Safety Survey | WD |
| | % of voluntary and community organisations in locality that performed well or very well in the past year [RF/CS] | Community Strategy | WD |
| | Percent of people who feel people of different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously in their local area. [RF/CS] | Community Strategy | WD |
| | Percent of residents surveyed who consider neighbourhood is getting worse [OG] | Community Strategy | WD |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|---|--|----------------------------|------|
| <p>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</p> <p>1. reducing unemployment overall</p> <p>2. reducing long-term unemployment</p> <p>3. providing job opportunities for those most in need of employment</p> <p>4. helping to reduce long hours worked</p> <p>5. helping to improve earnings</p> | Local population registered unemployed. [OG] | Census | WD |
| | % of local population registered unemployed in disadvantaged areas (4 northern wards). [CS] | Community Strategy | 4N |
| | Claimant count [OG] | Regeneration Team | |
| | Proportion of people of working age in work [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Economic activity rate for disabled persons | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Proportion of people of working age in workless households [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | % of people of working age out of work for more than two years by ethnic group and gender [OG/RF] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Proportion of unemployed people claiming benefits out of work for more than a year [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled who are economically active [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Ethnic minority employment /unemployment [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | People in employment working long hours [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Low pay [OG] Income inequality [RF] % of residents reliant on Income Support by ethnic group/gender | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Average earnings – average hourly earnings (including overtime and premium pay) for full-time employees [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Gender pay gap [RF] | Regeneration Team | WD |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| To improve the quality of the area where people live by improving the level of investment in key community services and shopping facilities improving access to key local services, shopping and other local facilities improving the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live? improve accessibility for those most in need making access easier for those without access to a car? | Percent of residents with easy access to key local services (i.e. less than 500m 15 minutes walk) to post office, food shop, GP, primary school [OG] | Environment department | SA |
| | New retail floor space in town centres and key local centres [OG] | Environment department | SC |
| | Investment in social housing, health facilities & open space as % of total public & private investment in LBHF [SF] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | No. childcare places per 1,000 population of children under 5 not in early education [OG] | Social Services Department | WD |
| | Facilities for young people [OG] | Education Department | WD |
| | Changes in cost of transport [OG] | <i>omit - not meaningful?</i> | ----- |
| | Distance travelled relative to income [OG] | Environment department | WD |
| | Access for disabled people [OG] | Environment department | WD |
| | Percentage of local residents who have participated in or attended a local arts activity [CS] | Community surveys | WD |
| | Percentage of local residents who have participated in or attended a local sporting activity [CS] | Community surveys | WD |
| | Percentage of local population involved in local community or voluntary organisation [CS] | Community surveys | PC |
| | Percentage of the local population who are satisfied with the area as a place to live [CS] | Community surveys | PC |
| | Percentage of the local population who trust their neighbours [CS] | Community surveys | PC |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|--|---|--|-------------|
| <p>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment by</p> <p>1. reducing traffic volumes</p> <p>2. reducing the need for travel</p> <p>3. increasing the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car</p> | Road traffic [OG] | Environment Department | WD |
| | Accidents for all users per 1000 daytime population | Environment Department | WD |
| | Journey length by purpose [OG] | Environment Department | BR |
| | Annual average flow per 1,000km of principal roads | <i>omit as of doubtful value</i> | ----- |
| | Density of development [OG] | Environment Department | WD |
| | Overseas travel [OG] | <i>omit as almost impossible to collect data</i> | ----- |
| | Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity [OG] | <i>omit - meaning unclear and difficult to collect</i> | ----- |
| | Public transport and walking as % of all travel [OG] | Environment Department | ----- |
| | No. of trips with more than a single purpose | Environment Department | ----- |
