

Annual Monitoring Report 2006



Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
Unitary Development Plan and Local Development Framework

Contents	Page
Chapter 1 Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the purpose of the AMR? • Why do we need to prepare an AMR? • What information do we gather? 	1
Chapter 2 National and Regional Policy Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy context • Regional (London) context 	3
Chapter 3 Progress in preparing the LDF documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Development Scheme • Progress Report 	5
Chapter 4 Policy monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction – Setting the scene • Housing • Economy and employment • The built environment • The natural environment and open space • Transport, access and movement • Environmental protection and sustainability 	10
Appendix 1 Monitoring data tables	27
Appendix 2 Proposal Sites Update	48
Appendix 3 Housing Trajectory	51

Frank Quigg
 Director of Environmental Services
 Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
 Guildhall II
 Kingston upon Thames
 Surrey KT1 1EU

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

1. Introduction

1.1 This AMR covers the monitoring year 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006. It was approved by the Council's Executive at its meeting on 7th November 2006.

What is the purpose of the AMR?

1.2 The purpose of this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to:

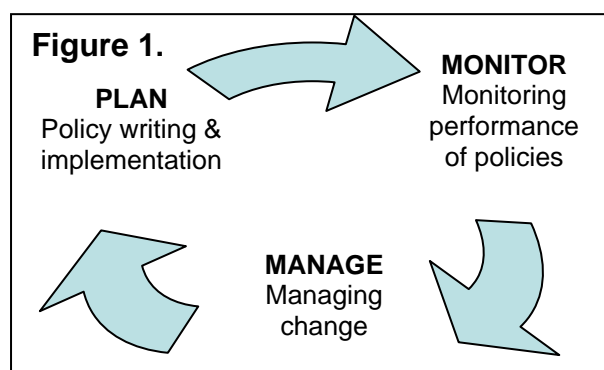
- i. Identify and describe the key characteristics and issues in the borough, considering social, environmental and economic factors. The key characteristics are measured by key contextual indicators
- ii. Assess the Council's progress in preparing its Local Development Documents (LDDs) as set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS); and to recommend changes to the LDS as considered necessary
- iii. Assess the performance of policies in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) over time to determine if they are achieving the desired outcomes, objectives and targets and to recommend amendments or actions to the UDP planning policies as considered necessary in light of the monitoring information.
- iv. To assess performance of Local Development Framework documents against sustainability objectives

Why do we need to prepare an AMR?

1.3 With the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, all local planning authorities are required to publish an Annual Monitoring Report¹ (AMR). This is the second AMR produced since the Act was introduced. The AMR is the second component in a three stage process of effective planning; to Plan, to Monitor and to Manage as indicated Figure 1.

1.4 As identified in paragraph 1.1 above it is important to monitor the implementation of planning policies to ensure that the current planning approach is relevant, effective and is achieving the objectives desired for the borough as set out in the UDP (2005).

Monitoring will identify if there are any policies which are no longer relevant to the borough, ineffective in achieving their desired outcomes or inconsistent with overarching policies or between one another. If any of these characteristics are identified it is necessary to manage any change to the planning framework as a result of the monitoring. Where considered necessary appropriate recommendations will be made to amend the planning and policy approach of the UDP or LDF documents.



What information do we gather for the AMR?

1.5 The AMR seeks to establish a picture of the borough and measure the performance of adopted planning policies through the use of a comprehensive set

¹ Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

of indicators and by gathering information from a wide variety of sources. Chapter 4 describes the indicators used in more detail.

1.6 Information and statistics gathered to monitor policies within the UDP and contained in this report are collected from a variety of sources which include:

- The London Development Database
- DCLG research papers
- Statistics gathered by Transport for London
- Development Control Performance Monitoring Report
- Census information
- Annual Residents Survey
- Housing Needs Survey
- National Statistics
- Royal Borough of Kingston Monitoring
- Land Registry
- Crime Statistics

1.7 The information is collected on a yearly basis which enables the identification of trends within the borough and enables indicators to be compared on a year by year basis.

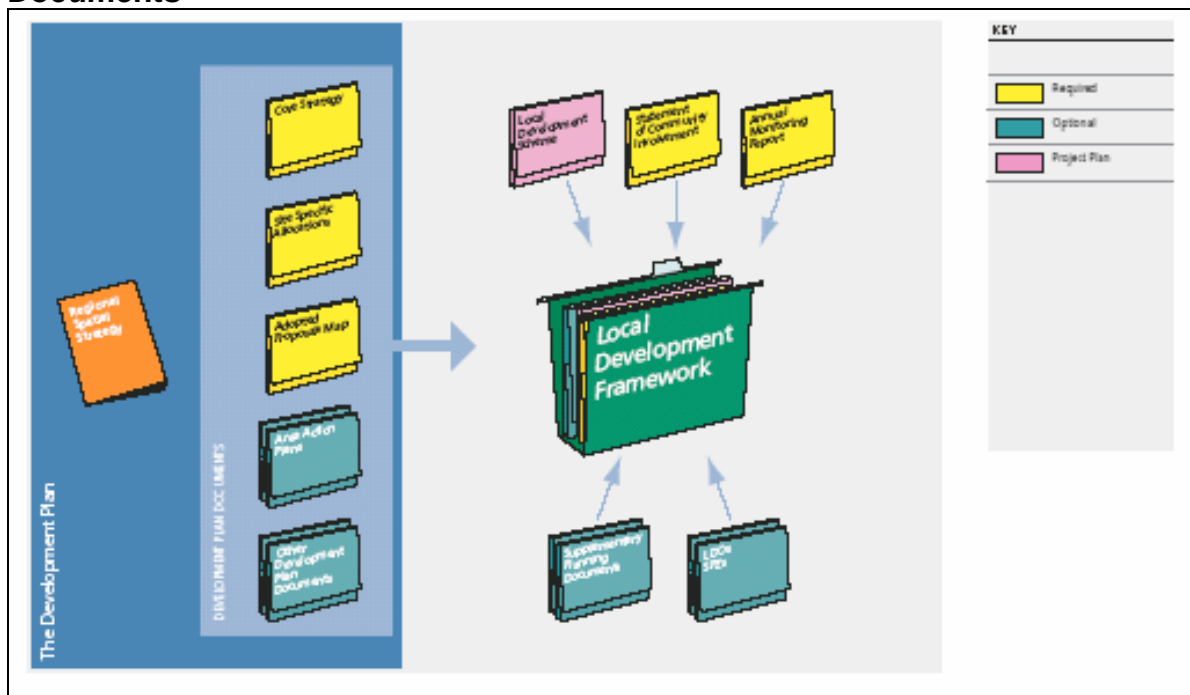
2. National and Regional Policy Context

National Policy context

2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act was enacted in 2004 introducing wide-ranging reforms to the planning system. All Local Authorities are required to prepare a Local Development Framework (LDF). The Local Development Framework will comprise of a series of documents, which will change over time, as new documents are prepared and early ones updated or deleted. The UDP provisions are automatically saved for three years unless replaced earlier by LDF policies. The three year 'saving' period can be extended with the Secretary of State's agreement.

2.2 This Annual Monitoring Report reports the Council's progress in producing the different LDF documents against the timetables set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Once adopted the AMR will report the performance of policy in the LDF. However until such time the AMR will monitor Kingston's existing UDP policies and objectives.

Figure 2: Diagram of the relationship between Local Development Documents



Regional (London) policy context

2.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 gave the London Plan (Feb 2004), the Regional Spatial Strategy for Greater London, development plan status. It is therefore a primary consideration in determining planning applications along with the Council's Unitary Development Plan (First Alteration). Policies and objectives of future Development Plan Documents produced as part of the Local Development Framework must be in general conformity with the London Plan.

2.4 The London Plan is presently undergoing review, with 'Early Alterations' due to be adopted before the end of 2006, and 'Further Alterations' published in May 2006 for consultation.

2.5 The LDF will be informed by all existing and new planning policies and guidance at national and regional level. It will also be informed by other national, regional and local plans and strategies.

3. Progress in preparing the LDF documents

The Local Development Scheme

3.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) outlines the Council's three-year programme for preparing 'Local Development Documents'. These include Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which have statutory weight, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). This chapter provides an update of progress against LDS milestones and recommends changes to the LDS where considered necessary.

3.2 The Council's original Local Development Scheme was adopted in March 2005. This set timelines for preparing documents from November 04 to July 08. A revised Scheme was adopted in January 2006 which set new timelines from January 2006 to December 2008. Both schemes are therefore relevant to the monitoring period which runs from April 2005 to the end of March 2006.

For the period April 2005 to December 2005 performance is judged against the original LDS adopted March 2005.

For the period January 2006 to the end of March 2006 performance is judged against the revised LDS adopted January 2006.

3.3 Table 2 sets out the relevant milestones for each document. For the period April 05 to December 05 milestones are as set out in the original LDS published March 05. After January 2006 the milestones relate to the revised LDS (January 2006). Note that not all documents listed in the original LDS were carried through to the revised LDS. Milestones that were missed during the monitoring period are highlighted in the table.

Progress Report

3.4 The following documents were adopted in the monitoring period:

- **'Access for All' SPD** – adopted June 2005
- **'Shop fronts and Shop Signs Design Guide' SPD** – adopted June 2005
- **'Affordable Housing SPD** – adopted February 2006.

3.5 The following documents were deleted from the original LDS programme via the previous AMR and revised LDS and it is not necessary to report on progress:

- **Tolworth Area Action Plan DPD**
- **Thames Policy Area SPD**
- **Kingston University, Kingston Hill SPD**
- **Surbiton Hospital Site SPD**

3.6 The remaining documents, discussed below, are those in the current LDS which have not been adopted. The discussion also includes a Development Plan Document on Waste which was referred to in both LDSs, albeit without milestones being set.

Statement of Community Involvement

3.7 The public participation milestone was met in September 05 (as was the submission milestone in April 06), but timetable changes will be needed for the adoption date. The Inspector's Report into the examination did not arrive until mid October 06 – too late to meet the November adoption date. Adoption is now timetabled for 9th January 2007.

Kingston Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD

3.8 The public participation milestone was met in June 05, but submission of the document to the Secretary of State has been delayed beyond September 2006 in light of concerns raised by the Government Office for London over soundness. These concerns are being worked on but the LDS will need to be revised with a new submission date in 2007.

Core Strategy DPD and Development Control Policies (first tranche) DPD

3.9 The commencement milestone for both these documents was March 2005 and work has primarily focussed on evidence gathering and preparing for early engagement with stakeholders. A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report went out to consultation in August 2005 but is now being revised and updated to bring it more into line with national guidance.

3.10 It is no longer considered beneficial to prepare development control policies in two tranches. It is now suggested that a single Development Control Policies DPD is prepared. This will prolong the process a little in the short term, but will save time overall, preventing the need to duplicate the process again for a second tranche of development control policies.

3.11 It is proposed to progress the Development Control policies in parallel with the Core Strategy. This will keep the whole process, with its several stages of consultation, more manageable and easier to understand for consultees. Preparing the two in parallel also helps when it comes to writing the documents, and making decisions about what are strategic issues for the Core Strategy, and what are issues for the Development Control document.

3.12 The current LDS indicates public participation on Preferred Options in February 2007 for both the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies. However, the Issues and Options consultation stage that precedes Preferred Options is now scheduled for late Spring 07. The Preferred Options milestone will follow much later in the year and the subsequent timetable must therefore be revised.

3.13 The reasons for this change to the timetable are:

1. Difficulties encountered interpreting all the guidance and legislative requirements that continue to emerge from central and regional government. This is well illustrated by the fact that the first two core strategies in the country to be submitted to the Secretary of State (Stafford and Litchfield) were both found to be 'unsound' by the Planning Inspectorate. Those authorities face the prospect of going back to previous stages of the process and doing them again. Lessons are being learned from those examples and several authorities have decided to withdraw or delay submission of their plans to take stock of the Stafford and Litchfield decisions. Kingston, being at an early stage of Core Strategy

preparation, is in a position to learn lessons before proceeding with Issues and Options.

2. The need to address issues raised by the Government Office on the Kingston Town Centre Area Action Plan has affected progress elsewhere in the LDF, including the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies.
3. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies is being revised to improve the document, allow for better monitoring, and generally bring the document more in line with Government guidance. It is important to get this document right as it sets the framework for Sustainability Appraisal of the LDF documents themselves, which is a key test of soundness at the Examination.
4. A further recent complication is the need to do 'Appropriate Assessment'. This is a process distinct from sustainability appraisal that needs to be done to meet the requirements of EU legislation (the Habitats Directive).

Hogsmill Valley / Kingsmeadow Area Action Plan

3.14 Work has started but progress has been delayed because of the need to prioritise the Core Strategy, with which the Area Action Plan must comply. Work is underway on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which may be integrated with the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

3.15 The Preferred Options milestone is currently scheduled for May 2007 but needs to be revised. The Area Action Plan must comply with the Core Strategy and cannot, therefore, precede it. The timetable will therefore be determined to an extent by the revised timetable for the Core Strategy.

