

City of Westminster Open Space Strategy: Sustainability Appraisal

Department of Environment and Leisure and,
Department of Planning and City Development

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City of Westminster

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1. Non Technical Summary

The draft Open Space Strategy has been produced in direct response to PPG 17. Its purpose is to protect, enhance and, where possible, increase open space in Westminster.

The City of Westminster Open Space Strategy will be apart of the Local Development Framework and is a Supplementary Planning Document and so requires a Sustainability Appraisal in accordance with Section 39 of The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Planning Policy Statement 12.

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development within the draft Open Space Strategy so that it supports and takes into account social, economic and environmental considerations.

This appraisal has been formulated as a retrospective assessment and makes every effort to comply with set legislation and procedures as closely as is possible under the circumstances.

The main report contains information on the influencing national and local policies relating to Open Space. It defines and tests the compatibility of the sustainability objectives. It then goes on to test the Open Space Strategy's policies and assesses them for their impact upon sustainability. It finally identifies areas requiring monitoring that need to be addressed by identifying potential negative impacts quickly, this will allow quicker mitigation measures to be put in place.

The main findings of this report are that the draft Open Space Strategy is a sustainable strategy and will have a positive impact from a combined social, economic and environmental perspective.

There are one or two potential issues that this appraisal does raise which are;

- Potential negative impact due to the over success of policy implementation resulting in open space being damaged by intense usage which could also cause a potential increase in waste production.
- There could be land use constraints on potential new housing, getting this balance right is always going to be challenging in a heavily developed urban environment.
- Finally, biodiversity can not be allowed to deteriorate because this could be an irreversible impact and so not possible to address with reactive mitigation.

2. Introduction

The City of Westminster has been developing an Open Space Strategy to support, protect and enhance the open spaces that are found within the city.

A detailed study was commissioned to assess current open space provision and make recommendations for a future strategy, which would enhance the open space and its usage across the whole of Westminster. The findings of this study have been used to formulate the policies and actions in the draft Open Space Strategy.

The Sustainability Assessment has been carried out in a retrospective manner and demonstrates how the emerging Strategy fares when assessed for its impact upon sustainability. It is understood and accepted that the format is not strictly in alignment with that set out in the ODPM guidance.

The resulting Strategy policies have been assessed for their sustainability, the predicted cumulative impact, the predicted impacts over time, and whether these predicted impacts are irreversible.

The purpose of this document is to assess the draft strategy and provide constructive comments, which will be used to mitigate issues that have been identified, resulting in a more sustainable strategy that will improve the general provision and quality of open space in Westminster, for all who live, work and visit the City.

The key findings of this Sustainability Assessment are that overall the draft Open Space Strategy is sustainable - it sets out policies that will enhance and increase the provision and quality of open space in Westminster.

Although there are a number of issues that need to be addressed which are,

- The potential negative impact upon the open spaces and biodiversity due to policies being too successful.
- Possible increases in waste and the resulting issues this will cause.
- Although climate change is mentioned it needs to be addressed more specifically.
- The balance of land use is something to be considered, more open space may result in less affordable housing.
- The increase in biodiversity is something that can not be allowed to be reversed. If it does decrease, then this could be an irreversible negative impact.

2.1 Methodology Guidance and Limitations

The Sustainability Appraisal has been compiled using a number of guidance documents including,

- Policy Planning Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks
- ODPM's Sustainable Appraisals of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (November 2005).

In accordance with section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and PPS 12 a Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out to assess the social, environmental and economic effects resulting from the Open Space Strategy.

It should be pointed out that elements of the Sustainability Appraisal process have not taken place and this report has been produced to account for these omissions and to complete as much of the legislative requirements as is realistically possible given the circumstances.

The Open Space Strategy will be a Supplementary Planning Document and will be part of the new Local Development Framework suite of documents. The process is set out in Table 1 below and the parts included in this report are highlighted in grey.

Table 1. Links between SEA/SA and plan development

Plan Stage	SA/SEA Stage	Date Completed
Pre-production	A. Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
	A1. Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.	
	A2. Collect baseline information	
	A3. Identify sustainability issues	November 2005
	A4. Develop the SA framework	November 2005
	A5. Test the plan objectives against the SA framework	November 2005
Production	A6. Consult on the scope of the SA	
	B. Developing and refining options	
	B1. Appraise issues and options	
	B2. Consult on the SA of emerging options	
	C. Appraising the effects of the plan	December 2005
	C1. Predict the effects of the plan, including plan options	December 2005
	C2. Assess the effects of the plan	December 2005
	C3. Mitigate adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects	December 2005
	C4. Develop proposals for monitoring	December 2005
	C5. Prepare the SA report	December 2005
D. Consulting on the plan and SA report		
D1. Consult on the SA report alongside the plan	July-Sept 2006	
D2. Appraise significant changes	Sept-Dec 2006	
D3. Decision making and provision of information	February 2007	
Monitoring	E. Monitor implementation of the plan	Annually/include in AMR
	E1. Monitor the significant effects of the plan	
	E2. Respond to adverse	

The formulation of this report has been constrained by time and subsequently has not conformed exactly to set guidance. This has resulted in a number of issues that should be highlighted.

- The scoping stage of the Sustainability Appraisal has been limited to the information in the report and it did not have a separate scoping report, which should have been sent to the statutory consultees.
- The issues and options stage of the process has not been documented and again did not have an accompanying report. So the information can not be included in this document. Although the Open Space policies and actions have been derived from a detailed and comprehensive study completed by Land Use Consultants in July 2005, which went through an extensive consultation stage facilitated by Groundwork (summer 2004).
- The draft Open Space Strategy itself is now going through a full consultation process which will guide along with this report, the policy amendments for the final Open Space Strategy, to be formally adopted by the City of Westminster in the summer of 2006.

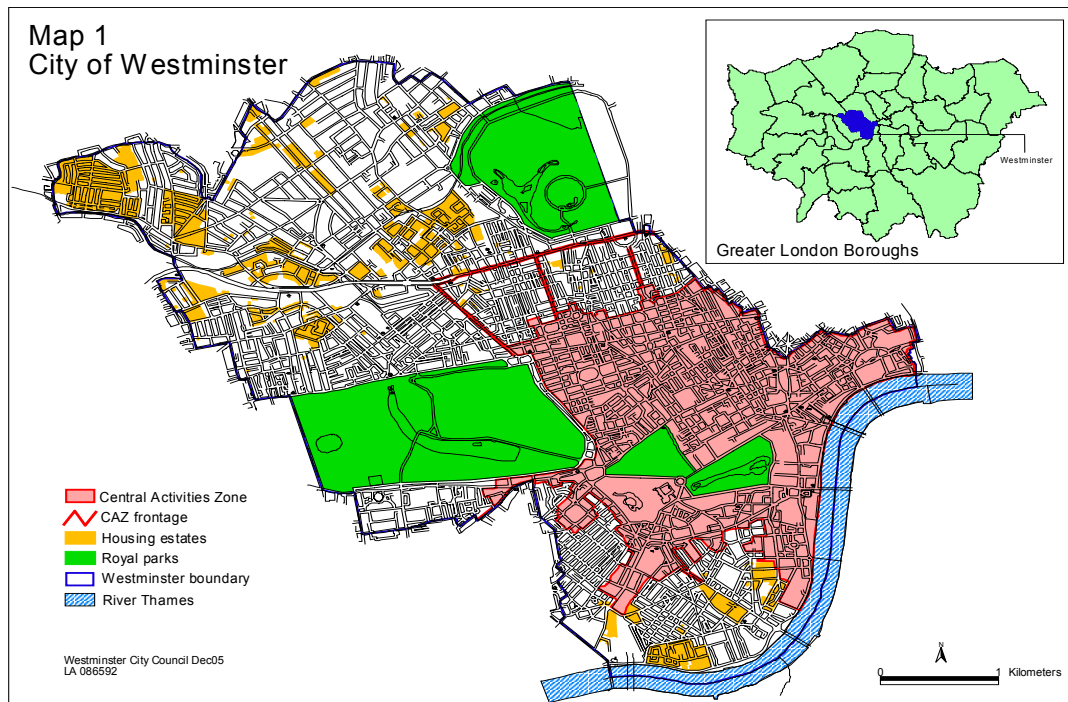
2.3 Setting the Context

The City of Westminster is a central London borough covering an area of 2,204ha, about 8.5 sq miles, on the north side of the River Thames, at the heart of the national capital, the largest city in the European Union, which is itself set in Britain's most densely populated region. The south-east of England, with its large urban areas, large numbers of middle sized towns and cities, intensely occupied countryside, and its patterns of commuting to work in service industries has characteristics found throughout much of north-west Europe.

Westminster's area accommodates many of the functions of the monarchy and state, including Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, Whitehall and the Royal Courts of Justice. It is a centre for the headquarters of national and international organisations associated with business and trade; and a location of regional, national and international significance for retailing, higher education, religious affairs, the medical, legal and other professions, media arts culture entertainment and tourism.