| | Percent of residents surveyed using different modes of transport, their reason for, and distance of, travel | Environment Department | WD SA |
| | % of children travelling to (a) primary and (b) secondary school by modes of transport [OG] | Environment Department | WD WD |
| | Trips to/from school by main mode | Environment Department | BR |
| | No. of schools & firms with Green Travel Plans | Environment Department | BR |
| | Satisfaction with public transport [OG] | Environment Department | BR |
| | Accessibility to public transport [OG] | Environment Department | BR |
| | Leisure trips by mode of transport [OG] | <i>omit as meaning unclear at Borough level</i> | ----- |
| | % journeys by foot/ cycle. [OG] | Environment Department | ----- |
| Alternatively fuelled vehicles [RF] | <i>omit as meaning unclear at Borough level</i> | ----- | |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|---|--|---|-------------|
| To improve the quality of inland and coastal waters | % of rivers and canals as good/ fair quality [OG] | <i>omit as meaning unclear at Borough level</i> | ----- |
| | Dangerous substances in water | <i>omit as meaning unclear at Borough level</i> | ----- |
| | Nutrients in water | <i>omit as meaning unclear at Borough level</i> | ----- |
| | Compliance with Bathing Water Directive | <i>omit as meaning unclear at Borough level</i> | ----- |
| To improve air quality | Number of days per year when air pollution is moderate or higher for (a) PM10, (b) Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration, (c) for rural sites, number of days per year when air pollution is moderate or higher for ozone [OG] | Environment Department | SS |
| | Air quality: total emissions of particulates PM ₁₀ | Environment Department | |
| | Concentrations of selected air pollutants [OG] | Environment Department | SS |
| | Sulphur and nitrogen dioxides emissions [OG] | Environment Department | SS |
| | Acidification in the UK [OG] | <i>omit as meaning unclear at Borough level</i> | ----- |
| | Population living in Air Quality Management Areas | Environment Department | BR |
| | Achievement of Emission Limit Values [OG] | Environment Department | WD |
| | Ecological impacts of air pollution [RF] | <i>omit as meaning unclear at borough level</i> | ----- |
| Light pollution [RF] | <i>omit as not within scope of LDF</i> | ----- | |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|--|--|---|-------|
| To maintain and enhance biodiversity , flora and fauna especially species diversity, protected species, natural and semi-natural habitats woodland, and other sites of nature conservation interest | Changes to sites of nature conservation importance et change in natural/semi-natural habitats [OG] | Environment Department | WD |
| | Index of London bird species [OG] | Greater London Authority | BR |
| | Trends in plant biodiversity [OG] | Environment Agency | BR |
| | Native and protected species at risk [OG] | Environment Agency | BR |
| | Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets | Environment Department | BR |
| | Extent and management of SSSIs and designated Nature Conservation Areas [OG] | Environment Department | |
| | The area of land designated as an SSSI or NCA which is in 'unfavourable condition' [OG] | Environment Department | |
| | Sites affected by abstraction | <i>omit as meaning unclear at borough level</i> | ----- |
| To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes , including reduction of the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land, and decreasing litter. | Achievement of 'Accessible Natural Green Space Standards' [OG] | Environment Department | SA |
| | % children with easy access to play space [RF] | Environment Department | SA |
| | Areas of deficiency in accessible wildlife areas [OG] | Environment Department | SA |
| | Vacant land and properties and derelict land [OG] | Environment Department | SA |
| | Percent of land stock derelict [OG] | Environment Department | SA |
| | % new housing development on brownfield land [OG] | Environment Department | WD |
| | Land covered by restoration and aftercare conditions | Environment Department | WD |
| | Persistent organic pollutants [OG] | Environment Department | WD |
| | Pesticide residues in food [OG] | Environment Department | WD |
| | Chemical releases to environment [OG] | Environment Agency | WD |
| Highways at high/acceptable level of cleanliness [OG] | Direct Services Department | WD | |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|--|--|---|-------------|
| To conserve and where possible enhance sites, features and areas of cultural, historical and archaeological value | Average density of new housing [RF] | Environment Department | SA |
| | Buildings of grade I and II* at risk of decay | Environment Department | WD |
| | Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings | Environment Department | WD |
| | Damage to ancient monuments historic parks, gardens , their settings, view lines and vistas | Environment Department | WD |
| | Percent of conservation area demolished or lost | Environment Department | WD |
| | No. of mixed–use sites or % of land area with multiple uses [RF] | Environment Department | WD |