Joint Waste DPD

3.16 Both the original and revised LDSs referred to the boroughs of Kingston, Croydon, Merton and Sutton preparing a Waste DPD jointly. The Waste DPD will address the issue of facilities for waste management, with policies and sites for new or expanded facilities. It will address the requirements for land devoted to waste facilities across the four boroughs.

3.17 It was not possible to provide a timetable in both the original and revised LDS, but constructive dialogue has been taking place, along with some early evidence gathering, and it is envisaged that a timetable is expected in the Spring 2007 which will be formally incorporated into the next LDS.

Kingston University, Knights Park SPD

3.18 Formal consultation on a draft development brief was originally programmed for September 2005. This milestone was missed and a new timetable prepared in the revised LDS. However, circumstances have changed and preparing the brief is no longer considered a priority. The University's move into Surrey County Hall is no longer on the agenda since the County Council's move to Woking fell through. Preparing a development brief under the new planning system has a significant resource implication, with the need for sustainability appraisal and full consultation. Without impending development at the site, resources have been redirected onto more pressing priorities. It is proposed to delete this document from the LDS.

Residential Design SPD

3.19 Formal consultation on a draft document was programmed for March 2006. This has been delayed because it would make more sense to prepare an SPD later to support new policies in the Core Strategy and Development Control DPDs. If an SPD was prepared now, a lot of time and resource would be spent on a document that would support UDP policies with a limited life. The SPD would become defunct once the UDP policies it supports are superseded. The intention is therefore to prepare an SPD on residential design at a later date which would supplement the new LDF policies. This would be to a new timetable in a revised LDS.

Planning Obligations SPD

3.20 A similar situation prevails for the Planning Obligations SPD. Rather than prepare a SPD to support a UDP policy, it is considered that efforts would be better spent preparing new LDF policies, upon which a supporting SPD could be prepared at a future date. Much of the work done on the policies will be helpful to preparing the SPD. A new timetable is needed for this document in a revised LDS.

Recommended changes to the LDS:

3.21 In light of this progress report, it is considered that the following changes need to be made to the LDS:

- i. That the Development Control Policies DPD be prepared in entirety at once, rather than in two tranches as previously proposed.
- ii. The formal inclusion of a Joint Waste DPD with milestones.
- iii. Deletion of the Kingston University Knights Park SPD
- iv. Changes to the timetables for the following documents:
 - Statement of Community Involvement
 - Kingston Town Centre Area Action Plan
 - Core Strategy
 - Development Control Policies
 - Residential Design Guide SPD
 - Planning Obligations SPD

3.22 The LDS will be revised early in 2007 as soon as a timetable is known for the Joint Waste DPD. The revised LDS will be reported to the Council's Executive requesting approval for submission to the Secretary of State.

4. Policy Monitoring

4.1 This Chapter seeks to monitor the key characteristics and issues in the borough, and the efficiency and effectiveness of existing Unitary Development Plan and Local Development Framework Development Plan Documents. The performance of policies in the Unitary Development Plan and adopted Local Development Framework Development Plan Documents is measured by a comprehensive set of indicators and baseline data.

4.2 To enable effective analysis of performance from an established baseline, the analysis is grouped into the following categories:

- **Housing**
- **Economy and employment**
- **The built environment**
- **The natural environment and open space**
- **Transport, movement and access**
- **Environmental protection and sustainability**

4.3 For each of these categories the discussion in this Chapter establishes the borough context and summarises the key policy monitoring outcomes. In establishing the borough context a set of **Contextual Indicators** are used which define the key characteristics and issues of the borough identifying a baseline position from which to measure change. The Contextual Indicators are limited to the key characteristics and issues of the locality and will inform the development of spatial plan policies and the assessment of their implementation.

4.4 To monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of the UDP and Local Development Framework DPD policies three indicator sets are used:

1. **Core Output Indicators** set by the DCLG² as specified by Circular 1/2005, for measuring the Local Development Framework.
2. **UDP Strategic Indicators** which are a series of indicators used to monitor the Unitary Development Plan (as used in previous AMR's).
3. **Sustainability Appraisal Indicators** which measure if the outcome of adopted Local Development Framework documents achieve defined sustainability objectives.

Introduction - Setting the Scene

Location

4.5 The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames is 37.2 square kilometres in area and is situated on the south-western edge of London. It is predominantly urban, the exception being the southern tip of the borough South of Chessington which falls within London's greenbelt. The borough borders the Surrey Boroughs of Elmbridge, Mole Valley and Epsom and Ewell, and shares borders with the London Boroughs of Richmond upon Thames, Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth as indicated in Map 1.

² Department for Communities and Local Government. Previously the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

Map 1. The Royal Borough of Kingston – Location Map



Demographic Structure

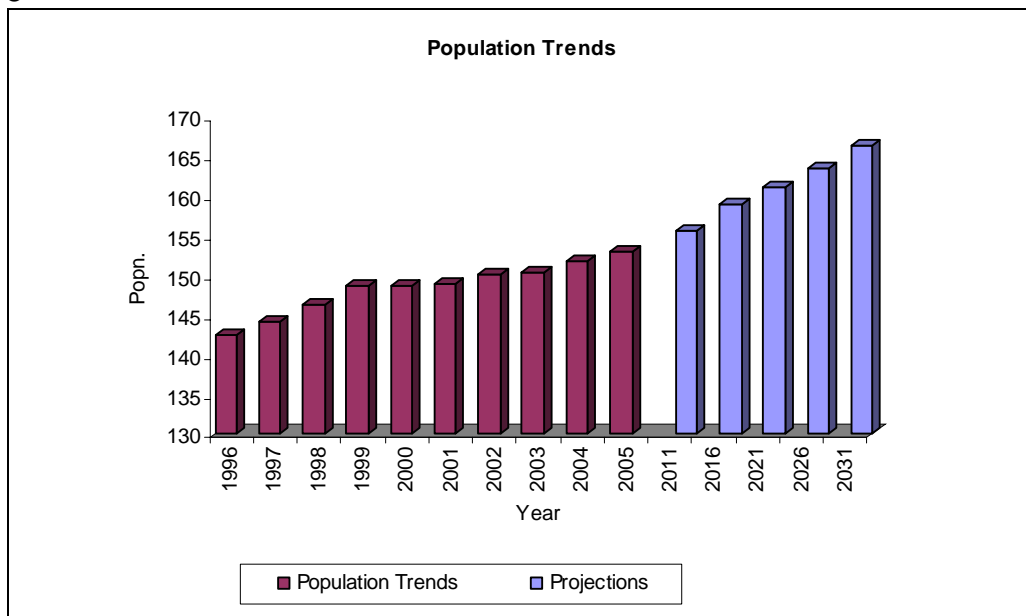
4.6 Kingston has the smallest population out of all the London Boroughs other than the City of London. However the population is steadily increasing and is expected to reach 159, 000, as indicated in Figure 3, and have 65,700 households by 2016. Its growth stems from a combination of net in-migration and an excess of births over deaths.

Key Statistics:	
Population	151,800
Growth rate	1.86% (since 2001 census)
Households	61,428 (estimated)
Average household size	2.3 people (2.4 for England and Wales)
Density	4,038 persons per square km (10% lower than Greater London)

4.7 Kingston has a slightly lower than average number of older people living in the Borough as a whole with fewer people in the younger age groups. Projected changes are roughly in line with those for Greater London with the number of younger people living in Kingston expected to increase.

4.8 The boroughs residents originate from a wide range of ethnic backgrounds, the largest being the South Korean community. New Malden has what is possibly the largest Korean population in Europe, maybe even outside of Korea. The black and minority ethnic population in Kingston is currently 15.5% and is increasing.

Figure 3



**Housing
Borough Context**

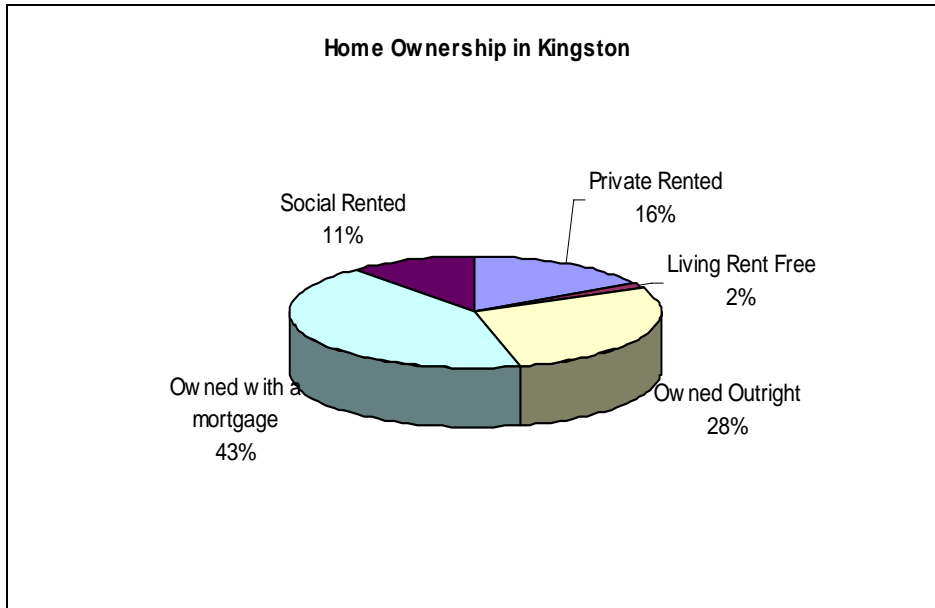
4.9 Government research has identified Kingston as one of 42 local authority areas under pressure to increase the supply of housing to keep up with demand. The Mayor of London has identified the provision of housing as a key priority for Boroughs in the Greater London Area.

Key Statistics:	
Deprivation ranking	266 th out of 354 (1 = most deprived)
Own home with mortgage	43.5% population
Proportion of population living in social rented property	11% of population
Average house price	£290, 527

4.10 Kingston is a predominantly affluent area but there are significant pockets of deprivation across the Borough. Kingston has a Deprivation ranking of 266 out of 354 local authorities, with 1 being the most deprived. Black and Minority Ethnic households represent 27% of households on the Common Housing Register and 33% of homeless households accepted for permanent re-housing. There is an excess of sheltered housing within the borough but a shortage of “extra sheltered” housing with care for frail elderly people.

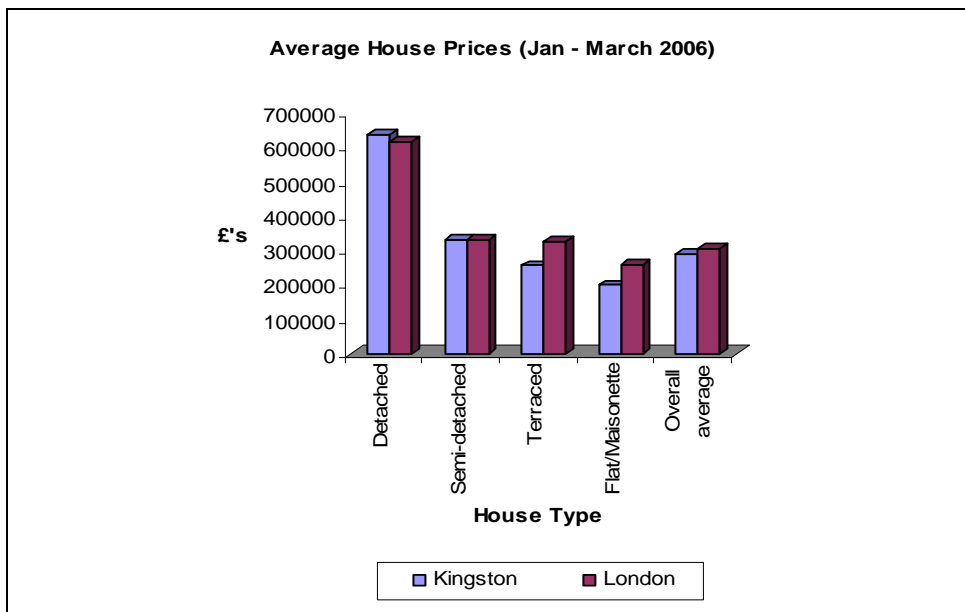
4.11 43.5% of the population own their property with a mortgage and 28% own their property outright as indicated in Figure 4.

Figure 4



4.12 With the exception of detached dwellings, house prices are generally slightly lower than their Greater London equivalents (Refer to Figure 5).

Figure 5



Policy Monitoring
Achieving the London Plan Housing Target
How are we doing?