It includes all or part of six Royal Parks, nineteen historic squares and gardens, over 10,000 buildings which are listed as having special architectural or historic interest and fifty three conservation areas which cover 76 per cent of the City's area. It has four of London's main line railway termini with two, Paddington and Victoria, having direct connections to Heathrow and Gatwick airports; and ten out of twelve London Underground lines, including the network's busiest station at Victoria. To the north and west of the Central Activities Zone and to its south as far as the River Thames, housing, in a wide variety of built forms, is the principal land use.

Because of the scale and quality of many of its buildings, Westminster is commonly perceived to be a wealthy city. It would be more accurate, however, to describe it as a city with considerable wealth and extensive need. A review recently carried out by the Greater London Authority showed that the city has four wards that are among the twenty most disadvantaged in Greater London.



2.4 Relevant plans, programmes and the scope

The formulation of the Open Space Strategy has been led by a number of key plans and programmes. These are,

- Government guidance in the form of PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation.
- The Mayor's London Plan and best Practise Guidance
- The Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP).
- The Westminster Open Space Study, which was commissioned with direct regard to PPG 17 and the Mayor's Best Practise Guidance, and has guided the aims and policies of the Council's Open Space Strategy.

The new PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation was published in July 2002. Amongst the provisions are that development plans should:

- Include policies that require recreational facilities to be provided as an integral part of major new development proposals as well as policies for existing areas.
- Identify deficiency in existing provision.
- Use standards to establish in what circumstances they will seek new or improved open spaces, or contributions towards their provision, for major and less significant housing development.

The London Plan contains a defined Network of Open Space, an Open Space Hierarchy (to replace LPAC Hierarchy) and a requirement for local authorities to have an Open Space Strategy.

The Mayor of London published the Draft Best Practice Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies in March 2004. It set out to ensure that there is a pan-London approach to open space strategies.

This guide advises that local authorities must undertake assessments of open spaces and recreational facilities in their area, in order to form the basis of a strategy to improve the quality, accessibility and usage of open spaces and provide new spaces where there are deficits in provision.

The City of Westminster Replacement UDP (December 2004) has also shaped the Open Space Strategy. It emphasises the importance of parks and open spaces in the attraction of and quality of life in the City. The Open Space Study commenced in late 2003 has shaped and focused the resulting draft Open Space Strategy.

The influence and guidance in these documents have helped formulate the eight visionary aims set out below in table 2, which also identifies the source and supporting policy strategy for the aim.

Table 2. Visionary aims of the Open Space Strategy

AIM	Sub-headings	Source
1. Protect all Westminster's open spaces, natural and built heritage features and landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for their recreation, health, and quality of life value, and their contribution to the heritage and built and natural environment of the City. 	UDP City Plan – <i>Investing in your City</i>
2. Improve access to open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical access i.e. address areas of deficiency, maximise public access, safe crossings, DDA compliance - intellectual access eg increase awareness – green information leaflet and information on wildlife, heritage, facilities - more attractive walking routes 	UDP DDA Open Space Study City Plan – <i>Investing in your education</i> City Plan – <i>Investing in your City</i> , Civic Renewal – <i>Improving the Environment</i>
3. Enhance the quality and attractiveness of our open spaces by ensuring that they are interesting, well maintained, provide tranquillity, and are clean and safe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greening - landscape renewal - increasing plant diversity - incorporating environmentally sustainable management practices - opportunities to learn about the natural environment - protecting quiet spaces/tackling noise 	City Plan – <i>Cleaning and Greening</i> City Plan – <i>Cleaning and Greening your City</i> , <i>Improving and protecting your housing and your neighbourhood</i> , <i>Guarding your City</i> . UDP
4. Ensure that new developments contribute to Westminster's open space network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing new open spaces - enhancing existing spaces - improving links to and between open spaces 	UDP, S106 SPD (forthcoming)
5. Work with residents to create safe, secure, and inclusive places for children's play		City Plan – <i>Investing in your City</i> , <i>Cleaning and Greening</i>

6. Provide more sporting, cultural and formal and informal educational opportunities for young people		City Plan – <i>Investing in your education</i> Civic Renewal – <i>Order: Crime and Safety</i>
7. Maintain and increase the amount of wildlife habitat and biodiversity in the City		UDP (ENV 17) City Plan – <i>Cleaning and Greening</i>
8. Work together with our partners to achieve the aims of this Open Space Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WCP, Area forums, resident/ tenant assoc., Friends Groups - Royal Parks, British Waterways and other private open space owners - Health Authority, NHS Trust - Landowners 	Civic Renewal UDP

These eight strategic aims have in turn been used to formulate eighteen key actions, which have been assessed in this Sustainability Appraisal. These are set out below in table 3.

Table 3. The eighteen key actions set out in the Open Space Strategy

No.	Open Space Actions
1	Carry out enhancements to open space on housing land.
2	Enhance and improve facilities in existing open spaces, and improve access to them (incl. using S106 contributions).
3	Improve access to and experience of the Canal and River Thames.
4	Engage in funding partnerships to enable improvement work wherever possible, including applications for grant, working with Groundwork Trust, private owners or developers.
5	Actively pursue partnerships with forums and other bodies with an emphasis on open space. Including its management and use.
6	Increase the quality and biodiversity of existing 'green corridors' and work with the Westminster Biodiversity Partnership to enhance sites of value for nature conservation and improve access.
7	Develop a partnership to take the 'Walking for Health' project forward.
8	Encourage partnership working with local communities and community groups on improvement to open space.
9	Encourage sport and leisure use of open spaces and other suitable facilities or areas for all age groups.
10	Ensure the highest possible standards of maintenance and cleanliness in all parks, gardens, and other open spaces, appropriate to use and function.
11	Review management resources (both E&L and Housing) to deliver and develop initiatives and themes raised in the study.
12	Increase the diversity and structure of planting of flowering plants, shrubs and trees in open spaces.
13	Review dog access in those spaces where users cited it as a problem.
14	Ensure that the management and development of open spaces takes account of WCC and London Biodiversity Action Plan, including protecting and maintaining the extent and quality of sites of value for nature conservation, and introduce new sites into existing parks and spaces, particularly in areas of deficiency.
15	Prepare guidelines to govern the use of historic parks and gardens and London Squares for events.
16	Achieve more sustainable park management, taking into account climate change.
17	Enable additional Green Flag Award Submissions for key open spaces.
18	Review training requirements of grounds maintenance staff and widen if necessary.

2.4 The Sustainability Objectives

The Sustainability Appraisal Objectives have evolved from previous work carried out by City of Westminster Information and Intelligence Team in the early part of 2005 (see appendix 2).

The original objectives were formulated for the Sustainability Appraisal carried out on the City of Westminster Replacement Unitary Development Plan and were compiled using ODPM guidance and an extensive internal consultation.

These historic objectives have been reviewed and adjusted to create the 18 sustainability objectives (see appendix 1 for objectives, sub-objectives and indicators), which have been used to assess the sustainability aspects of the draft Open Space Strategy and are listed below in table 4. The table also demonstrates the relationship between the objectives and SEA Directive's subject assessment requirements.

Table 4. The eighteen Sustainability Appraisal objectives

No.	Sustainable Objective	Environ.	Social	Economic	Legislative issues
1	Reduce poverty and social exclusion		✓	✓	Population
2	Improve health and well-being		✓		Human Health
3	Improve availability of decent homes		✓		Population, Human Health
4	Reduce anti-social activity and remove the fear of crime		✓		Population, Human Health
5	Improve sense of community identity and welfare and the quality of where people live		✓		Population, Human Health
6	Reduce unemployment and improve education and skills		✓	✓	Population, Human Health
7	Increase accessibility to essential services and community facilities	✓	✓		Population, Human Health
8	Improve air quality	✓			Air, Climate Change
9	Reduce contributions to climate change and vulnerability to impacts, including flooding	✓	✓	✓	Climate Change
10	Protected and enhance open space and conserve soil resources and quality	✓			Soil,
11	Minimise production and harmful effects of waste	✓			Material Assets
12	Protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna and improve water quality	✓			Biodiversity, fauna, flora
13	Conserve and enhance the historic environment and the quality of landscapes and townscapes	✓	✓		Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape
14	Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.	✓			Air, Climate Change
15	Require energy efficient	✓		✓	Climate

	buildings and provide for sustainable sources of water supply				Change, water,
16	Encourage sustainable economic growth	✓	✓	✓	Material Assets,
17	Reduce impacts from noise	✓	✓		Human Health,
18	To ensure the plan does not negatively effect existing Westminster residents	✓	✓	✓	Population

2.5 Sustainability Appraisal framework and testing the plan objectives

The Sustainability Appraisal framework assesses the potential conflict and compatibility between individual sustainability objectives. This has been carried out using a simple matrix, which highlights any potential conflicts in an easy to understand format as seen below in figure 1.