| To reduce contributions to climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances through reductions in energy consumption, and an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources | CO2 emissions by end user [OG] | Greater London Authority | GL |
| | CO2 emissions per head (tonnes /yr.) [OG] | Greater London Authority | GL |
| | Energy use per household (gas and electricity) [OG] | Greater London Authority | GL |
| | Water consumption per household [RF] | Greater London Authority | GL |
| | Energy rating for public sector housing = % of homes to BREEAM good or excellent rating or other standard [OG] | Housing Department | GL |
| | Ecological footprint [RF] | Greater London Authority | BR |
| | Thermal efficiency of housing stock [OG] | Housing Department | WD |
| | Energy efficiency of road passenger travel/average fuel consumption of new cars [OG] | <i>omit - not meaningful at local level</i> | ----- |
| | Proportion of energy supplied by renewable sources | Environment Department | BR |
| | Depletion of fossil fuels [OG] | <i>omit - not meaningful at local level</i> | ----- |
| | Ozone depletion [OG] | <i>omit - not meaningful at local level</i> | ----- |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|---|---|--|-------|
| To reduce vulnerability to climate change and minimise the risk of flooding to people and property from storm events, overflow of rivers and watercourses, and on the coast | Numbers of people and properties affected by fluvial flood events [OG] | Emergency Services Section | BR |
| | Frequency of fluvial flood events [OG] | Environment Agency | BR |
| | Development in the floodplain [OG] | <i>omit - not meaningful at local level</i> | ----- |
| | Damage to property from storm events [OG] | <i>omit - impossible to collect at local level</i> | ----- |
| To reduce water consumption and provide sustainable sources of water supply To reduce consumption of resources and minimise the production of waste 1. encouraging firms and households to minimise waste and to reuse, recover or recycle. | Materials consumed per head [OG] | | BR |
| | Domestic water use and peak demand and availability [OG] | | BR |
| | Abstractions by purpose [OG] | <i>omit - not relevant in this borough</i> | ----- |
| | Water leakage rate [OG] | | BR |
| | Waste generated per unit of Gross Value Added [RF] | | BR |
| | Waste arising and management [OG] | | WD |
| | Household waste arisings [OG] | | WD |
| | Recycling of household waste [OG] | | WD |
| | Percent of household waste recycled, composted, used to recover heat or power, or landfilled [OG] | | BR |
| | Radioactive waste stocks [OG] | <i>omit - not relevant in this borough</i> | ----- |
| | Nuclear industry discharges [OG] | <i>omit - not relevant in this borough</i> | ----- |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|--|--|---|-------|
| Waste (continued) 2. encouraging re-use of demolition materials in the construction industry 3. To reduce hazardous waste and land contamination | Hazardous waste [OG] | | BR |
| | Primary aggregates per unit of construction value | | BR |
| | Construction and demolition waste going to landfill | | BR |
| | Aggregates - ratio of recycled to new aggregates | | BR |
| | Total quantity of construction waste per unit [OG] | | SS |
| | Area of contaminated land [OG] | | BR |
| ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES | | | |
| To encourage sustained economic growth by promoting 1. business development and enhancing competitiveness 2. the resilience of business and the economy 3. growth in key sectors/clusters | Total output of the economy [OG] | <i>omit - not meaningful at local level</i> | ----- |
| | Percent change in the number of VAT registered businesses in the area [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Labour productivity [OG] = % of adults without any qualifications | Regeneration Team | SA |
| | Contribution to UK imports and exports [OG] = % of jobs with national/international businesses | Regeneration Team | BR |
| | Indicators of competitiveness [OG] | <i>omit - not meaningful at local level</i> | ----- |
| | Carbon efficiency of economic activity [RF] = no. of firms measuring their CO ₂ emissions | Environment Department | BR |
| | Diversity of economic sectors in the area [OG] = No. of Census of Production classes | Regeneration Team | BR |
| | Relative employment/output growth in high-tech and other economic sectors in area [OG] | Regeneration team | BR |
| | Growth rates and linkages in cluster sectors [OG] | Regeneration team | BR |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|---|---|--|-------|
| To improve performance and reduce disparities in economic performance, in disadvantaged areas | Regional/local variations in GDP per head [OG] | Regeneration team | SA |
| | Comparative industrial and office rental costs [OG] | Regeneration team | WD |
| | Regional/local variations in [un]employment [OG] | Regeneration team | SA |
| | Unemployment by ethnic group [RF] | Environment Department (Census) | WD |
| | Encourage & enable people to use local services [RF] No. of businesses with HQ in borough [BP] | Environment Department (Census) | WD |
| Encourage indigenous and inward investment, and make land / property available for business development | VAT registrations [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Investment as % of GDP [OG] | <i>omit - not meaningful at local level</i> | ----- |