4.13 The London Plan (February 2004) identified a housing target for the Royal Borough of 6710 dwellings which should be achieved between 1997 and 2016 (i.e. an average of 340 dwellings per annum). This target is reflected in Policy STR1 of the UDP (2005). Kingston is currently exceeding the housing target, achieving an average number of 444 dwellings per annum between 1997/98 and 2005/6, as reflected in Figure 6. The housing trajectory in Appendix 3 illustrates the Council's expectations in terms of housing delivery. It is predicted that there will be an ongoing over-supply when compared against the annual housing target.



Response:

4.14 The total number of dwellings completed so far in the housing target period is 3995 after 9 out of the 20 years (60% of the overall target). Kingston is on track to achieving the Mayors housing target.

In October 2005 the Greater London Authority published Draft Early Alterations to the London Plan concerning housing provision targets. The draft Early Alteration suggests an increase in Kingston’s target from 340 dwellings per annum to 385 per annum (a total of 3850 between 2007 and 2017). The examination in public was held in June and the Panel’s report was received in mid-October. When taking into account the rate of current housing supply Kingston is on track to achieving the Mayors revised housing target. No change in policy is required.

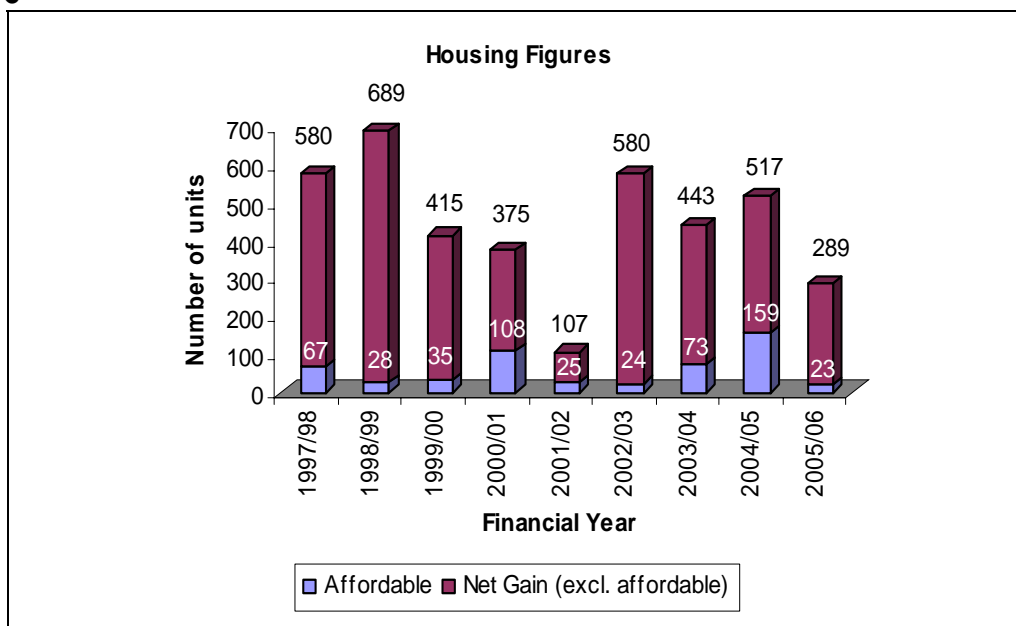
Affordable Housing

How are we doing?



4.15 The UDP target for affordable housing completions is 40% of all new housing. At least 25% of which is to be social rented, and up to 15% intermediate housing. The London Plan sets a target of 50% of all new housing to be affordable housing. Figure 6 shows the number of affordable homes supplied each year, compared against total dwelling completion figures. In 2005/2006 23 affordable dwellings were completed which is 8% of the total number of completions, a decrease of 23% from 2004/05. The borough is not achieving in the provision of affordable housing in relation to both the UDP and London Plan targets.

Figure 6



Response:

4.16 Most of the borough’s new affordable housing is secured through Section 106 Planning Obligations via Policy H9 (Low Cost and Affordable Housing) in the UDP First Alteration. The UDP First Alteration had relatively little weight when the schemes coming through to completion in 2005/6 would have received planning permission. Furthermore, the policy was tightened when the Secretary of State directed a reduction in the policy’s site size threshold from 15 units/0.5 hectares to 10 units/0.3 hectares. It

is anticipated that this change will bring more schemes within the remit of the policy. To improve the implementation of the policy the Council adopted an Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document in February 2006 which seeks to achieve 50% affordable housing on all sites that qualify, and where this is not achievable, that this be demonstrated with financial appraisal. One would therefore expect to see improved performance over the next few years as the effects of the new UDP policy and SPD should be seen in developments approved more recently.

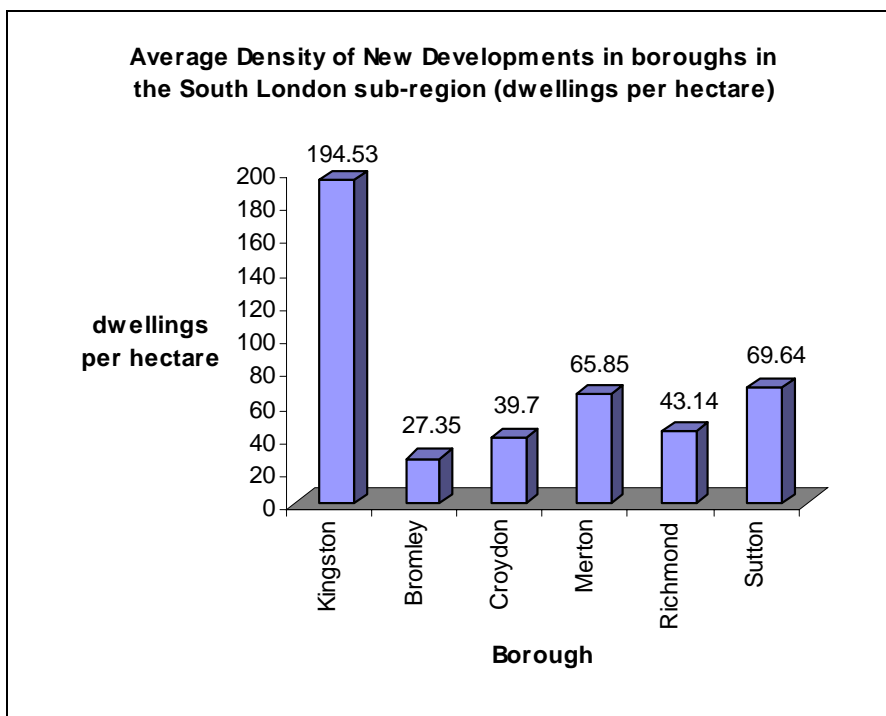
4.17 The affordable housing policy will be reviewed during the development of the LDF Core Strategy and Development Control DPD documents to reflect the up-to-date situation in terms of local housing need and national and regional policy.

The efficient use of land for residential purposes

How are we doing?

4.18 During the monitoring period 100% of all housing completions were on brownfield land. As figure 7 shows, new dwelling completions averaged 194.53 units per hectare (Source: London Development Database).

Figure 7



Response:

4.19 The density figures are drawn from the London Development Database and there is concern over their accuracy due to potential inconsistencies between boroughs on the way site areas and density are calculated. Over the next year these discrepancies will be identified and rectified as issues with the use of the London Development Database are addressed. The UDP policies which refer to residential density are to be revised in the Local Development Framework.

Economy and Employment

Borough context

4.20 Kingston town centre is the dominant town centre in the Borough and is located near the north-western boundary of the borough on the River Thames. It is defined in London terms as a Metropolitan Centre with a catchment area extending well beyond the borough itself. There are three District Centres (New Malden, Surbiton and Tolworth) and 28 Local Shopping Centres within the borough.

4.21 The two most notable and sizable employment areas are the Chessington Industrial Estate and Barwell Business Park which are recognised to be of ‘Strategic Importance’ in the London Plan. Significant areas have been redeveloped and demand for new premises remains high.

Key Statistics:

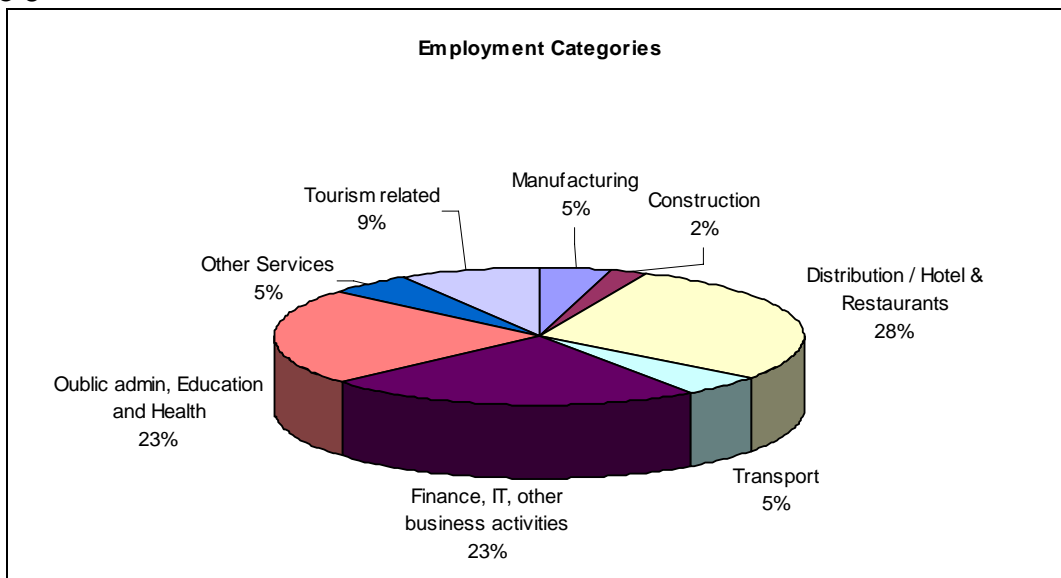
Ranked by comparison expenditure (caci, 2005)	24 th in England 3 rd in London
Quality of shopping centre (experian 2004)	17 th in England 2 nd in London
Unemployment rate	2.4% (Greater London average 7.1%)
Preferred Industrial Location (London Plan)	Chessington Industrial estate
Industrial Business Park (London Plan)	Barnwell Business Park
No. other identified industrial areas	7

4.22 Kingston has an unemployment rate which is significantly lower than the average for Greater London as indicated by Figure 8. Town centres provide many of the boroughs jobs with the hotel and restaurant, finance, IT and business and public administration, education and health sectors are the predominant employers within the borough. Manufacturing and construction are the lowest employers as indicated by Figure 9.

Figure 8



Figure 9



**Policy Monitoring
Employment Land**

How are we doing?

4.23 The UDP seeks to protect all employment areas identified on the UDP Proposals Map (Policy E1). During the monitoring period no developments were completed involving the complete loss of employment uses in the E1 protected areas. However permission was granted for change of use of Crown House (St. Johns Industrial Area) from B1 use to 68 Affordable homes (application ref: 05/14778). This was deemed acceptable as the site has been vacant since 1997 and the redevelopment provided an opportunity to re-organise the layout of the industrial estate. The scheme provides for 1737 sq metres of industrial use and the residential scheme is 100% affordable.



4.24 The DCLG’s Core Output indicators seek to measure the total amount of employment land lost to other uses, with a specific measure for that lost to residential use. Accuracy of data is currently difficult to be certain of for Kingston, but the incremental loss of relatively small employment sites in the Borough is a concern, and was the driver of including Policy E1a: Existing Employment Land outside Industrial/Warehouse/Business Area in the UDP 2005.

4.25 The UDP seeks to encourage and sustain employment opportunities in the borough. Recent figures are not available to identify vacant employment sites on a borough wide basis, however an Employment Study, looking at both supply and demand of employment land, is currently being conducted to inform the LDF review of the UDP policies and is due for completion in 2007. 100% of new employment floor space provided is located on previously developed land consistent with borough targets.

Response:

4.26 There is concern at the lack of supply of new employment land and at the loss of small employment sites which are located outside of the designated employment area (UDP Policy E1a sites). An Employment Study is currently being conducted that will consider both the supply of and demand for employment land in the borough. This employment study will inform the review of the Employment and Economy policies in the LDF Core Strategy and Development Control Policies.