2	✓																
3	✓	✓															
4	✓	✓	✓														
5	✓	✓	✓	✓													
6	✓	✓	0	✓	✓												
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓											
8	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0										
9	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	✓									
10	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓								
11	0	✓	X	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0							
12	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓						
13	0	0	X	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓					
14	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓				
15	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	X	0			
16	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	X	0	0	0	✓	0	0		
17	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	
18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Figure 1 Sustainability Framework Assessment

Key
✓ Compatible Objective
X Possible Conflict
0 No link/ neutral impact

The matrix clearly demonstrates that the sustainability objectives are compatible with each other with a few exceptions, which are set out below. This demonstrates the intricate balance that is required to render any strategic action sustainable and so have the minimal impact upon social, economic and

environmental factors. The resulting identified potential conflicts have been set out below in table 5.

Table 5 Conflicting SA objectives as identified in the Sustainable framework matrix.

Conflicting SA Objectives	Justification or assumption
3 conflicts with 9	More availability of homes will mean building in an area potentially vulnerable to impacts as a result of climate change
3 conflicts with 11	More homes will create more waste
3 conflicts with 13	Conservation of the historic environment will reduce the opportunities to create more homes
7 conflicts with 17	Increase in services and facilities can cause more noise for neighbouring buildings.
9 conflicts with 16	Encouraging economic growth in an area which is potentially vulnerable to impacts from climate change
13 conflicts with 15	Conserving historic buildings is not conducive to energy efficiency

2.6 Assessment of the draft Open Space Strategy's vision aims against the SA objectives

The Open Space Strategy Vision Statement objectives have also been compared to the SA objectives (please see appendix 3) to ascertain their compatibility.

On the whole the two sets of objectives are compatible with some exceptions, which are listed below in table 6 together with the assumption or justification as to why some form of potential conflict has been identified.

Table 6 Conflicting Open Space Strategy Aims and SA objectives.

Conflicting SA and Open Space Objectives	Justification or assumption
3 conflicts with 4	The pressure to supply more and more homes, including affordable housing can have a negative impact upon the supply of open space.
13 conflicts with 4	Maintaining the historical environment could hinder and negatively impact upon the supply of open space.
13 conflicts with 7	Maintaining the historic environment in the City could conflict with the creation of habitats
17 conflicts with 6	Increasing the sporting and cultural opportunities could impact on the noise created in open spaces.
18 conflicts with 6	Increasing the sporting and cultural opportunities could have a negative impact on Westminster residents due to noise impacts.

The two key areas where conflict could take place are:

- Land use. As it is a finite resource this is often a point of conflict
- Increased levels of noise from increased social activities.

3 Assessment of Key Actions

3.1 Individual Policy Assessment

The draft Open Space strategy has eighteen key actions, which set out to meet the eight Vision Statement aims. The actions set out in the draft Open Space Strategy have been assessed from a number of perspectives, which are set out in the SA/SEA regulations.

The assessment has been carried out using a number of matrices, which provide a good visual representation of the information being assessed and are relatively easy to interpret. The full policy assessment matrix can be seen in appendix 4.

The appraisal of the eighteen core actions shows that overall the draft Open Space Strategy can be deemed a sustainable strategic action. Not surprisingly it is very strong in sustainability objective areas that focus on open space and improving outdoor spaces and activities, as well as biodiversity. The main points highlighted by the assessment are:

- The majority of actions will result in improved open spaces and so help to improve people's lives while living, working or visiting Westminster.
- Overriding concerns, which can be resolved through implementation and management, is the potential negative impact if individual actions are too successful. Meaning that the amount of people that could respond to the policy actions could have a detrimental impact on the open space.
- A number of individual actions could have a negative impact upon waste generation.
- The management and reviewing of resources (action 11) is very much dependant on implementation as to its impact upon sustainability issues. This is a policy that could possibly do with more detail to address this uncertainty.

3.2 Cumulative Impact

The cumulative impact of the draft Open Space Strategy has been assessed using a matrix format and can be found in appendix 5. This sets out a clear visual interpretation of the predicted cumulative impact of the policies when assessed against the Sustainability Appraisals Objectives.

The Methodology applied is adapted from figure 38 as set out in the ODPM guidance on Sustainability Appraisal. The approach combines the predicted impacts for the individual policies to give an overall predicted cumulative impact. The resulting assessment shows that,

- The overall predicted cumulative impact of the draft Open Space Strategy is that it is positive.

The process demonstrates that implementation of the Strategy could impact on the sustainability objective areas in the following ways:

- Anti-social activity should be reduced as the strategy allows for higher standard of in open space management and cleanliness

- Across the City a general increase in access to open space should result from the cumulative effect of the Strategy
- Very positive cumulative impact is predicted for the open space sustainability objective, which is not surprising considering the strategic action subject.
- The cumulative impact upon biodiversity, historic environment, landscapes and townscapes is predicted to be positive.
- It is also assessed to have a positive impact on local residents. This is a key issue because so many people who would benefit from this Strategy will not live in the City.

Some points of concern are that:

- Climate Change is referred to in one action but it is not clear just how it will be taken into account and impact on the overall effect of the Strategy.
- The cumulative impact of waste very much depends upon how policies are implemented. The success of the strategy could negatively impact upon waste generation and disposal.
- The strategy may have a negative impact on land available for new homes. It is always a balance, when land is such a premium, between housing supply and open space.

3.3 Time scale and reversibility

Each action has been assessed for its potential impact over time and if negative whether it is reversible. The assessment can be seen in appendix 6.

The assessment has been carried out applying the ODPM's guidance and again has been formulated in a matrix to allow ease of reading and understanding. The main findings of this assessment are;

- Almost all time scales for implementation and resulting impacts is for the medium term, this is mainly because of the lead in times for the actions, the actual nature of the actions, and what they set out to achieve.
- All impacts, both positive and negative, are perceived to be reversible except for one.
- The only perceived irreversible impact is key action 6, which looks at the increase in biodiversity and is an action that cannot be allowed to become reversible. Maintaining and improving biodiversity should be the highest priority.
- Action 16, which deals with sustainable park management and takes into account climate change, is very open and it is not possible to ascertain the reversibility of this policy upon reducing climate change or vulnerability to resulting impacts. There is scope to be more specific or clarify this actions position.

3.4 Monitoring

Monitoring the implementation of the Open Space Strategy will allow any potential negative impacts, and in particular irreversible negative impacts, to be identified before they reach a point of no return.

This Strategy is strong on its sustainability credentials with only a few issues that will need to be addressed.

The key areas, which need to be monitored because they have been identified as being potential issues, are;

- Waste generation due to the increase in the use of open space.
- Impact on local residents again as a result in increase in use
- The management of open space and the resulting detrimental impact due to some of the actions being too successful.
- Levels of biodiversity, because if they are allowed to deteriorate, then it is conceivable that this could be an irreversible negative impact.

There are already monitoring and indicators, which will identify problems as they emerge and these have, been set out below in table 7. The need for new monitoring and indicators is also included and is something that will need to be developed to indicate whether predicted impacts materialise.

Potential Issue	Existing monitoring	Proposed new monitoring
Waste generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of waste generated from open space • Destination of collected waste • Changes in waste collection service requirements for open space • <i>Revue the BVPI indicators</i>
Impact upon local population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels and complaints • Proportion of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of residents complaining about changes to Open Space • <i>Number of enhanced housing spaces</i> • <i>Number of projects delivered through local community partnerships</i>
Over use of open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of biodiversity • Trends in plant biodiversity • Loss or damage to historic parks and gardens and their settings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and furniture repair and maintenance demands. • Number of people using open spaces
Levels of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of Biodiversity and Species Action Plan targets at National and Westminster levels • Changes in priority habitats • Changes in populations of priority animal species • Trends in plant biodiversity • Population of wild birds • Number of habitat enhancement projects in open spaces • Levels of marine life in water bodies and water courses • Levels of biodiversity • Areas of wildlife protected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of sites where wildlife friendly management is being practised</i> • <i>Number of projects to increase planting diversity</i> • <i>Increase in Habitat survey between 1995 and 2009 and Green Space information for Greater London</i>

Table 7 setting out monitoring requirements for the Open Space Strategy

Please note; the proposed new monitoring in italics are set out in the draft Open space Strategy.

3.5 The next step.

The draft Open Space Strategy is ready now to go out to public consultation with stakeholders to ascertain views on the Strategy. The responses will be taken on board and policies developed or adjusted where necessary.

The retrospective nature of this Sustainability Appraisal means it will be sent to the statutory consultees and their comments will be addressed and included

to amend this report, which in turn will be used to adjust the Open Space Strategy as necessary.

This will mean the Open Space Strategy will be a more sustainable document and will there by embrace social responsibility, economic development and environmental protection.

4 Conclusion

The draft Open Space Strategy is a sustainable strategy, which is designed to protect and enhance open space across the City of Westminster, and improve access to it. It also aims to improve biodiversity and protect the flora and fauna found within the cities borders.