| | Business start ups & closures [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | No. of planning consents for business premises [OG] | Environment Department | PC |
| | Enquiries to business advice services [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | No. of new businesses still trading after 3 years [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| Focus policy on the major impacts on environment and use of key resources rather than the total level of all resources To ' decouple ' economic growth from degradation of the environment | Growth local businesses turnover & employees [OG] | Regeneration Team | WD |
| | Investment and output by UK companies [OG] | <i>omit - duplicated by a previous indicator</i> | ----- |
| | Investment output by foreign-owned companies [OG] | <i>omit - duplicated by a previous indicator</i> | ----- |
| | No. and area of sites developed in last 5 years for business use and proposed in next 5 years | Environment Department | WD |
| | Employment land availability [OG] | Environment Department | PC |
| | Reduce the environmental impacts of everyday products across their life cycle [SF] | <i>Indicators are being developed at national level. Add local indicators when available</i> | ----- |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|--|--|---|-------------|
| To increase the productivity of material and energy use, as part of broader Government commitment to increase the productivity of the nation. | Build up the knowledge and capacity to raise ratio of product performance to resource use [SF] | <i>Indicators are being developed at national level. Add local indicators when available.</i> | ----- |
| | Measures to close the loop in our use of resources (recycling, re-use or remanufacturing) [SF] | <i>Indicators are being developed at national level. Add local indicators when available</i> | ----- |
| | Promote more radical new design solutions to benefit the environment and the economy [SF] | <i>Indicators are being developed at national level. Add local indicators when available</i> | ----- |
| | | | |
| Encourage more responsible consumption of resources | Explore public views on sustainable consumption and lifestyles changes [SF] | Citizens' surveys [CS] | BR |
| | Purchasing criteria e.g. re-used products | Environment Department | BR |
| To encourage efficient patterns of movement 1. improving accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling 2. reducing effect of traffic congestion on the economy 3. efficient freight distribution | Travel to work [OG] | Environment Department | PC |
| | Jobs located near residents [OG] | Environment Department | PC |
| | Improvements of key infrastructure & services [OG] | Environment Department | PC |
| | Travel to work by mode [OG] | Environment Department | BR |
| | Traffic congestion [OG] | Environment Department | BR |
| | Freight transport by mode [OG] | Environment Department | BR |
| | Journey times between key employment areas and key transport nodes [OG] | Environment Department | WD |
| | Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity [OG] | Environment Department | BR |

| Objectives | Recommended indicators | Proposed local data source | Area |
|--|--|----------------------------------|----------|
| Regeneration (cont.) To enhance the image of area for new business | Consensus views of business organisations | Chamber of Commerce | BR |
| | Image indices derived from consultations with business and local property specialists | Chamber of Commerce | BR |
| | Social and community enterprises [OG] | Chamber of Commerce | BR |
| To attract new investment and skilled workers | UK companies implementing ethical trading [OG] % business undertaking Corporate Social Responsibility at local level {RF} | Chamber of Commerce | BR BR |
| | Companies with environment management systems | Environment Department | BR |
| To improve social and environmental benefits of the economy | Sign-ups to Mayor's Green Procurement Code [RF] | London Remade | BR |
| | Businesses recognised as Investors in People [OG] | London Development Agency | BR |

Questions for Consultees

- SR5. Are the sustainability objectives used in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework suitable in the context of Hammersmith & Fulham?
- SR6. Are there any additional objectives that should be included or should any be removed?
- SR7. Do the recommended indicators provide a relevant measure for the associated objective? If not, please suggest additional indicators?
- SR8. Do you agree that the recommended indicators in Table A4 are appropriate for the baseline report?
- SR9. Are there any other indicators that should be added, or any that should be deleted?

SR10 Which of the indicators in Table A4 are the most important for the baseline report?

SR11. Are you able to supply data for the indicators where your organisation is identified as the local source? If so please indicate the geographical scale and time periods for which this data can be supplied. If not please suggest an alternative source.

SR12. Do you have any other comments on the proposed revised methodology of the appraisal process as described in this Report?