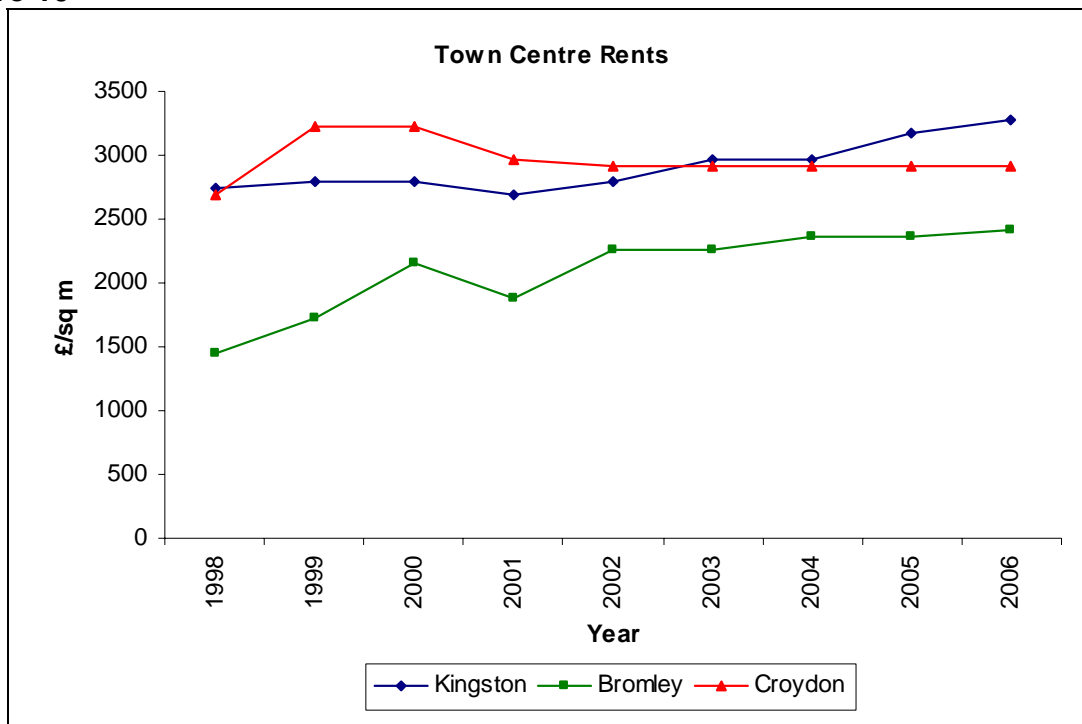
Retail

How are we doing?



4.27 Shopping rental levels are an indicator of the trading levels and demand for floor space in a town centre. Prime annual shopping rental levels for Kingston town centre increased in 2005 to £3,283 per square metre, remaining above those in Croydon and Bromley (Colliers Conrad Ritblad Erdman – the annual suppliers of retail rental level surveys) as shown in Figure 10 below.

Figure 10



4.28 This is in tune with the considerable pressure from existing and potential businesses to secure larger premises or gain representation in Kingston. This was identified in the retail studies undertaken by Roger Tym and Partners. Low vacancy levels also reflect this pressure and the shortage of floor space, especially in large modern shop units. Kingston Town Centre policies in the UDP and emerging Area Action Plan seek to reaffirm Kingston’s role as a regional shopping centre, in part by developing additional shop units. In 2006 there were 6 vacant units in Kingston town centres’ primary shopping frontage. This is an increase of 2 vacant units from 2005 as shown in Figure 11 below. The Kingston town centre primary shopping frontage consists of 256 units.

4.29 The percentage of A1 uses in the New Malden District Centre has again remained the same as the previous years (69%). However in Surbiton it has decreased further still from 60% to 56%, and in Tolworth it has decreased from 69% to 65% as shown in Figure 12 below. All three district centres continue to have A1 percentages in the primary shopping frontage of less than the 70% target stated in policy DC3.

Figure 11

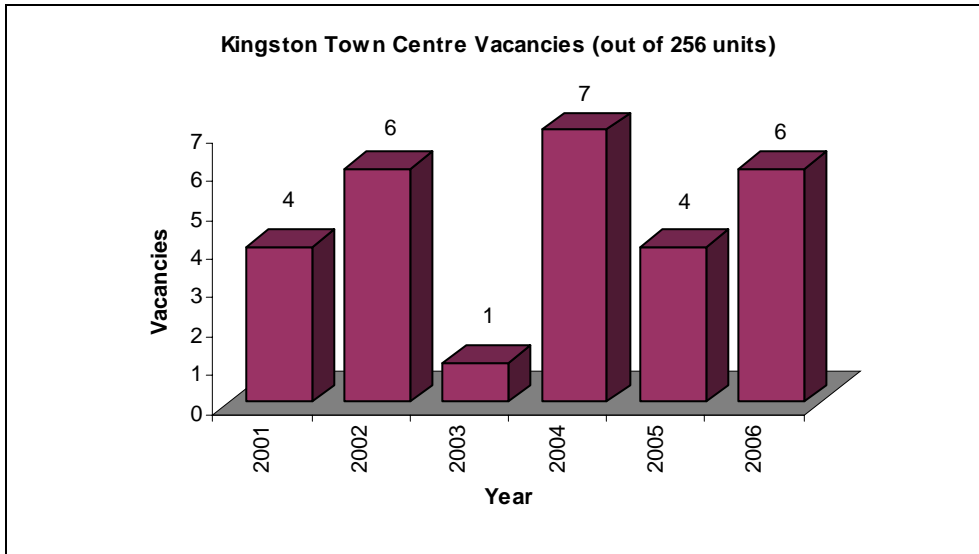
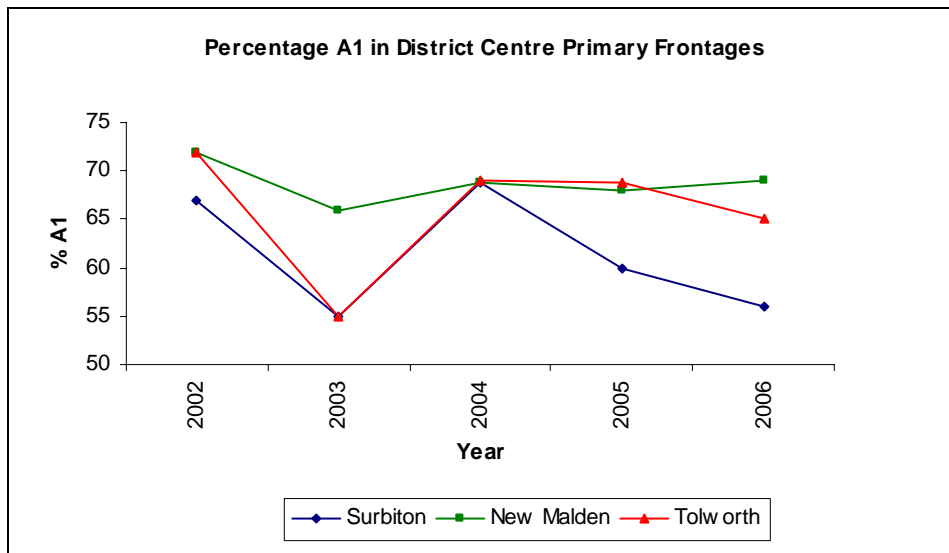


Figure 12



Response:

4.30 The strategic direction for the district centres will be considered in the LDF Core Strategy. The need for any revised detailed policies will be considered in the development of the Development Control Policies.

The built environment

Borough context

4.31 The predominant borough character is relatively low density development of two or three-storey houses with gardens. Kingston is characterised by its heritage features, its legacy of historic or architecturally important spaces and neighbourhoods. Historic development is concentrated around Kingston Town Centre and Surbiton, being areas of early development. These two areas were boosted by their rail connections. There are 180 Listed Buildings in the Borough and there are 26 Conservation Areas covering 7% of the borough. Certain parts of the borough have traditionally experienced more environmental problems over others. These range from district and local shopping centres to industrial areas.

Policy Monitoring

Built Environment

How are we doing?

4.32 The UDP seeks to safeguard and enhance the character and quality of the built environment. The Council faces strong pressures to meet increasing housing targets (London Plan Draft Early Alterations published October 2005) and national and regional density policies that could threaten the prevailing character in many areas.



4.33 The borough has seen the designation of one new listed building in the monitoring year. It is FW Paine Funeral Directors, 24 London Road, Kingston. There were no additions or deletions to the Buildings at Risk Register. There were 10 new Tree Protection Orders (TPO) granted which is a decrease of 1 new TPO from 2004/05.

4.34 In 2005, two Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Documents were adopted. The Shop-front and Shop-sign SPD was adopted to manage the development or re-development of shop fronts and the erection of signage. The Access for All – Designing inclusive buildings SPD highlights the most important principles in designing inclusive buildings which meet the needs of all users including disabled people. During the monitoring year the Council also adopted Management Proposals and Interim Planning Guidance for the Kingston Old Town Conservation Area, and began work on a Conservation Area Appraisal for Park Road Conservation Area.

Response:

4.35 The Council's existing UDP policies on residential development (particularly Policies H5: New Residential Development, and H6: Residential Density) are scheduled for review in the Core Strategy and Development Control DPD's. This is to satisfy the Government Office for London and the Mayor of London that Kingston will have up to date policies in line with national policy and in general conformity with the London Plan.

Key Statistics

Listed Buildings	1 additional listed building
Conservation areas	26
Local areas of special character	19
Buildings of special architectural or historic interest	180
Buildings of townscape Merit	650 (approx)
Tree Preservation Orders	10
Crime rate	25.2 offences per 1000 population (33 for London and 25.5 for England and Wales.)

4.36 At the time the AMR 2006 was written there was insufficient data to monitor the sustainability, efficiency or effectiveness of the Shop-front and Shop-sign SPD or the Access for All – Designing inclusive buildings SPD.

The natural environment and open space

Borough context

4.37 There are no Metropolitan or Regional Parks in Kingston. However, almost a third of the borough is Greenbelt or Metropolitan Open Land with significant areas designated as areas of nature conservation importance and nature reserves. Designated areas of conservation importance include Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Six Acre Meadow. The Thames River, Hogsmill, Beverly Brook and their tributaries are Kingston’s key water resources. There are 10 local nature reserves with a new reserve, Hogsmill Meadows, working towards declaration in 2006/07.

Key Statistics:	
No. open spaces	318
Total area of open space	840 hectares
Open space per 1,000 persons	5.70ha
public park per 1,000 persons	1.12ha
	19% of all open spaces
Area of Greenbelt	640ha
	17% of the borough

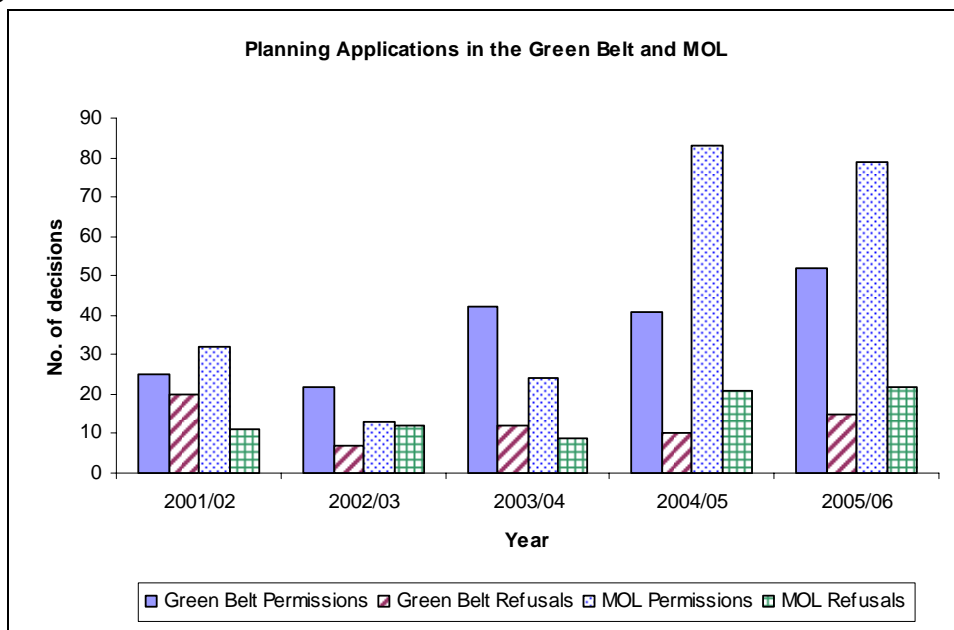
Policy Monitoring

The Open Environment

How are we doing?

3.38 The Council seeks to preserve the openness of the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land by refusing inappropriate developments. In 2005/06, 52 planning applications were permitted which affected Green Belt Land. These applications were primarily minor and householder applications. 15 were refused planning permission. This is a slight increase in the permissions granted for the last monitoring year. 79 applications were permitted which affected areas of MOL. 22 applications affecting MOL were refused. Minor and householder applications make up the majority of permitted applications. These statistics for MOL are on a par with those for the previous monitoring year. 100% of the permission granted for use of MOL and Green Belt land were on Brownfield sites.

Figure 13



Response:

3.39 There have been no significant increases in the number of planning applications approved on Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land. All planning applications approved were on Brownfield land, however, the cumulative loss or impact of development in these areas should be monitored closely in the future. The planning policies regarding Metropolitan Open Land and the Green Belt are scheduled for review as part of the development of the LDF Core Strategy and Development Control Policies.