There are a number of issues that have been highlighted by this appraisal, which need to be taken into account when the final Open Space Strategy is amended before being adopted by Westminster City Council.

The resulting Strategy will have taken on board the intrinsic linkages between the social, environmental and economic issues that are the principle of sustainable development.

Appendices

No.	Information
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1	Sustainability Appraisals Objectives
2	Appendix 2 Original Sustainability Objectives
3	Compatibility of the Sustainability appraisal and the strategic Aims
4	Sustainability Appraisal of Open Space Strategies policies.
5	Cumulative impact of the Open Space Strategies Policies
6	Time Scale and Reversibility of the Open Space Strategies Policies

Appendix 1 Sustainability Appraisals Objectives

Number	Sustainability Objective	Sub-objective	Indicators
1	Reduce poverty and social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the economic opportunities for excluded people and communities • Reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected • Improve affordability to essential services to the home • Improve affordability of housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census levels of deprivation • Proportion of the population living in deprived areas • Proportion of children in low income families • Proportion of people claiming benefits • Proportion of the population of working age in full-time employment • Levels of fuel poverty
2	Improve health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health and well-being of the population • Provide, protect and improve health facilities • Reduce health inequalities • Encourage healthy lifestyles • Maximise the safety of streets for pedestrians, cyclists & motorists • Provide facilities for sport and recreation • Provide and ensure access to open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average life expectancy of population • Mortality rates by cause • Working days lost through illness • NHS hospital waiting lists • Access to a GP • Access to a hospital • Levels of health inequalities • Levels of participation in sport and cultural activities • Proportion of journeys on foot or by bicycle • Proportion of school children travelling to school, by mode of transport • Access to green space • Number of pedestrian, cyclists and motorist accidents • Percentage of resident population describing their health as 'not good'
3	Improve availability of decent homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce homelessness • Increase the range of housing and increase housing choice for all • Increase the affordability of housing for all • Improve the quality of housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of homelessness • Proportion of the population living in temporary accommodation • Affordability of housing in comparison to earnings • Levels of availability of good quality housing for all social groups • Housing completion figures • Affordable housing completion figures • Proportion of homes judged unfit to live in
4	Reduce anti-social activity and remove the fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve community safety and establish conditions that discourage crime • Encourage safer environments through • Reduce actual crime levels and fear of crime design • Reduce actual noise levels and noise concerns resulting from anti-social behaviour • Reduce the impact of anti-social behaviour on the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime levels • Fear of crime amongst the local and visiting populations • Noise levels and complaints • Litter levels • Number of Anti-social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) issued • Level of race-related crime
5	Improve sense of community identity and welfare and the quality of where people live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage a sense of community and place, and embrace diversity • Provide, protect and improve religious facilities • Encourage development of and participation in cultural, creative and sporting activity • Support local activities and crafts • Protect, provide and improve community meeting places • Protect and improve sports, play and recreation facilities • Encourage active involvement in local decision making and voluntary activities • Support cross-cultural integration • Improve resident and visitor satisfaction with where they live • Improve the legibility of streets for all pedestrians • Ensure a mix of land uses • Protect and improve cultural provision • Protect and improve provision and quality of open space • Provide, protect and improve childcare facilities and access to open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of engagement in community activities • Levels of engagement in voluntary activities • Levels of resident satisfaction, participation and sense of well-being • Proportion of the population that are or feel they can be involved in local decision making • Proportion of the population who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously • Proportion of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live • Mix of appropriate land uses • Number of cultural events held • Number and type of cultural facilities available; • Additions and improvements made to open spaces • Number, accessibility and affordability of child care facilities; • Levels of biodiversity • Areas of wildlife protected

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and improve provision of wildlife, and improve access to it where appropriate 	
6	Reduce unemployment and Improve education and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce unemployment both short and long-term Facilitate the creation and sustainment of employment particularly where appropriate for the local population Provide opportunities for those most in need of employment Help improve work/life balance Help improve earnings Increase opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment Provide, protect and improve education facilities Facilitate development of local skills Develop and improve opportunities for lifelong learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall levels of unemployment Proportion of people of working age who are in work Proportion of people of working age who are unemployed Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active and claiming benefits Proportion of ethnic minorities in full-time employment Average hours worked by people in employment Average earning for full-time employees Qualifications achieved by the population Proportion of the population with no qualifications Proportion of the adult population participating in learning
7	Increase accessibility to essential services and community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to buildings and ease of movement for all Improve interchanges between streets and buildings, with regard to levels, widths and obstructions Encourage developments that improve the quality of the spaces between buildings Improve access between housing, jobs, services and amenities Improve provision of public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of residents within walking distance (500m/15mins) of key local services (post office, food shop, GP, primary school) Childcare spaces available per 1,000 population Levels of new retail floorspace Availability of public transport
8	Improve air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce direct emissions of local air Reduce combustion of natural resources pollutants Encourage and facilitate the use of low emission technology and fuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of days per year of air pollution Levels and concentrations of pollutants in the air Levels and concentrations of emissions Levels of use of low emission technology and fuels Planning permissions granted for solar panels and alternative energy sources
9	Reduce contributions to climate change and vulnerability to impacts, including flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce direct emissions of greenhouse gases Reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances Encourage use of renewable energy to minimise use of finite resources Minimise non-renewable energy consumption Protect against storm damage Protect against potential river flooding and flash flooding Reduce the risk of subsidence Protect the microclimate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of CO2 emissions Levels of renewable and non-renewable energy use Thermal efficiency of the building stock Energy efficiency of road passenger travel Energy efficiency of rail passenger travel Energy efficiency of freight distribution Depletion of fossil fuels Depletion of ozone Sale/use of ozone depleting substances Frequency of fluvial flood events Development in the floodplain Amount of land affected by subsidence Works undertaken for flood prevention Works undertaken to protect from storm damage Amount of fossil fuels used
10	Protected and enhance open space and conserve soil resources and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce use of minerals, materials and resources Use minerals, materials and resources more efficiently Ensure that contamination of land is prevented or remedied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of minerals, materials and resources Levels of contaminated land Net loss of soils to development Levels of soil quality Amount of contaminated land remediated
11	Minimise production and harmful effects of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise use of resources and materials Conserve manufactured resources Reduce waste generation Reduce hazardous waste Encourage more efficient use of resources Encourage use of renewable materials and resources Encourage use of once-used and recycled materials Enable recovery of energy from waste Ensure careful and efficient collection and storage of waste Enable collection of used resources and materials so they can be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of materials consumption per person Levels of waste generated in total and per household Levels of material recycling in total and per household Destination of all waste and that just from households i.e. recycling, composting, used to recover energy, landfill Source of materials used in total and just within households i.e. recycled, re-used Levels of hazardous waste Compliance with EU Landfill Directive

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recycled Enable environmentally satisfactory disposal of waste 	
12	Protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna and improve water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect designated nature conservation sites of national, metropolitan and local significance Protect and enhance habitats and buildings that benefit wildlife, such as gardens, trees, rivers, water bodies and wild spaces Protect and provide priority habitats Protect and provide for priority species Protect and enhance open spaces Prevent pollution of water bodies and courses Improve the quality of water bodies and courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of Biodiversity and Species Action Plan targets at National and Westminster levels Changes in priority habitats Changes in populations of priority animal species Trends in plant biodiversity Population of wild birds Number of habitat enhancement projects in open spaces Levels of marine life in water bodies and water courses Levels of dangerous substances found in water Levels of nutrients found in water Levels of pathogens in water Amount of dissolved oxygen in water Number of significant pollution events in the river Thames Number of incidents of accidental/deliberate release of pollutants into water bodies
13	Conserve and enhance the historic environment and the quality of landscapes and townscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage repair, maintenance and protection of historic buildings and structures Protect public art, monuments, statues and their settings Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of cultural value Preserve and enhance historic parks and gardens Protect and conserve the archaeological resources Improve the legibility of streets for all Improve ease of movement for all Ensure high quality visual streetscape and buildings Preserve and enhance the character and fabric of conservation areas Reduce street clutter Ensure clean streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings Loss or damage to scheduled ancient monuments and their settings Loss or damage to historic parks and gardens and their settings Loss or damage to historic landscapes and their settings Percentage of conservation area demolished or otherwise lost Loss or damage to historic view lines/strategic views and vistas Levels of loss or damage to public art, monuments, statues and their settings Measures in place to protect and conserve archaeological resources Measures to protect historic view lines/strategic views and vistas Level of street legibility Quality of visual streetscape Changes in character of the conservation areas Proportion of new homes built on previously developed land Proportion of vacant land and properties Proportion of streets that are clean/litter free Improvements to the number/types of street furniture and signage Number of street obstructions/obstacles
14	Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage a reduction in travel and use of alternatives to powered transport Encourage use of energy efficient transport modes Reduce the need to travel, especially by private car Encourage walking and cycling and other forms of sustainable travel Integrate new development schemes with public transport Provide infrastructure to enable efficient, optimal use of public transport, accessible to all Reduce the impact of service and delivery vehicles on congestion and levels of pollution Reduce congestion and minimise the intrusion of all vehicles in working and residential areas Reduce traffic noise Encourage use of sustainable river transport facilities Optimise access for emergency vehicles on all routes Encourage greater use of renewable cleaner fuels Reduce the impact of passenger vehicles on congestion and levels of pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of traffic on all roads Volume of traffic on principle roads Volume of heavy goods vehicles Level of congestion Level of traffic noise Passenger travel by modes Reasons for travel mode choices Level of integration of new development schemes with public transport Leisure trips by mode of transport Proportion of trips made using alternative powered transport Proportion of trips made using energy efficient transport modes Level of investment in and use of sustainable water transport facilities Levels of CO2 emissions Levels of renewable and non-renewable energy use Energy efficiency of road passenger travel Energy efficiency of rail passenger travel Energy efficiency of freight distribution Depletion of fossil fuels Amount of fossil fuels used Number of Section 106 agreements for contributions to, or infrastructure provided for improving public transport
15	Require energy efficient buildings and provide for sustainable sources of water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure design of buildings and structures are resource efficient Ensure buildings and structures are designed to be energy efficient Ensure buildings and structures adaptable for re-use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of new buildings considered to be energy efficient Proportion of building stock adaptable for re-use Proportion of building stock safe-guarded for re-use
16	Encourage sustainable economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the strength of the economy is maintained and further 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the number of businesses in the area