Transport, Access and Movement**Borough Context**

3.40 The borough is served by the main trunk railway with stations at Kingston, Beverley, Surbiton, Norbiton, Old Malden, Chessington and Tolworth. Surbiton has fast services to Waterloo and to Guilford and Woking. Constraints on sustainable modes of travel to and within the borough include the relatively poor levels of bus services from the Surrey direction, the limitations of Kingston town centre being on a loop rail line and poor orbital rail services. Delivery of facilities for sustainable travel modes, cycling and walking are being improved with the pedestrianisation in Kingston Town Centre, the Thames and Hogsmill paths and extension of the cycle network.

3.41 Although Kingston town centre has one of the highest concentrations of bus services in London, much of the borough remains somewhat dependant on car travel. The A3 is the only trunk road in the borough and facilitates a north to south flow of traffic but in doing so acts as a physical barrier to west-east movements. The borough has two other primary roads and six secondary roads. Refer to Map 2.

Policy Monitoring**Accessibility*****How are we doing?***

3.42 There are two Core Output Indicators that relate to transport. The first seeks to measure the extent to which maximum car parking standards are being applied to non-residential development. Car parking standards are being adhered to in this borough, but this can result in concerns over levels of on-street parking.

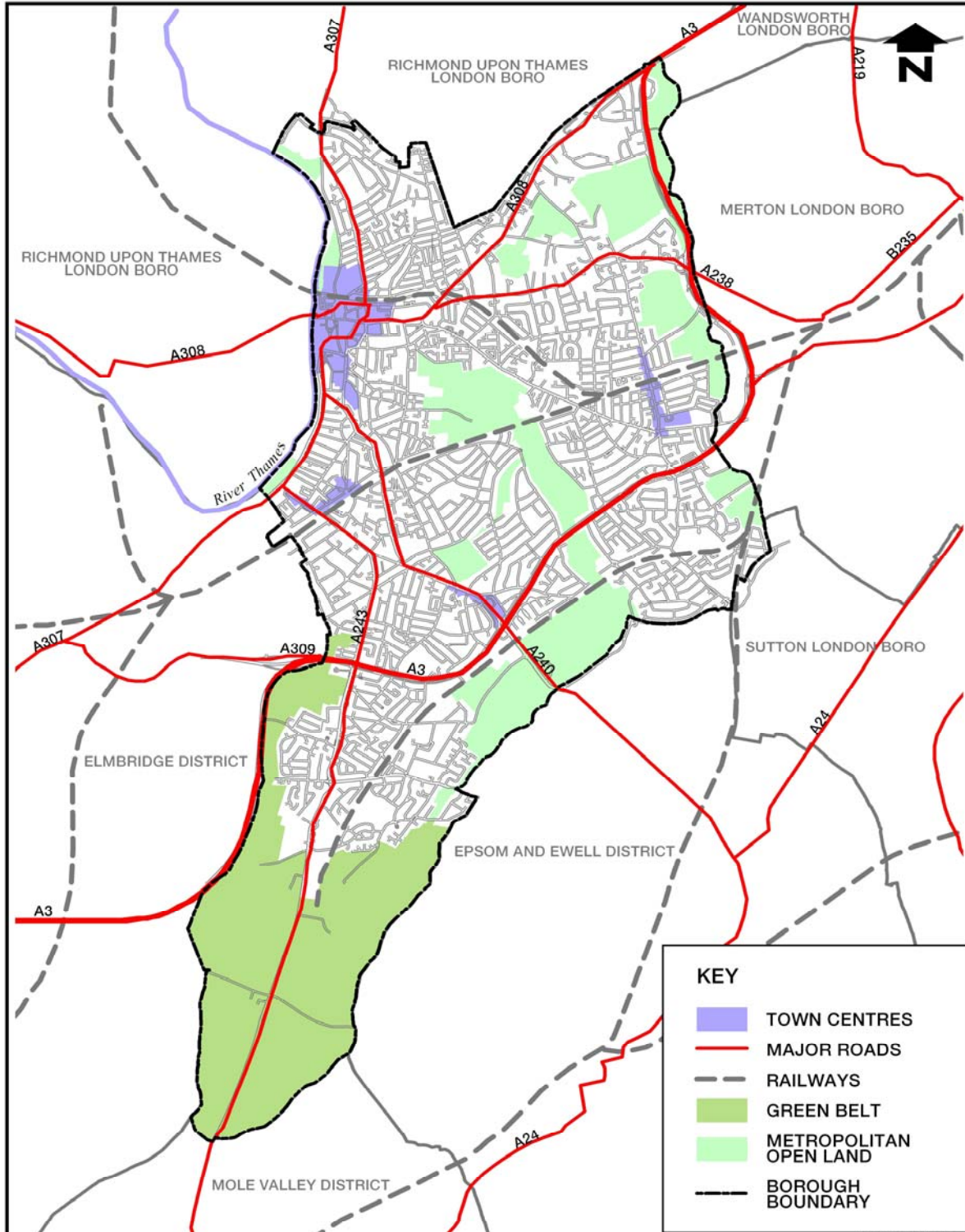
3.43 The second Core Output Indicator seeks to quantify the amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment and a major retail centre. This indicator is an attempt to measure the accessibility and the sustainability of new residential development in transport terms. In Kingston it is estimated that 100% of development is in areas within 30 minutes by public transport of all the identified facilities with the possible exception of a hospital.

3.44 There are also a wide range of UDP Indicators monitored including that of road traffic accidents. The borough's road network experienced 1 fewer fatalities than in 2004/05, the same number of serious injuries and an increase of 8 slight injuries. The borough has now seen a 49% reduction in Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) compared to the 1994/98 baseline. This is good progress towards the target of 50% reduction by 2010.

3.45 The UDP encourages the introduction of travel plans in accordance with PPG13. As at the end of March 2006 RBK had 22 active and approved travel plans for work places. Another 15 are under development. By 2006/07 RBK aims to have 40% of

workplaces employing more than 200 people to have travel plans. RBK is on line to achieving this target. As at the end of March 2006 RBK had 26 approved School travel plans with an additional 11 travel plans under development. RBK target was to have 40% of all schools with a travel plan by 2006. This target has been achieved.

Map 2: Kingston - Key transport routes



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames. RBK Licence No - 100019285 2006. **06/094/A**

Royal Kingston Directorate of Environmental Services,
 Guildhall 2, Kingston upon Thames,
 Surrey KT1 1EU.

BOROUGH CONTEXT MAP

**SCALE:
 1/55,000**

3.46 In Kingston Town Centre the repaving of Memorial Square has created a space where priority has shifted towards pedestrians and cyclists rather than motorists. This includes approximately 770 sq/m of highway. The exclusion of traffic from Castle Street in Kingston Town Centre also provides an additional 150m of pedestrianised street. There is insufficient data to monitor the length of pedestrian or cyclist routes within the borough as a whole. 93.4% of the 72 pedestrian crossings within the borough have appropriate facilities for persons with disabilities, which is a proportion maintained from 2005.

Response:

3.47 The AMR identifies a large number of UDP monitoring indicators for transport. This data set however is incomplete as some of the indicators have not been monitored. A review of the transport indicators will take place to identify a more robust set of indicators that will be regularly monitored.

Environmental protection and sustainability

Borough Context

3.48 The Council is taking a pro-active approach towards ensuring that new development generates minimal impact on natural resources and seeks to reduce pollution levels where possible. Kingston Council is committed to facilitate, support and develop the voluntary, community and private sector who want to address areas of sustainable development such as waste, transport, sustainable consumption, and water and energy efficiency as stated in the Environment chapter of the Community Plan 2004-2009. Responsibility for many of these initiatives lies beyond the scope of land use planning, nevertheless it is important that the Council's land use policies reflect relevant local, strategic, regional and national strategies and priorities.

Key Statistics:

Kingston waste services:

- Kerbside recycling
- Domestic refuse collection
- Commercial waste collection
- 39 Recycling sites within the borough
- Villers Road Civic amenity site
- Street cleaning

Government target that 10% of electricity generation should be through renewable processes by 2010.

Policy Monitoring

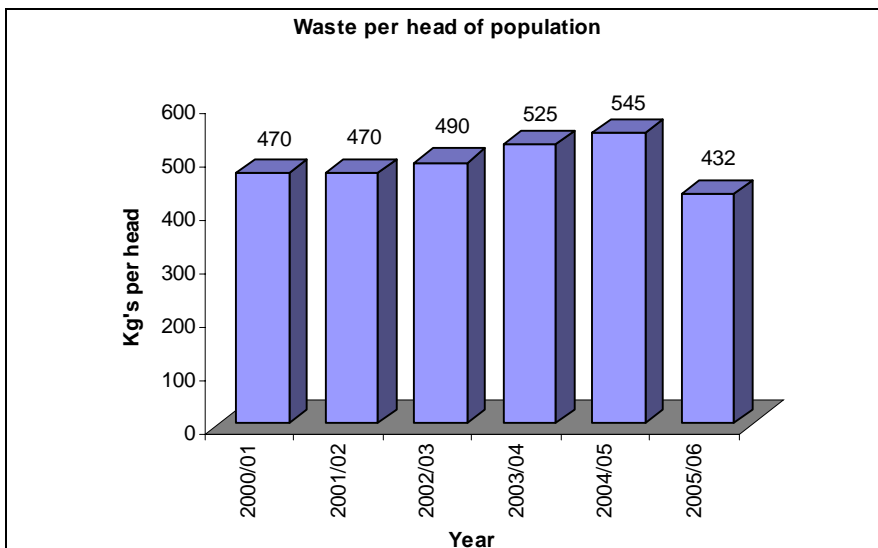
Waste

How are we doing?

3.49 The waste per head of population reduced in 2005/06 to 432kgs per person from 545kg the previous year as shown in Figure 14 below. This is 13kgs below the target waste production weight per person. In total 77,656 tonnes of municipal waste was produced which is a 5% decrease from 2004/05 monitoring year.

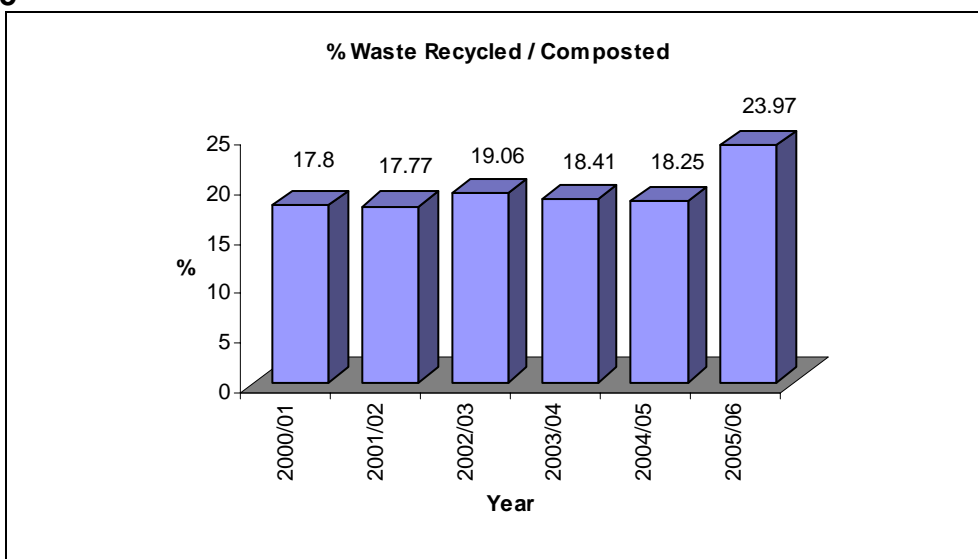


Figure 14



3.50 The percentage of waste recycled or composted increased significantly from 18.25% in 2004/05 to 23.97% in 2005/06 as shown in Figure 15. The significant increase in the proportion of waste that is either recycled or composted may be associated with the development of new waste facilities. In the monitoring year on-street recycle bins were distributed throughout the borough, trial 'orange bag' recycling was extended to 1300 residents and a trial paper and cardboard recycling service was made available to 31 schools.

Figure 15



Response:

3.51 The London Plan Early Alterations sought to address the number and type of new or enhanced recycling and waste processing facilities required and the opportunities for their broad location to manage the existing and future waste arising within London. The Examination In Public was held in June 06 and the Panel's report was received in mid-September. These early alterations did not adequately consider the tonnages of waste to be apportioned to each borough. This piece of work has subsequently been undertaken by the GLA and will be inserted into the Further Alterations as late material, and be scrutinised through the Examination in Public. The Council is involved in early

discussions with Sutton, Croydon and Merton on preparing a joint Development Plan Document on Waste, in anticipation of these further amendments to the London Plan. This will amongst other things, identify locations for new waste treatment facilities, if these are deemed to be required. The DPD timetable will not be formalised until Spring 2007.

3.52 The 'orange bag' recycling trial has been considered successful and will be extended to at least 2000 residents by 2006/07. The school paper and cardboard recycling programme has been successful and will be extended to all schools in 2006/07.

Energy and air quality

How are we doing?

3.53 Domestic energy efficiency continues to improve with a 17.4% improvement in 2005. This data is taken from the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 Ninth Progress Report (2005).



3.54 The borough has set out objectives to improve the air quality in the borough and to resist development that would lead to a significant deterioration in air quality. Air quality monitoring takes place from specific monitoring stations. It provides an overview of the situation rather than being directly linked to planning applications. In 2005 there were no days where monitoring sites exceeded the National Air Quality targets during the year for particulate emissions.

Response:

3.55 The Council's planning policies on energy are scheduled for review as part of the development of the LDF Development Control Policies.

Appendix One: Monitoring data tables

These tables provide detailed information on all the indicators used to inform the Annual Monitoring Report 2006. This table contains:

1. The Department of Communities and Local Government’s identified ‘Core Output’ Indicators (CO) as specified by Circular 1/2005
2. The Unitary Development Plan Strategic Indicators (SI) as used in previous AMR’s
3. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SA)

Unless otherwise stated the source for the information provided is RBK monitoring.

Table Key

1. Indicator Type

The indicator type and number is identified in Column 1 of the table. Indicator types are identified as:

- CI = Contextual Indicator
- CO** = Core Output indicator
- SI = UDP Strategic Indicators
- SA = SPD Sustainability Indicator (Relevant SPD notated in Column 3)

2. Indicator

Column 2 contains a definition of the Indicator

3. Relevant Policy

Column 3 indicates the Unitary District Plan, or Local Development Framework document that the identified indicator seeks to monitor.

4. Indicator objective

Column 4 identifies the objective or outcome sought by monitoring with the identified indicator.

5. Indicator target

Identifies the target rate or level for each indicator. Note: Not all indicators have a target.

6. Indicator result 2005/06

States the monitoring information or data collected for the monitoring year April 2005-March 2006.




7. Comparison with 2004/05





Column 7 indicates the trend in monitoring data by comparing the results in column 6 with that data collected for the monitoring year 2004/05.

- ↓ = Result reduced, decreased or worsened from previous annual monitoring year
- ↑ = Result increased or improved from previous annual monitoring year
- ↔ = No change from previous annual monitoring year


8. Target Achievement

Column 8 indicates whether the target in Column 5 is achieved for the 2005/06 monitoring year.







- Target achievement:**
-  = Target achieved or exceeded
 -  = Target not achieved
 -  = Target neither achieved or not achieved, target equalled





1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
1. Housing							
Key: Policy References STR 1: Housing Supply STR 2: Residential Environment STR 3: Housing Need H 4: Provision of Residential Accommodation Above Ground Floor H 6: Residential Density H 9: Low cost and affordable housing H 10: Sheltered Housing for elderly People and People with Disabilities H 11: Mobility Housing AH SPD: Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance							
CO 2a (SI 1)	Housing trajectory	STR1	To increase the supply of housing in the borough.	At least 6710 units by 2016 or 340 per annum	289 dwellings (average of 444 per annum 1997 – 2006). <i>NB: At the 31st March 2006 there were 367 dwellings under construction and 877 dwellings with outstanding planning permissions.</i>	↓	
CO 2b	New and converted dwellings built on previously developed land (% of total completions)		To make the most efficient use of brownfield land and to preserve greenfield land stock.	100% of completions	100% of completions	↔	
CO 2c SI 3 SA 3 SA 12	New dwellings completed per hectare (%)	STR2 H6 AH SPD	To make the most efficient use of land.	>50 u/ha in the Town Centre > 30 u/ha elsewhere	(i) <30 d/ha = 2.3% (ii) 30-50 d/ha = 2.7% (iii) >50 d/ha = 95% Borough Average = 194.53 u/h	↓	No target
CO 2d SA 4	Affordable housing (no. dwellings completed)	STR 3 H9 AH SPD	To maximise affordable housing provisions according to meet the need as demonstrated in the 2001 Housing Needs Study.	No target	23 (including 5 acquisitions not gained through the planning process).	↓	
SI 5 SA 4	Affordable housing (% of total housing completions)	STR 3 H9 AH SPD	To maximise affordable housing provisions according to meet the need as demonstrated in the 2001 Housing Needs Study.	UDP Target 40% (London Plan Target 50%)	8% of all housing completions. <i>NB: 28% of sites met the policy H9 threshold of 10 units and above.</i>	↓	





1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
SI 2	Number of dwellings completed in town centre (For major developments of 10+units).	STR 1 H4	To increase the number of dwellings in town centres.	No target	Kingston = 83 Surbiton = 3 Tolworth = 1 New Malden = 0. Total = 87	↓	No target identified.
SI 6	Low cost and special needs completions (number of units)	STR 3 H10 H12	To provide special needs housing such as housing for people with disabilities.	No target	4 units	↔	No target identified.
SA 1	GDP per head of population	AH SPD	To accumulate relevant data and information to aid in the prediction of potential future demand for affordable housing.	No target	No information available	-	No target identified.
CI SA 2	Employment rates per sector	AH SPD	To accumulate relevant data and information to aid in the prediction of potential future demand for affordable housing.	No Target	Borough wide unemployment rate: 2.4%	-	No target identified.
CI SA 6	Average house price	AH SPD	To determine the affordability of market housing in the borough.	No target	Detached: 636485 Semi-detached: 333354 Terraced: 256192 Flat/Maisonette: 199673 Overage: 290527	↑	No target identified.
SA 7	Life expectancy by gender	AH SPD	To accumulate relevant data and information to aid in the prediction of potential future demand for affordable housing.	No target	Female: 81 years Male: 76 years (Census 2001)	↑	No target identified.
SA 8 CI	Levels of crime	AH SPD		No target	25.2 offences per 1000 population	-	No target identified.
SA 9	% of properties within 500m of key local services	AH SPD	Refer to indicator CO 3b (Transport)				
SA 10	% of properties that fall within an area of PTAL score 4 or above.	AH SPD		No Target Identified	Kingston Town Centre, and the immediate vicinities of Tolworth town centre, Hook rise, Surbiton	-	No target identified





1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
					and New Malden have PTAL levels of greater that 4.		
CI SA 11	Index of multiple deprivation (Borough and ward levels)	AH SPD	To accumulate relevant data and information to aid in the prediction of potential future demand for affordable housing.	No Target Identified	Kingston has a deprivation ranking of 266 th (1 being the most deprived)	-	No target identified
SA 13	Means of travel by modal split	AH SPD	Refer to indicator SI 50 and 51 (Transport)				
SA 14	Public perception of the quality of their local urban environment	AH SPD	Refer to indicator SA 5 (AFA SPD) (2.2 Retail)				
SA 15	Concentrations and emissions of selected air pollutants	AH SPD	Refer to Indicators: SI 29-32 (7.3 Energy and Air Quality)				
SA 16	Energy use per household	AH SPD	Refer to Indicator: SI 27 (7.3 Energy and Air Quality)				
SA 17	Amount and % of total waste arising by sector, management type, and method of disposal	AH SPD	Refer to Indicator: SI 24 and CO 6b (7.2 Waste)				
2. Economy and Employment							
2.1 Employment Land							
Key: Policy References							
STR 4: Local economy				E3: Office Development			
E1: Industrial/Warehouse/Business Areas				RL 8: New hotel accommodation			
E2: Industrial/Warehouse Development outside Industrial/Warehouse/Business areas				AH SPD: Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document			
CO1a	Amount of floor space developed for employment by type (m ²)	E1 E3	To encourage and sustain employment opportunities within the borough. To obtain new employment space.	No target identified	B1 – 735 m ² B1(a) – 35 m ² B1(b) – 0 m ² B1(c) – 0 m ²	B1 ↑	






1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
					B2 – 700 m ² B8 – 700 m ²	B2, B8	
CO 1b	Amount of floor space developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas	E1 E3	To maintain and encourage the provision of employment opportunities within regeneration areas.	No target identified	2100 m ²	No information	
CO 1c	Amount of floor space by employment type, which is on previously developed land	E1 E3	To make the most efficient use of brownfield land and to preserve greenfield land stock.	100%	B1(a) – 100% B1(b) – 100% B1(c) – 100% B2 – 100% B8 – 100%	↔	
CO 1d	Employment land available by type	E1	To assess the total amount of employment land available for employment use in terms of site areas (hectares)	No target identified		No information	
CO 1e	Loss of employment land in (i) employment regeneration areas (ii) the Borough	STR4 E2	To minimise and prevent where possible the loss of employment land.	No target identified	(i) Crown House (St. Johns Industrial Area) converted from B1 use to 68 affordable homes with the provision of 1737m ² of industrial use. (ii) 897 square metres	(i) ↓ (ii) ↔	 
CO 1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	STR4 E2	To minimise and prevent where possible the loss of employment land.	No target identified	897 square metres	No information	
SI 7	Loss of employment uses in protected areas	STR 4 E1 E2	To resist the loss of employment land to uses other than employments, particularly in the 8 identified and protected E1	No target specified	Crown House (St. Johns Industrial Area) converted from B1 use to 68 affordable homes with the provision of 1737m ² of	↓	





1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
			areas.		industrial use.		
SI 8	Vacant industrial floor space	STR 4	To resist loss of existing industrial employment land. To encourage efficient use of employment land.	No target specified	7% of all commercial properties (2004). No more recent figures are available.	↓	
SI 9 SA 5	Vacant office floor space	STR 4 E3 AHSPD	To resist loss of existing office employment land. To encourage efficient use of employment land.	Keep below 10%	7% of all commercial properties (2004). No more recent figures are available.	↑	
SI 21	Net gain of bedrooms in Hotels or Hostels	STR 8 RL8	To encourage the retention, upgrading and acquisitions of bedrooms in Hotels or Hostels (C1 use classes) where it does not cause environmental problems or adversely affect residential amenity.	No target	No net gain of bedrooms	↔	
2.2 Retail							
Key: Policy References STR 4: Local economy STR 5: Shopping and Town Centres S 2: New Retail Development STR 21: The range of functions in Kingston Town Centre				KTC 1: Shopping Provision in Kingston Town Centre KTC 2: Shopping Frontage Policy KTC 3: Small Shop Units SF SPD: Shop front and Shop Sign Design Guide AFA SPD: Access for All Supplementary Planning Guidance			
CO 4a SA 7	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development (Total by use class)	STR4 STR5 S2	To encourage the development of, or extensions of, retail floor space in Kingston Town Centre and District Centres.	No target specified	A1 = 7,227m ² A2, A3, A4, A5 = 152 m ² (completed not occupied, permission for any of above use classes) B1 = 700 m ² D1 = 2,983 m ² D2 = none	↑ ↓	



1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
CO 4b SA 7	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	STR5 S2 SF SPD	To encourage the development of, or extensions of, retail floor space in Kingston Town Centre and District Centres.	No target specified	A1 –1,463 m ² Kingston A2 –152 m ² Kingston	No information	
CO 4c SA 7	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	SF SPD	N/A	N/A	RBK does not apply for Green Flag Awards.	N/A	N/A
SI10 SA 7	Rental levels in Kingston town centre compared with other regional retail centres	STR 5 SF SPD	To reaffirm the town centre as a regional shopping centre. Bromley and Croydon are considered to be the most comparable centres.	No target	Kingston= +3.4% (3283 £/m ² /pa) Bromley= +2.2% (2422 £/m ² /pa) Croydon= 0% (2906 £/m ² /pa) (Colliers CRE, 2006)	↓	
SI 52 SA 7	Kingston Town Centre shopping frontages	STR 21 KTC1 KTC2 KTC3 SF SPD	To maximise occupation (or minimise vacancies) of units within Kingston Town Centre shopping frontages.	No vacancies	Vacant units in Kingston Town Centre's Primary shopping frontage in the last 5 years. 2002 – 6 2003 – 1 2004 – 7 2005 – 4 2006 – 6	↑	
SI11 SA 7	Distribution of uses in district centre primary shopping frontages	STR 5 DC3 SF SPD	To promote the vitality and viability of district centres by encouraging an appropriate mix of uses. To preserve at least 70% of the main shopping streets for retail use.	At least 70% of primary shop frontages in district centres to be in A1 use.	New Malden – 69% A1 Surbiton – 56% A1 Tolworth – 65% A1	↓	
3. Built Environment							
Key: Policy References STR 6: Conserving and enhancing the built environment				BE 9: Trees and sort landscaping STR 22: Townscape strategy			