	growth	<p>sustainable growth is enabled and accommodated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist business development Enhance competitiveness Promote growth in key sectors Promote tourism Encourage indigenous business Encourage inward investment Make land and property available for business development Promote innovation and enterprise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of productivity Indicators of competitiveness Survival rates of new and established businesses Diversity of economic sectors Relative employment/output growth in different economic sectors Long term economic growth of GDP (gross domestic product) Number of new businesses opening and existing ones closing Growth of local business by number of employees and turnover Investment levels from UK owned companies Investment levels from overseas owned companies Amount of employment land available Number of business applications granted planning consent Image indices derived from consultation with businesses and the public Volume of new investment
17	Reduce impacts from noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce generation of noise from all activities Reduce generation of noise from all premises Reduce emissions of noise from transport related activities Reduce emissions of noise into properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of noise generated from commercial premises and activities Levels of noise generated from residential premises Levels of noise emitted from transport related activities Levels of noise imitated into properties The number of noise complaints received
18	To ensure the plan does not negatively effect existing Westminster residents		

Appendix 2 Original Sustainability Objectives

ID	Objective	Sub-Objectives	Informative	Monitoring Indicators
SOCIAL				
1	Reduce poverty and social exclusion	Improve the economic opportunities for excluded people and communities	Indicators of success in tackling poverty and social exclusion include reducing: children in low income households, adults without qualifications and in workless households, elderly in fuel poverty. Excluded communities includes those in North West Westminster where improvements are needed in relation to social conditions and environmental health, education opportunities and employment opportunities of the population.	Census levels of deprivation
		Reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected	[Also see Objectives 02-04 below]	Proportion of the population living in deprived areas
		Improve affordability to essential services to the home		Proportion of children in low income families
		Improve affordability of housing		Proportion of people claiming benefits
				Proportion of the population of working age in full-time employment
				Levels of fuel poverty
				Levels of water affordability
				Percentage of households in lowest/highest income quintiles
				Average gross annual full time earnings by workplace 2003 (£s)

2	Improve health and wellbeing	Improve the health and wellbeing of the population	Health can be improved by healthy lifestyles (walking, cycling and other exercise/sports); improving environmental health (reducing pollution of air and water; reducing noise; food safety); ensuring safe buildings and environment; preventing accidents; reducing incidents of disease; improving access to healthy and nutritious food.	Life expectancy at birth (originally "Average life expectancy of population")
		Provide, protect and improve health facilities	Health care is improved by ensuring access for all to all levels of health facility, from doctors' surgeries to hospitals.	Mortality rates by cause
		Reduce health inequalities		Working days lost through illness
		Encourage healthy lifestyles		Proportion of patients on waiting list that have been waiting more than 3 months for treatment (originally "NHS hospital waiting lists")
				Proportion of patients on waiting list that have been waiting more than 6 months for treatment(originally "NHS hospital waiting lists")
		Maximise the safety of streets for pedestrians, cyclists & motorists		Number of primary care professionals per 100,000 population (originally "Access to a GP" - but this is one measure) - only counting GPs at present
		Provide facilities for sport and recreation		Access to a hospital
		Provide and ensure access to open space		Levels of health inequalities
				Levels of participation in sport and cultural activities
				Proportion of journeys on foot or by bicycle
				Proportion of school children travelling to school, by mode of transport
				Access to green space
				Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (RTAs) per 100,000 population (originally "Number of pedestrian, cyclists and motorist accidents")
				Percentage of resident population describing their health as 'not good'
				Proportion of the resident population providing unpaid care
				People with a limiting long-term illness
				Proportion of the population receiving Disability Living Allowance
				Proportion of the population receiving Attendance Allowance
				Ill-health retirements as a percentage of the total workforce
				No. of road accident casualties per 100,000: pedestrians killed/seriously injured
				Teenage conception rates
				Road casualties per 1,000 residents in 2002
				Performance ratings for NHS Trusts

3	Improve education and skills	Provide, protect and improve education facilities		Qualifications achieved by the population
		Facilitate development of local skills		Proportion of the population with no qualifications
		Develop and improve opportunities for lifelong learning		Proportion of the adult population participating in learning
				Proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs grade A* to C grades
				Proportion of pupils achieving at least level 4 at Key Stage 2 (KS2)
				Proportion of people with highest qualification attained level 4 / 5
				Visits to libraries Number per capita
				No. of pupils per 1,000 permanently excluded from primary schools
4	Improve availability of decent homes	Reduce homelessness	A decent home is one which is wind and weather tight, warm and has modern facilities. A decent home meets the current statutory standard for housing, is in a reasonable state of repair, has reasonably modern facilities and services including an adequate kitchen, a bathroom that is 30 years old or less, is of an adequate size, and is adequately insulated. The range of housing relates to the size, type and tenure of the property.	Levels of homelessness
		Increase the range of housing and increase housing choice for all		Proportion of the population living in temporary accommodation
		Increase the affordability of housing for all		House price/ workplace based earnings (originally: "Affordability of housing in comparison to earnings")
		Improve the quality of housing		Levels of availability of good quality housing for all social groups
				Housing completion figures
				Affordable housing completion figures
			*see ODPM for more details? HIP data for London, 2002. Or check out http://www.londonhealth.gov.uk/pdf/HINL2004/hil04section3.pdf	Housing stock unfit to live in (originally: "Proportion of homes judged unfit to live in")
				Average size of household
				Proportion of resident population living in households
				further data exists on housing tenure and type (esp. the extent to which Westminster is based on flats) - see Census 2001, ONS http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/AreaProfile2.do?tab=6
				further data exists on house price increases - 2002 Land Registry http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/AreaProfile2.do?tab=6
				LA homes which were non-decent at start of year
				Percentage of unfit dwellings by borough, April 2002
5	Reduce anti-social activity	Improve community safety and establish conditions that discourage crime	Promotion of community responsibility towards crime. This could also be achieved through 'designing out crime' and through the appropriate location of uses. We should also apply changes from Licensing law reform in terms of licensing hours and land use policies.	Crime levels

		Encourage safer environments through design	Planning of licensed activities should help reduce the likelihood of anti-social activity	Fear of crime amongst the local and visiting populations
		Reduce actual crime levels and fear of crime		Noise levels and complaints
		Reduce actual noise levels and noise concerns resulting from anti-social behaviour		Litter levels
		Reduce the impact of anti-social behaviour on the environment		Number of Anti-social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) issued
				Number of recorded racial incidents per 100,000 resident population, by local authority, 2003/04 (originally "Level of race-related crime")
				Burglaries per 1,000 households
				Robberies per 1000 population and percentage detected
				Burglary offences per 1,000 population
				Drug offences per 1,000 population
				All crime - offences per 1,000 population
6	Improve sense of community identity and welfare	Encourage a sense of community and place, and embrace diversity	Interactions between people take place both face to face and through other media. The vitality of geographical communities or communities of common interest can be enhanced or hindered by aspects of the economy, environment, or land-use and planning of the city.	Levels of engagement in community activities
		Provide, protect and improve religious facilities	Improving access to, and profile of, local goods, services and facilities will help promote awareness of and involvement in the local community, as well as improving resident's welfare. Improving education in cultural diversity through the celebration of ethnic festivals and identities, embracing cultural diversity through partnerships and developing stronger relationships with cultural groups through partnership working should also help improve sense of community identity and welfare	Levels of engagement in voluntary activities
		Encourage development of and participation in cultural, creative and sporting activity		Levels of resident satisfaction, participation and sense of wellbeing
		Support local activities and crafts		Proportion of the population that are or feel they can be involved in local decision making
		Protect, provide and improve community meeting places		Proportion of the population who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously
		Protect and improve sports, play and recreation facilities		
		Encourage active involvement in local decision making and voluntary activities		
		Support cross-cultural integration		
7	Reduce unemployment	Reduce unemployment both short and long-term	Consideration should be given to the reasons why people are unemployed, and the type of benefits that are being claimed as a large proportion of people out of work may be on incapacity benefit and be unable to work	Overall levels of unemployment
		Facilitate the creation and sustainment of employment particularly where appropriate for the local population		Proportion of people of working age who are in work
		Provide opportunities for those most in need of employment		Proportion of people of working age who are unemployed and claiming benefits