1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
BE 5: Demolition of listed buildings BE 6: Works affecting the character of listed buildings BE 7: Change of use of a listed building BE 8: Buildings of townscape merit				KTC 15: Building Height SF SPD: Shop front and Shop Sign Design Guide AFA SPD: Access for All Supplementary Planning Guidance			
SI12	Properties on Buildings at Risk Register	STR 6 BE6, BE7	To reduce the number of entries on the Buildings at Risk Register.	No target identified.	No additions or deletions to the Buildings at Risk register.	↔	
SI13 SA 8	Loss or damage to Listed Buildings/ Buildings of Townscape Merit	STR 6 BE5 BE6 BE7 BE8 SFSPD	To prevent the loss or damage to Listed Buildings / BTM's.	No target identified.	One additional listed building (FW Paine Funeral Directors, 24 London Road, Kingston).	↔	
SI14	Number of new Tree Preservation Orders	STR 6 BE9	To ensure that the impact of new development on TPO trees is kept to an absolute minimum.	No target identified.	10 new TPO's in the financial year 2005/06.	↓	
SI 54	Number of developments completed above height guidelines in Kingston Town Centre	STR 22 KTC15	To maintain the existing quality and character of the town centre by restricting the height of new developments.	Maintain existing height guidelines.	None in the last monitoring year.	↔	
SA 1 SA 2	Complaints from disabled people about the lack of accessibility of local facilities.	AFA SPD SF SPD	To ensure that buildings are designed to meet the needs of all users including disabled people	No Target	Not monitored	-	No Target identified
SA 2	Spending by disabled people in the Borough	AFA SPD		No Target	Not monitored	-	No Target identified
SA 3	Number of Building Regulations applications relating to new buildings that received planning permission before and after this SPD is	AFA SPD	To ensure that buildings are designed to meet the needs of all users including disabled people	No Target	Not monitored	-	No target identified






1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
	published for alterations in order to comply with DDA.						
SA 1	Numbers of shops that meet DDA requirements	SF SPD	To ensure that buildings are designed to meet the needs of all users including disabled people	No Target	Not monitored	-	No Target identified
SA 2	Complaints from disabled people about the lack of accessibility of local facilities.	AFA SPD	Refer to indicator SA 1 (AFA SPD) (3. Built Environment)				
SA 3	Burglary rates for shops	SF SPD	To design out crime through good design in shopping areas.	No Target	Burglary to a building other than a dwelling: 528 offences (3.6 p/1000 pop)	-	No Target identified
SA 4	Instances of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough with relation to shopping areas.	SF SPD	To design out crime through good design in shopping areas.	No Target	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling: 579 offences (3.8 p/1000 pop) All offences: 15,654 offences	-	No Target identified
SA 5 CI SA 14 (AH SPD)	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area.	SF SPD	To design out crime through good design in shopping areas.	No Target	33% (2003/04) (BVPI) 88% thought that reducing crime and disorder is a priority (ARS 2003)	-	No Target identified
SA 6 CI	Conservation Area Appraisals	SF SPD		No Target	One new Conservation Area Appraisal was completed (Park Road)	↔	No Target identified
SA 8	Loss or damage to Listed Buildings/ Buildings of Townscape Merit	SF SPD	Refer to Indicator SI 13 (3. Built Environment)				
SA 9	Improvements to Conservation Areas	SF SPD		No Target	Not currently monitored	-	No target identified

1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
4. The Natural Environment and Open Space							
Key: Policy References STR 7: Safeguarding and enhancing open land STR 7a: Biodiversity OL 1: The Greenbelt OL 2: Reuse of buildings in the greenbelt OL 3: Agriculture in the green belt OL 5: New buildings in the green belt and MOL				OL 10: New public open space provision OL 11: sites of nature conservation importance OL 11a: Species protection OL 17: The river and water environment STR 22: Townscape strategy KTC 16: Riverside walks			
CO 8 (i)	Areas and populations of biodiversity importance: Change in priority habitats and species (by type)	STR7a OL11a OL17 OL11	To conserve and enhance the Boroughs flora and fauna and to improve biodiversity value where practicable.		No change	↔	
CO 8 (ii)	Areas and populations of biodiversity importance: Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value (including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance)	STR7a OL11a OL17 OL11	To conserve and enhance the Boroughs flora and fauna and to improve biodiversity value where practicable.		No change	↓	
SI15	Planning applications in the Green Belt	STR 7 OL1 OL2 OL3 OL5	To preserve the openness of the Green Belt by refusing inappropriate applications and seeking a high degree of landscaping.	No target	Decided: 67 Permitted: 52 Refused: 15 Appeals Allowed: 0 Appeals Dismissed: 3 <i>NB minor and householder applications make up the majority.</i>	↑	





1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
SI16	Planning applications in Metropolitan Open Land	STR 7 OL4 OL5	To preserve the openness of Metropolitan Open Land by refusing inappropriate applications and seeking a high degree of landscaping.	No target	Decided: 101 Permitted: 79 Refused: 22 Appeals Allowed: 4 Appeals Dismissed: 4 <i>NB Include ALL applications including minor and householder, which make up the majority.</i>	↔	
SI17	Permissions on Brownfield land	STR 7	To avoid development on greenfield sites, as expressed through Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land policies.	100%	100% permissions on Brownfield Land.	↔	
SI18	Net public open space gained	STR 7 OL10	To promote the acquisition and retention of public open space.	No target	No information	-	No target identified
SI19	SNCI's with management agreements	STR 7a OL11	To protect and where possible enhance the biodiversity value of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance from inappropriate development.	No target	No new designations.	↓	
SI20	Number of Local Nature Reserves	STR 7a	To protect and where possible enhance the biodiversity value of Nature Reserves from inappropriate development.	No target	10+ proposed Hogsmill Meadows LNR working towards declaration in 2006/07.	↔	
SI 53	Number of Green Corridor improvements in Kingston Town Centre	STR 22 KTC16	To enhance the quality and number of green routes or corridors leading into the town.	No target	No information	-	No target identified





1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
5. Community Facilities and Services							
Key: Policy References STR 8: Diversifying leisure facilities STR 9: Community Services RL 9: Tourism and visitors				CS 1: New facilities and the extension of existing facilities CS 2: Facilities for care in the community CS 3: Adult education facilities and youth centres CS 4: Customer facilities and conveniences			
SI 22	Net gain of Assembly/Leisure developments	STR 8 RL9	To encourage the retention, upgrading and diversification of leisure facilities (Use Class D2), giving a high priority to meeting local demand as well as promoting tourism where it does not cause environmental problems or adversely affect residential amenity.	No target	No net gain in the monitoring year.	↔	
SI 23	Net gain of Cultural or Community Facilities (Use Class D1)	STR 9 CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4	Education, Social and other community services requiring a strategic location in order to serve the borough or a wider area will be encouraged within Kingston town centre. Other more local services will be encouraged in district centres and other suitable locations.	No target	2,983 sq metres completed in the monitoring year.	↑	
6. Transport							
Key: Policy References STR 13: A sustainable transport strategy STR 14: The road network STR 15: Improving the environment along the A243 STR 16: Development and promoting sustainable transport modes T 1: Transport safety				T 13: Facilities for people with disabilities T 15: Cycling T 16: Over night lorry parking T 19: Control of off street parking T 20: Compliance with car and cycle parking standards T 21: New Development and on-street parking			


1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
	T 2: Restriction on delivery hours T 3: the A3 trunk road T 4: Management and improvement of the secondary road network T5: Local Distributor roads T 6: Management and improvement of local distributor roads T 7: Traffic calming in new developments T 9: Bus priority measures T 11: Public transport accessibility			T 27: On-street parking control T 28: Off-street servicing and parking T 29: Use of shopping forecourts STR 23: Accessibility to and within Town Centre KTC 16: Riverside walks KTC 17: Design of pedestrian ways AH SPD: Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document AFA SPD: Access for All Supplementary Planning Document			
CO3a	Amount of completed non-residential development within UCO's A, B and D complying with UDP car-parking standards	T19 T21 T27 T28		No target identified	100% complies with the borough's maximum standards.		
CO 3b SA 9	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment, and major retail centre	STR13 STR16 T11 AH SPD	To reduce the need for travel, especially by car, and to limit the length of journeys to be made.	No target identified	Estimate 100% due to size of borough and public transport network.	No information	
SA 1	Complaints from disabled people about the lack of accessibility of local facilities	AFA SPD	To ensure easy access to local facilities for all populations within the community.	No target	No information	Not previously monitored	No target identified
SI 33	Cyclists per km cycle route	STR 13 STR16 T15	To encourage cycling as an effective means of travel.	No target	No information	N/A	N/A
SI 34	Passenger km's for bus and rail	STR 13 STR16	To encourage the use of and efficiency of public transport.	No target	No information	N/A	N/A




1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
		T11					
SI 35	New or improved bus services	STR 13 STR16 T9	To promote the development of facilities which enable greater use of public transport.	100%	No change for 2005/06.	↔	
SI 55	Length of pedestrian areas in Kingston Town Centre	STR 23 KTC16 KTC17	To seek the provision of a comprehensive network of pedestrian routes within the town centre.	No target	615m (1999 State of Environment Report). Since 2004 Castle Street has had traffic excluded providing an additional 105 metres (800 sq m) of pedestrianised street. Repaving of Memorial Square has also created a space where priority has shifted towards pedestrians and cyclists rather than motorists. This includes approx. 770 sq m of highway.	↔	
SI 36	% of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people (i.e. Measured crossings are pelican, puffin, toucan and traffic lights with pedestrian phase).	STR 13 T13	To support and promote schemes that secure improved mobility for people with disabilities.	No target	93.4% of the 72 crossings.	↔	
SI 37	Progress towards road traffic flow reduction	STR 13 STR14 STR15 STR16 T3-7	To significantly reduce the traffic flow in the borough.	To reduce traffic by 3% by 2011 (compared to the 2001 baseline).	2004 – 1,017 million vehicle kilometres	↓	
SI 38	No. accidents (slight/serious/ fatal)	STR 14 T1	To reduce the number of accidents on its roads per	To reduce numbers killed or	Fatalities: 3 (1) Serious: 60 (16)		





1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
			calendar year.	seriously injured in road accidents by 50% by 2010 (compared to the '94/'98 baseline).	Slight: 405 (43) () = Pedestrian casualties		
SI 39	Progress towards accident reduction targets	STR 14 T1	To reduce the number of accidents on its roads.	To reduce numbers killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 50% by 2010 (compared to the '94/'98 baseline).	2005 figures show a 49% reduction in Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) compared to 1994/1998 baseline.	↑	
SI 40	Levels of A243 car traffic	STR 15 T4	To improve the environment along the A243 by reducing the levels of car traffic.	No target	1.3% increase	↓	
SI 41	Air quality along the A243	STR 15	To improve the environment along the A243 by improving the air quality.	No target	No monitoring data	-	-
SI 42	Bus Routes (km)	STR13 STR 16	To enhance the role of buses as a sustainable transport mode.	No target	Data not currently available, but 880m of road added to the borough's bus network by changes to routes 515A and K1.	-	-
SI 43	Bus Lanes (km)	STR13 STR 16	To enhance the role of buses as a sustainable transport mode.	No target	No change The information calculated reflects the fact that some bus lanes operate 3 hours a day, others operate all day.	→	
SI 44	Cycle Routes (km)	STR 13 STR16 T15	The borough seeks to enhance the role of cycling as a sustainable transport mode	Completion of the London Cycle Network + Routes by 2010/2011	There are 80kms of signed routes in the borough.	→	




1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
SI 45	Travel plans adopted	STR 16	In accordance with PPG13, the Council encourages the submission of travel plans with all appropriate applications.	<p>Workplace For workplaces employing > 200 employees; 40% by 2006/07 100% by 2010/11 (Baseline 20%)</p> <p>For workplaces employing between 25 - 199 employees; 6% by 2006/07 25% by 2010/11 (Baseline 3%)</p> <p>School 40% by March 2006. 100% by 2009. (including independent schools)</p>	<p>Workplace As at end March 2006 RBK had 22 active/approved travel plans and a further 15 required by planning consent but not yet completed.</p> <p>School As at end March 2006 RBK had 26 approved travel plans with an additional 11 plans commenced but not yet approved. The target has been met.</p>	<p>↑</p> <p>↑</p>	<p></p> <p></p>
SI 46	Number of taxi ranks	STR 16	Taxi ranks are not designated through the planning process but have an impact on development and the promotion of sustainable transport.	No target	There are 9 taxi ranks in the borough. Police a trial is being promoted of night time mini-cab booking offices in three temporary locations within Kingston Town Centre.	↑	
SI 47	Parking spaces provided with major new non-residential	STR 16 T27 T28	To achieve reduced parking in areas of high public transport accessibility, in accordance	No target	100% of non-residential developments comply with car-parking standards.	↔	