		Help improve work/life balance		Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active
		Help improve earnings		Proportion of ethnic minorities in full-time employment
		Increase opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment		Average earning for full-time employees
				Average hours worked by people in employment
				Proportion of the population over the age of 16 that have benefit from Income Support payments
				Percentage of households with lone parents
				Percentage of economically active disabled people in local authority area
				Percentage of households with incomes of less than £15,000
				Percentage of households with incomes of between £15-25,000
8	Improve quality of where people live	Improve resident and visitor satisfaction with where they live	Applying a mix of land uses will help ensure that the local community have access to local shops and services, whilst improving conditions for urban wildlife Open Space will help make areas more attractive for people to visit.	Proportion of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live
		Improve the legibility of streets for all pedestrians	Improving street legibility can include measures to improve sign-posting and street lighting, and reducing obstacles such as tables and chairs or on-street advertisement boards, to help ensure people are able to find their way around without obstruction	Mix of appropriate land uses
		Ensure a mix of land uses		Number of cultural events held
		Protect and improve cultural provision		Number and type of cultural facilities available;
		Protect and improve provision and quality of open spaces and access to open spaces		Additions and improvements made to open spaces
		Provide, protect and improve childcare facilities		Number, accessibility and affordability of childcare facilities;
		Protect and improve provision of wildlife, and improve access to it where appropriate		Levels of biodiversity
				Areas of wildlife protected
				The number of childcare places available (originally "Number and type of cultural facilities available")
				Boho Index - measuring city creativity
9	Increase accessibility to essential services and facilities	Improve access to buildings and ease of movement for all	All disabilities should be considered in terms of accessibility, not just physical disability, but also sight or hearing impairments and mental disabilities.	Percentage of residents within walking distance (500m/15mins) of key local services (post office, food shop, GP, primary school)
		Improve interchanges between streets and buildings, with regard to levels, widths and obstructions	Accessibility can be enhanced by reducing the costs of public transport, and increasing its availability and frequency.	Childcare spaces available per 1,000 population
		Encourage developments that improve the quality of the spaces between buildings	[Transport issues are covered further under the Built Environment, section 21 below]	Levels of new retail floorspace
		Improve access between housing, jobs, services and amenities		Availability of public transport

		Improve provision of public transport		Travel to work by transport
ENVIRONMENTAL				
Natural Environment				
10	Improve air quality	Reduce direct emissions of local air pollutants	Reducing direct emissions of local air pollutants includes reductions in carbon monoxide; nitrogen oxides; sulphur dioxide; benzene; 1,3 butadiene; lead; particulates; Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) from: vehicles, machinery and equipment using fossil fuels; industrial processes and emissions; construction; heating and air conditioning.	Number of days per year of air pollution
		Reduce combustion of natural resources		Levels and concentrations of pollutants in the air
		Encourage and facilitate the use of low emission technology and fuels		Levels and concentrations of emissions
				Levels of use of low emission technology and fuels
				Planning permissions granted for solar panels and alternative energy sources
11	Reduce contributions to climate change	Reduce direct emissions of greenhouse gases	Reducing direct *emissions of greenhouse gases includes reductions on carbon dioxide; nitrogen oxides; methane; CFCs; HCFCs; sulphur hexafluoride, from: direct combustion of fossil fuels in vehicles and engines; use of some kinds of refrigeration. Avoided by alternatives to above such as : walking and cycling.	Levels of CO2 emissions
		Reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances	[For indirect emissions See Objectives 16, 21-23 below]	Levels of renewable and non-renewable energy use
		Encourage use of renewable energy to minimise use of finite resources		Thermal efficiency of the building stock
				Energy efficiency of road passenger travel
				Energy efficiency of rail passenger travel
				Energy efficiency of freight distribution
				Depletion of fossil fuels
				Depletion of ozone
				Sale/use of ozone depleting substances
12	Reduce vulnerability to climate change	Minimise non-renewable energy consumption	Reduce use of energy. Use energy from renewables (wind, wave, hydro, solar, geothermal).	Frequency of fluvial flood events
		Protect against storm damage		Development in the floodplain
		Protect against potential river flooding and flash flooding		Amount of land affected by subsidence
		Reduce the risk of subsidence		Works undertaken for flood prevention
		Protect the microclimate		Works undertaken to protect from storm damage
				Amount of fossil fuels used

13	Improve water quality	Prevent pollution of water bodies and courses	The collection, treatment and movement of drinking water has a range of effects on the environment, on: land-use; use of chemicals; use of energy and materials. Water quality in water bodies affects habitats, wildlife, and human health.	Levels of marine life in water bodies and water courses
		Improve the quality of water bodies and courses		Levels of dangerous substances found in water
				Levels of nutrients found in water
				Levels of pathogens in water
				Amount of dissolved oxygen in water
				Number of significant pollution events in the river Thames
				Number of incidents of accidental/deliberate release of pollutants into water bodies
14	Provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Reduce water consumption	Including grey-water schemes	Levels of consumption
		Prevent waste and ensure more efficient use of potable water		Abstractions by purpose
		Enable use of non-potable water where safe and appropriate		Changes to peak demand and availability
		Require the use of water saving devices and the use of grey water in existing and all new developments		Levels of leakage from mains and customer pipes
				Number of water saving devices installed into existing and new developments
15	Conserve soil resources and quality	Reduce use of minerals, materials and resources	Minimise use of finite resources (such as aggregates, stone, brick, metals, oil-based materials, including most plastics). Where use of materials is possible, substitute renewable materials (including non-scarce timber, vegetable-based products, plants)	Levels of minerals, materials and resources
		Use minerals, materials and resources more efficiently		Levels of contaminated land
		Ensure that contamination of land is prevented or remedied		Net loss of soils to development
				Levels of soil quality
				Amount of contaminated land remediated
16	Minimise production and harmful effects of waste	Minimise use of resources and materials	All human processes produce waste. Waste requires costly storage, transport and treatment. It can contaminate. Landfill produces one of the most powerful greenhouse gases – methane. Incineration enable some recovery of energy and reclamation of materials, but produces some further wastes and some pollutants. Re-use of materials in their existing form delays their appearance in the waste stream. Repair and refurbishment also delays flows of materials into waste processes. Recycling enables materials to be re-formed, which reduces use of virgin materials, and usually reduces energy and water consumption.	Levels of materials consumption per person
		Conserve manufactured resources		Levels of waste generated in total and per household
		Reduce waste generation		Levels of material recycling in total and per household
		Reduce hazardous waste		Destination of all waste and that just from households i.e. recycling, composting, used to recover energy, landfilled
		Encourage more efficient use of resources		Source of materials used in total and just within households i.e. recycled, re-used
		Encourage use of renewable materials and resources		Levels of hazardous waste

		Encourage use of once-used and recycled materials		Compliance with EU Landfill Directive
		Enable recovery of energy from waste		
		Ensure careful and efficient collection and storage of waste		
		Enable collection of used resources and materials so they can be recycled		
		Enable environmentally satisfactory disposal of waste		
17	Protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	Protect designated nature conservation sites of national, metropolitan and local significance	Even in dense urban areas, wildlife and habitats are present and can be of significant quality. Plants and animals are present everywhere, but their vitality can be much affected by the extent to which account is taken of them and the way they are protected and appropriately encouraged. Distinctive habitats need to be understood and provided for. The protection of the biodiversity of living things is an issue for all places.	Achievement of Biodiversity and Species Action Plan targets at National and Westminster levels
		Protect and enhance habitats and buildings that benefit wildlife, such as gardens, trees, rivers, water bodies and wild spaces	[See Biodiversity Action Plan]	Changes in priority habitats
		Protect and provide priority habitats		Changes in populations of priority animal species
		Protect and provide for priority species		Trends in plant biodiversity
		Protect and enhance open spaces		Population of wild birds
				Number of habitat enhancement projects in open spaces
Built Environment				
18	Conserve and enhance the historic environment	Encourage repair, maintenance and protection of historic buildings and structures	Conserving and enhancing the distinctive and historical character of Westminster is immensely important, locally and nationally. Upgrading the building stock, making the best of what is existing and building new to high standards of sustainability – in terms of efficient running, durability and avoiding careless use of materials and resources are our objectives	Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings
		Protect public art, monuments, statues and their settings		Loss or damage to scheduled ancient monuments and their settings
		Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of cultural value		Loss or damage to historic parks and gardens and their settings
		Preserve and enhance historic parks and gardens		Loss or damage to historic landscapes and their settings
		Protect and conserve the archaeological resources		Percentage of conservation area demolished or otherwise lost
				Loss or damage to historic view lines/strategic views and vistas
				Levels of loss or damage to public art, monuments, statues and their settings
				Measures in place to protect and conserve archaeological resources
				Measures to protect historic view lines/strategic views and vistas

19	Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Improve the legibility of streets for all	Including considerations for street furniture to ensure this does not cause obstruction. This will include the production of Street Design manuals, Conservation Area Audits etc.	Level of street legibility
		Improve ease of movement for all		Quality of visual streetscape
		Ensure high quality visual streetscape and buildings		Changes in character of the conservation areas
		Preserve and enhance the character and fabric of conservation areas		Proportion of new homes built on previously developed land
		Reduce street clutter		Proportion of vacant land and properties
		Ensure clean streets		Proportion of streets that are clean/litter free
				Improvements to the number/types of street furniture and signage
				Number of street obstructions/obstacles
20	Make optimal use of land	Re-use vacant land and buildings whenever possible		Levels of vacant land re-used
		Meet the Government's target of 60% of all new development being on brown-field land		Percentage of new development on brown-field land
21	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Encourage a reduction in travel and use of alternatives to powered transport	The average distances that people travel has increased rapidly. Transport gives qualities provided by access to goods, services, culture and social activities. Policies that remove or diminish the need to travel contribute to a more sustainable economy, society and environment.	Volume of traffic on all roads
		Encourage use of energy efficient transport modes	Most forms of transport have direct effects on local air pollution and direct and indirect effects on climate change. They also generate noise, congestion, danger and nuisance. Their indirect effects range from consumption of non-renewable resources and water, generation of waste and further air, water and soil pollution. Mobility is an issue for all, irrespective of their physical state, but degrees of mobility relate to social and economic conditions, access to transport, design of streetscape, buildings and infrastructure, provision of and for public and private transport of all modes (including walking and cycling), personal health, age, infirmity and disabilities.	Volume of traffic on principle roads
		Reduce the need to travel, especially by private car		Volume of heavy goods vehicles
		Encourage walking and cycling and other forms of sustainable travel		Level of congestion
		Integrate new development schemes with public transport		Level of traffic noise
		Provide infrastructure to enable efficient, optimal use of public transport, accessible to all		Passenger travel by modes
		Reduce the impact of service and delivery vehicles on congestion and levels of pollution		Reasons for travel mode choices
		Reduce congestion and minimise the intrusion of all vehicles in working and residential areas		Level of integration of new development schemes with public transport
		Reduce traffic noise		Leisure trips by mode of transport
		Encourage use of sustainable river transport facilities		Proportion of trips made using alternative powered transport
	Optimise access for emergency vehicles on all routes		Proportion of trips made using energy efficient transport modes	
	Encourage greater use of renewable cleaner fuels		Level of investment in and use of sustainable water transport facilities	

		Reduce the impact of passenger vehicles on congestion and levels of pollution		Levels of CO2 emissions
				Levels of renewable and non-renewable energy use
				Energy efficiency of road passenger travel
				Energy efficiency of rail passenger travel
				Energy efficiency of freight distribution
				Depletion of fossil fuels
				Amount of fossil fuels used
				Number of Section 106 agreements for contributions to, or infrastructure provided for improving public transport
22	Require energy efficient buildings	Ensure design of buildings and structures are resource efficient	Buildings that are adaptable for re-use save future energy use and environmental damage by limiting the need for demolition or re-construction	Proportion of new buildings considered to be energy efficient
		Ensure buildings and structures are designed to be energy efficient		Proportion of building stock adaptable for re-use
		Ensure buildings and structures adaptable for re-use		Proportion of building stock safe-guarded for re-use
23	Minimise Impact of the Construction Process	Minimise disturbance and inconvenience to the local community		Number of construction related complaints received
		Limit generation of atmospheric emissions		Number of planning permissions requiring conditions relating to the impact of the construction process (e.g. truck wheel washing, dust control)
		Limit impact of construction noise and vibration upon local communities		Levels of atmospheric emissions on/near major construction sites
		Ensure safety of construction sites and their surroundings		
		Ensure site cleaning and maintenance		
24	Reduce noise pollution	Reduce generation of noise from all activities	Noise can be measured but is experienced subjectively, and its annoyance relates to situation, proximity, personal preference and timing as well as to objective decibel levels. It is emitted by traffic from most modes of transport. It is produced by machinery, equipment, air conditioning, electronic noise-emitting equipment, music, voices, dropping and hitting of objects.	Levels of noise generated from commercial premises and activities
		Reduce generation of noise from all premises		Levels of noise generated from residential premises
		Reduce emissions of noise from transport related activities		Levels of noise emitted from transport related activities
		Reduce immissions of noise into properties		Levels of noise immitted into properties
				The number of noise complaints received
Economic				

25	Encourage sustainable economic growth	Ensure that the strength of the economy is maintained and further sustainable growth is enabled and accommodated	Economic activity can generate employment and personal wealth, and reduce threats to health and well-being. Business development in this case is taken to mean all stages of business development at all levels, including business start-up, live-work units, the safeguarding of office space, education development and business incubation, and business watch. Maintaining a strong economy increases the chances that future development can be made sustainably. A weak economy will not be able to invest for the future and will under-use resources. A strong economy is more competitive.	Change in the number of businesses in the area
		Assist business development		Levels of productivity
		Enhance competitiveness		Indicators of competitiveness
		Promote growth in key sectors		Survival rates of new and established businesses
		Promote tourism		Diversity of economic sectors
		Encourage indigenous business		Relative employment/output growth in different economic sectors
		Encourage inward investment		Long term economic growth of GDP (gross domestic product)
		Make land and property available for business development		Number of new businesses opening and existing ones closing
		Promote innovation and enterprise		Growth of local business by number of employees and turnover
				Investment levels from UK owned companies
				Investment levels from overseas owned companies
				Amount of employment land available
				Number of business applications granted planning consent
				Image indices derived from consultation with businesses and the public
				Volume of new investment
26	Reduce disparities in economic performance	Encourage diversity within the economy with a broad range of commercial types	By increasing diversity the economy will be more resilient against downturns in the world economy. It will also encourage the development of related industries. Increasing diversity will help attract a wider variety of jobs opening greater opportunities for local people.	Variations in GDP per head within different sectors of the economy
				Variations in industrial and office rental costs
27	Encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	Encourage local sourcing	Encouraging local sourcing where possible encourages the use of local resources and services.	Volume of journeys and average distance travelled to work
		Support the physical and electronic development of the communications infrastructure		Proportion of journeys to work by mode

		Reduce commuting		Location of jobs in proximity to residents
		Improve accessibility to work via sustainable transport modes		Proposed improvements to key infrastructure/services
		Reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges		Levels of traffic congestion
		Facilitate efficient freight movement		Intensity of heavy goods vehicle mileage
		Reduce the effect of traffic congestion on the economy		Average journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges
				Amount of freight moved by rail, by air and by road
28	Improve social and environmental performance of the economy	Maintain high and stable levels of employment	Sustainability requires the channelling of resources in ways that do not damage social well-being or any aspect of the environment.	Number of social and community enterprises
		Encourage ethical trading		Number of companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct
		Encourage good employee relations and management practices		Number of businesses recognised as investors in people
Based on ODPM Example Indicators + I&I revised criteria matrix 2004/5				

Appendix 3 Compatibility of the Sustainability appraisal and the strategic Aims

✓ Compatible Objective
X Possible Conflict
0 No link/ neutral impact

SA Objectives	Plan Objectives							
	1 Protect all Westminster's open spaces, natural and built heritage features and landscapes	2 Improve access to open spaces	3 Enhance the quality and attractiveness of our open spaces by ensuring that they are interesting, well maintained, provide tranquility, and are clean and safe.	4 Ensure that new developments contribute to Westminster's open space network	5. Work with residents to create safe, secure, and inclusive places for children's play	6. Provide more sporting, cultural and formal and informal educational opportunities for young people	7. Maintain and increase the amount of wildlife habitat and biodiversity in the City	8. Work together with our partners to achieve the aims of this Open Space Strategy
1 Reduce poverty and social exclusion	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓
2 Improve health and well-being	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Improve availability of decent homes	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
4 anti-social activity and fear of crime	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0
5 Community identity, quality of where people live	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Unemployment education and skills	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓
7 accessibility to essential services and community facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 improve air quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 open space and conserve soil resources and quality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 Minimise production and harmful effects of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓
13 historic environment, landscapes and townscapes	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	0	X	✓
14 Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0
15 energy efficient buildings, water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Encourage sustainable economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Reduce impact noise	0	0	✓	0	0	X	0	0
18 negatively effect existing Westminster residents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓

Appendix 4 Sustainability Appraisal of Open Space Strategies policies.

Key

++	Likely to have a very positive impact
+	Likely to have a positive impact
	Unlikely to have an impact
-	Likely to have a negative impact
--	Likely to have a very negative impact
	Could have a positive or negative impact depending on policy implementation.

Strategic Policy		Sustainability Appraisal Objectives														Comments and overall assessment.				
		Reduce poverty and social exclusion	Improve health and well-being	Improve availability of decent homes	anti-social activity and fear of crime	Community identity, quality of where people live	unemployment education and skills	accessibility to essential services and facilities	improve air quality	Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts	open space and conserve soil resources and quality	Minimise production and harmful effects of waste	biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	historic environment, landscapes and townscapes	Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.	energy efficient buildings, water supply	Encourage sustainable economic growth	Reduce impact noise	negatively effect existing Westminster residents	
Projects that require funding																				
1	open space on housing land					+		+			+	+	+						+	Very positive impact for open space and biodiversity – This is what the strategy is meant to achieve.
2	Enhance, improve facilities and access					+		+			+		+	+					+	As above
Partnership Issues																				
3	Access to canal and Thames				+	+		+			+			+					+	Depends on rubbish in canals from increase in users. Management of potential impacts from success of policy could be detrimental to biodiversity
4	Funding partnerships to enable improvement work					+		+			+		+	+					+	This partnership working could also link into employment and training. Does depend on implementation.
5	Partnership with bodies with emphasise on open space					+		+			+		+	+					+	
6	Increase biodiversity in green corridors					+		+			+		+	+					+	
7	Walking for health project	+									+				+				+	Depends on implementation and management. If too successful biodiversity could suffer due to over use of open space.
Community Focus																				
8	working with local community groups					+	+				+		+	+					+	
9	Sport and leisure use of open spaces	+						+											+	Depending on implementation could have negative effects upon open space –over use and loss off habitats to cater for sports facilities. Increase in waste could also become an issue.
Management																				
10	Standards of cleanliness and maintenance				+						+		+	+					+	Could create more waste. Remove fear of crime through removal of damaged infrastructure including graffiti.

Appendix 6 Time Scale and Reversibility of the Open Space Strategies Policies

Open Space Strategy Action		1. Carry out enhancements to open space on housing land				
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+	+	Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities	+		+	+	Y	
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	++			+	Y	Impact in the medium term depends on impacts from enhancement work being carried out
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	++			+	Y	Impact in the medium term depends on impacts from enhancement work being carried out
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes	+			+	Y	
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+			+	Y	
Open Space Strategy Action		2. Enhance and improve facilities in existing open spaces, and improve access to them (incl. using S106 contributions)				
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+	+	Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities	+		+	+	Y	
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	++			++	Y	Impact in the medium term depends on impacts from enhancement work being carried out
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste					Y	Dependant on management and waste implementation strategies
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	++			++	Y	Impact in the medium term depends on impacts from enhancement work being carried out
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes	+			+	Y	
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+			+	Y	While work being undertaken impact on residents depends on implementation.
Open Space Strategy Action		3. Improve access to and experience of the Canal and River Thames				
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						

2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime	+		+		Y	
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+		Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities	+		+		Y	
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste					Y	Increases in use can lead to waste issues
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality					Y	If over successful could be detrimental to Biodiversity. Need to be managed to prevent this
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes	+		+		Y	
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+	+	Y	
Open Space Strategy Action	4. Engage in funding partnerships to enable improvement work wherever possible, including applications for grant, working with Groundwork Trust, private owners or developers					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+		Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills					Y	
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities	+		+		Y	
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+		+		Y	
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes	+		+		Y	
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+		Y	
Open Space Strategy Action	5. Actively pursue partnerships with forums and other bodies with an emphasis on open space. Including its management and use					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+		Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						

12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+		+		Y	
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents						
Open Space Strategy Action	6. Increase the quality and biodiversity of existing 'green corridors' and work with the Westminster Biodiversity Partnership to enhance sites of value for nature conservation and improve access					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+	+	Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities	+		+	+	Y	
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+	+	Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+		+	++	N	Biodiversity should diminish could easily become irreversible.
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes	+		+	+	Y	
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+	+	y	
Open Space Strategy Action	7. Develop a partnership to take the 'Walking for Health' project forward					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being	+		+	+	Y	
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live						
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	I		I	I	Y	Success could have detrimental impact, dependent on implementation.
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.	+		+	+	Y	
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+	+	Y	
Open Space Strategy Action	8. Encourage partnership working with local communities and community groups on improvement to open space.					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		

1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+		Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills	+		+		Y	
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+		+		Y	
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+		Y	
Open Space Strategy Action	9. Encourage sport and leisure use of open spaces and other suitable facilities or areas for all age groups					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being	+		+	+	Y	
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live						
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities	+		+	+	Y	
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality					Y	Depends on success and management and implementation. Becomes too successful then could result in a negative impact.
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste					Y	
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality					Y	
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+			+	Y	Implementation could have negative effect upon residents which would change and got used to increase in use in open spaces
Open Space Strategy Action	10. Ensure the highest possible standards of maintenance and cleanliness in all parks, gardens, and other open spaces, appropriate to use and function					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime	+		+	+	Y	Cleaner and assuming graffiti removal helps reduce fear of crime
5. Community identity, quality of where people live						
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+			+	Y	

11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste					Y	Implementation of policy could generate more waste.
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+			+	Y	
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes	+			+	Y	
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+	+	Y	Will improve liveability of Westminster
Open Space Strategy Action	11. Review management resources (both E&L and Housing) to deliver and develop initiatives and themes raised in the Study					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		Over all management policy with no direct impact upon SA objectives.
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live				+		Medium term dependant on implementation . Assumption this will result in the long term in a positive impact
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality				+		Medium term dependant on implementation . Assumption this will result in the long term in a positive impact
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality				+		Medium term dependant on implementation . Assumption this will result in the long term in a positive impact
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents						
Open Space Strategy Action	12. Increase the diversity and structure of planting of flowering plants, shrubs and trees in open spaces					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+		Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+		+		Y	
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+		Y	
Open Space Strategy Action	13. Review dog access in those spaces where users cited it as a problem					

SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions Over all management policy with no direct impact upon SA objectives.
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+		Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+		+		Y	
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents					Y	
Open Space Strategy Action	14. Ensure that the management and development of open spaces takes account of WCC and London Biodiversity Action Plan, including protecting and maintaining the extent and quality of sites of value for nature conservation, and introduce new sites into existing parks and spaces, particularly in areas of deficiency					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+		Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+		+		Y	
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+		Y	
Open Space Strategy Action	15. Prepare guidelines to govern the use of historic parks and gardens and London Squares for events					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live						
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						

8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+		+		Y	
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+		Y	
Open Space Strategy Action	16. Achieve more sustainable park management, taking into account climate change					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live						
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts	+		+	+	?	Impacts and reversibility of climate change is not clear. This policy is not very explicit
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+			Assumption that this will be a result of this policy development
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality						
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents						
Open Space Strategy Action	17. Enable additional Green Flag Award Submissions for key open spaces					
SA Objectives	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact			Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
2. Improve health and well-being						
3. Improve availability of decent homes						
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime						
5. Community identity, quality of where people live	+		+		Y	
6. Unemployment education and skills						
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities						
8. Improve air quality						
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts						
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+		+		Y	
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste						
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality						
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes						
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.						
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply						
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth						
17. Reduce impact noise						
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+		+		Y	

Open Space Strategy Action SA Objectives	18. Review training requirements of grounds maintenance staff and widen if necessary					Is impact reversible	Comments or Assumptions
	Predicted impact	Time scale of predicted impact					
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term			
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion							
2. Improve health and well-being							
3. Improve availability of decent homes							
4. anti-social activity and fear of crime							
5. Community identity, quality of where people live							
6. Unemployment education and skills	++		+	++	Y		
7. Accessibility to essential services and facilities							
8. Improve air quality							
9. Reduce climate change and vulnerability to impacts							
10. open space and conserve soil resources and quality	+			+	Y		Long term benefits from training.
11. Minimise production and harmful effects of waste							
12. biodiversity, flora and fauna, improve water quality	+			+	Y		Long term benefits from training.
13. Historic environment, landscapes and townscapes							
14. Reduce the need to travel and the use of the car.							
15. energy efficient buildings, water supply							
16. Encourage sustainable economic growth							
17. Reduce impact noise							
18. negatively effect existing Westminster residents	+			+	Y		Long term benefits from training.