1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
	developments	T29	with PPG13.				
SI 48	New / extended bus services	STR 16 T9 T10 T11	To enhance the role of buses as a sustainable transport mode	No target	38 changes to the bus network, the majority of which regarded as positive or neutral.	↔	
SI 49	Improvement to bus journey times	STR 16 T9 T11	To enhance the role of buses as a sustainable transport mode. Journey times on routes 65, 131 and 281 are monitored	A baseline has been established from February 2005 average journey times in the weekday pm peak.	The data for the latest monitoring year has not yet been published by TfL.	-	-
SI 50 SA 13	Increasing modal split for cycling	STR 16 T4 T15 AH SPD	To enhance the role of cycling as a sustainable transport mode.	Double the total modal share accounted for by cycling from 3% in 2001 to 6% in 2011	The data for the latest monitoring year has not yet been published by TfL.	-	-
SI 51 SA 13	Increased overall modal shift away from car	STR13 STR 16 AH SPD	The borough seeks to enhance the role of sustainable transport modes.	The non-car proportion of all RBK trips should reach 50% in 2006 and 55% in 2011.	The data for the latest monitoring year has not yet been published by TfL.	-	-
7. Sustainable Kingston							
7.1 Minerals, and Pollution Control							
CO 5a	Production of primary land-won aggregates	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
CO 5b	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A

1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
7.2 Waste							
Key: Policy References STR 10: Sustainable energy, minerals and waste MW 1: Development of waste management facilities				MW 2: Waste and environment AH SPD: Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance			
CO 6a	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	STR10 MW1 MW2	To facilitate the development of new waste management facilities where appropriate as long as they do not restrict or make unviable waste minimisation, recycling or composting initiatives.	No target identified.	New services include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-street recycle bins; Trial "orange bag" recycling service to 1300 residents in 4 Estates. Trial to be extended in 2006/07 to at least 2000 residents; Borough-wide service of garden green waste for composting; Trial paper and card recycling service to 31 schools. Service to be extended to all schools in 2006/07. All bring sites refurbished, including 11 new cardboard bins. 	↑	
CO 6b SA 17	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed	STR10 MW1 AH SPD	To reduce the quantities of waste produced within the borough and to encourage minimisation, recycling or composting initiatives.	No target identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77,656 tonnes of municipal waste produced; 64,818 tonnes of household waste produced; 23.97% of household waste recycled or composted. 	5% decrease of Municipal waste ↓	
SI 24 SA 17	Waste per head of population	STR 10 MW1	This indicator is less directly linked to planning applications	2006/07: 445kgs per head.	An estimate of 432kgs per person.	↓	

1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
		AH SPD	than other indicators but gives an overview of the overall issue of waste which informs the Strategic Waste Policies.				
SI 25	% of waste recycled	STR 10 MW1	This indicator is less directly linked to planning applications than other indicators but gives an overview of the overall issue of Waste which informs the Strategic Waste Policies.	25% recycled or composted	23.97% of household waste recycled or composted during 2005/06.	↑	
SI 26	Availability of recycling facilities	STR 10 MW1	The Council seeks provision of recycling facilities which are available to all sections of the community.	Residents should be within 1km of a recycling site. Household recycling collection to be available to 85%. Work towards the Mayor's target of 1 bring site per 500 households	There are 35 recycling bring sites in the borough (all recently refurbished). A fortnightly household collection of recycled materials is available to 84% of borough households. The number of bring sites per household is around 1 per 2000.	↑ ↓ ↔	
7.3 Energy and air quality							
Key: Policy References STR 10: Sustainable energy, minerals and waste STR 11: Pollution control MW 4: Renewable energy and energy recovery MW 6: Air quality AH SPD: Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance							
CO 9	Renewable energy	STR10	The Council encourages	No target	No large schemes identified.		



1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
	capacity installed by type	MW4	developments to include renewable energy components.		Further work is being done on defining renewable energy components.		
SI 27 SA 16	Improvement in energy efficiency of dwellings	STR 10 AH SPD	To improve the energy efficiency of the boroughs housing stock consistent with the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995.	29.5% improvement over 15 years from 1996	17.40% increase in energy efficiency up to 31 March 2005 [latest available]. DEFRA yet to publish London overall figures to enable 2005 average to be calculated.	↑	
SI 28	Number of renewable energy completions	STR 10 MW4	The Council encourages developments to include renewable energy components.	No target	No large schemes identified. Further work is being done on defining renewable energy components.	↔	
SI 29 SA 15	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	STR 11 MW6 AH SPD	To improve the air quality within the borough and to resist development that would lead to a significant deterioration in air quality.	To meet National Air Quality Objectives	National Air Quality Objectives were achieved.	↔	
SI 30 SA 15	NO ₂ emissions	STR 11 MW6 AH SPD	To improve the air quality within the borough and to resist development that would lead to a significant deterioration in air quality.	Air annual mean should not exceed 40 mg/ m ³	2005 mean at A3 roadside was 61.0 mg/ m ³	↓	
SI 31 SA 15	Ozone emissions	STR 11 MW6 AH SPD	To improve the air quality within the borough and to resist development that would lead to a significant deterioration in air quality.	Continue to meet National Air Quality Objectives	No longer monitored	N/A	N/A

1 Indicator No	2. Indicator	3. Relevant Policy	4. Indicator Objective	5. Indicator Target	6. Indicator result 2005/06	7 Comparison with 2004/05	8. Target Achieved?
SI 32 SA 15	Particulate emissions	STR 11 MW6 AH SPD	To improve the air quality within the borough and to resist development that would lead to a significant deterioration in air quality.	National Air Quality objective is exceeded no more than 35 d/y	2005 – Zero days of exceedance during the year.	↑	
7.4 Flood Protection and Water Quality							
Key: Policy References STR 7b: Water resource management OL 18: Flooding							
CO 7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	STR7b OL18	To resist development that increases the risk of flooding.	No target identified.	None	↔	

Appendix Two: Proposal Sites

This chapter contains planning updates for each of the Proposal Sites listed in the Unitary Development Plan.

Proposal Site No.	Name	Planning Update
PS1	Former Power Station, Skerne Road/ Canbury Gardens	Outstanding permission on Seaboard substation site for 191 flats. Withdrawn application on the riverside site for 231 flats including 82 affordable units.
PS2	Vicarage Road / Water Lane	Outstanding permission for A1/A2/A3 use on the ground floor and student accommodation above. Application being processed for 9 storey 150 bedroom hotel accessed via Water Lane.
PS3	Richmond Road Gas Land, Skerne Road	No major applications determined in the monitoring year.
PS4	Sopwith Way/ Kingsgate Road/ Richmond Road	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS5	Kingston Railway Station	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS6	Quebec House and Bus Station, corner Richmond Road and Cromwell Road	Outstanding permission for 14 x 2 bedroom flats.
PS10	Northwest corner of Fife Road	Outstanding permission on part of site for 6 x 2 bedroom and 2 x 1 bedroom flats.
PS11	107-163 Clarence St/ Station Buildings/ Fife Rd/ 30 Castle Street and former Empire Works.	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS12	55-83a Clarence Street, 4-46 Fife Road	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS13	Fairfield Nursery School	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS17	Guildhall/ Bath Passage/ St. James Road	Application refused for 4 x 1 bed flats above shops, St. James Road frontage.
PS19	Surrey County Hall, Penrhyn Road	Outstanding permission for change of use from civic offices to D1 Education, and outstanding permission for redevelopment of Staff Club and tennis court site to possible new three storey building for academic/educational ancillary uses.
PS21	1 Penrhyn Road, Kingston	No major applications determined in the monitoring year.

Proposal Site No.	Name	Planning Update
PS22 (PS23 integrated with PS22)	Land bounded by Eden Street, Brook Street, Wheatfield Way and Lady Booth Road	Outstanding permission for change of use of ground floor former sorting office to D1 use for temporary period of 5 years.
PS26	Refuse transfer station and land at rear, Athelstan Road	No major applications determined in the monitoring year.
PS27	Rex Motors, 196-198 Cambridge Road	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS29	St John's Industrial Area, Kingston Road	Permission granted on Crown House (Wellington Crescent) part of the site for 68 affordable flats and 35 parking spaces and erection of builders merchants with storage, service yard, and 9 parking spaces.
PS29a	Land Adjacent to Skerne Road	Permission granted for demolition of lok'n'store building and erection of 2 x 6-8 storey buildings for residential use. 124 flats including 46 affordable housing units and use for a GP Doctors Surgery.
PS29b	Territorial Army Depot, Portsmouth Road, Kingston	No applications determined in the monitoring year.
PS30	Albany Park Sailing Base, Lower Ham Road, Kingston	Outstanding permission for refurbishment of existing landing stage.
PS31	Kingston Hospital, Galsworthy Road (Royal Park)	No major applications determined in the monitoring year.
PS32	Kingston University, Kingston Hill	Demolition of existing gymnasium building and erection of 3 storey extension to Learning Resource Centre with associated landscaping works including changes in levels.
PS33a	Cocks Crescent (New Malden)	Refused Outline application for demolition of Brycbox and creation of 44 flats. An appeal has been lodged.
PS34	Unigate Milk Depot, Lower Marsh Lane/ Villiers Avenue, Surbiton	No applications determined in the monitoring year.
PS35	Thames Water Plc, Portsmouth Road, Surbiton	No applications determined in the monitoring year.
PS36	Former Surbiton Post Office and Sorting Office, Victoria Road / St. Mary's Road (Surbiton)	Minor amendments to permission for 58 flats, increasing floorspace, altering footprints, changing schedule of accommodation to include 3 fewer 1 bedroom units, 4 more 2 bedroom units and deletion of only 3 bedroom unit.

Proposal Site No.	Name	Planning Update
PS39a	Station Car Park (Surbiton)	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS39b	Surbiton Hospital, Ewell Road, Surbiton	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS40	Tolworth main Allotments, Surbiton	Permission granted for excavation and enlargement of existing pond.
PS41	Red Lion Road Industrial/ Warehouse Area, Tolworth	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS42	Government Offices, Hook Rise South, Adjoining Sites Fronting Kingston Road and Tolworth Station, Tolworth	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS43	Land at Kingston Road / Jubilee Way (Tolworth)	Permission granted for continued use as motorbike scrambling and go-carting tracks.
PS44	Tolworth Court Farm and Farm Lands	Application refused for change of use of open land to cemetery (mausoleum gardens) with chapel building. An appeal has been lodged.
PS45	King Edward's Playing Field and Land North of Clayton Road, Hook	No major applications determined in the monitoring year.
PS47	Churchfields Allotments, Church Lane, Chessington	No applications determined during the monitoring year.
PS50	Chessington World of Adventures	Permission granted for demolition of existing structures/buildings. Construction of a 150 bedroom Safari Lodge style hotel, with bars, restaurants, show venue, pool and associated landscaping in north western area of theme park. Along with various permissions relating to a repositioning and revitalisation strategy.
PS50a	Aggregates Depot, Kingston Road, Tolworth	Permission granted for erection of 4 bay vehicle workshop at bus depot site.

Appendix Three: Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames Housing Trajectory 1997-2017

The table below charts a 'Housing Trajectory' for the Royal Borough of Kingston. Notes on what each column mean are provided below the table.

The trajectory shows the numbers of dwellings built in the plan period thus far, and the projected numbers of dwellings to be built in the remainder of the plan period, to demonstrate the Council's performance in meeting the Mayor's housing targets for Kingston.

Table Key

Column 1: Monitoring Year – runs from 1st April to 31st March.

Column 2: Housing completions to March 31st 2006

Column 3: Projected housing delivery compiled from 4 sources as shown in the Table ii):

Column 4: Cumulative completions are calculated by summing past completions to that date, and for future years uses figures for projected completions.

Column 5: The London Plan target set out in the UDP is 6,710 for the period from 1997 to 2016, which annualised equates to 340 dwellings per year. The revised target set out in the Early Alterations to the London Plan is also shown here.

Column 6: Simply accumulates the annual targets in column 5.

Column 7: Shows the difference between the Council's housing target and the actual number of homes built. In Kingston's case, there is a surplus shown, growing year on year, against both the original London Plan target and the revised target in the Early Alterations to the London Plan. This assumes windfalls on small sites will remain constant at 158 per annum.

Column 8: Shows the annual average requirement, from that point onward, needed to meet the London Plan target, taking into account previous completions (whether actual or predicted). In Kingston's case it shows that as housing delivery exceeds the London Plan target, the target is effectively reduced year on year. In 1997, 340 dwellings per year were needed to meet the target. From 1st April 2007, 255 dwellings per year will be needed to meet the target. By 2014, only 77 dwellings per year would be needed if the projected numbers are built before then. The minus numbers after 2014 illustrate that the Council expects to have met its housing target by then. This surplus is reduced when calculations are based on the Early Alterations to the London Plan (shown alongside) which have a higher housing target.

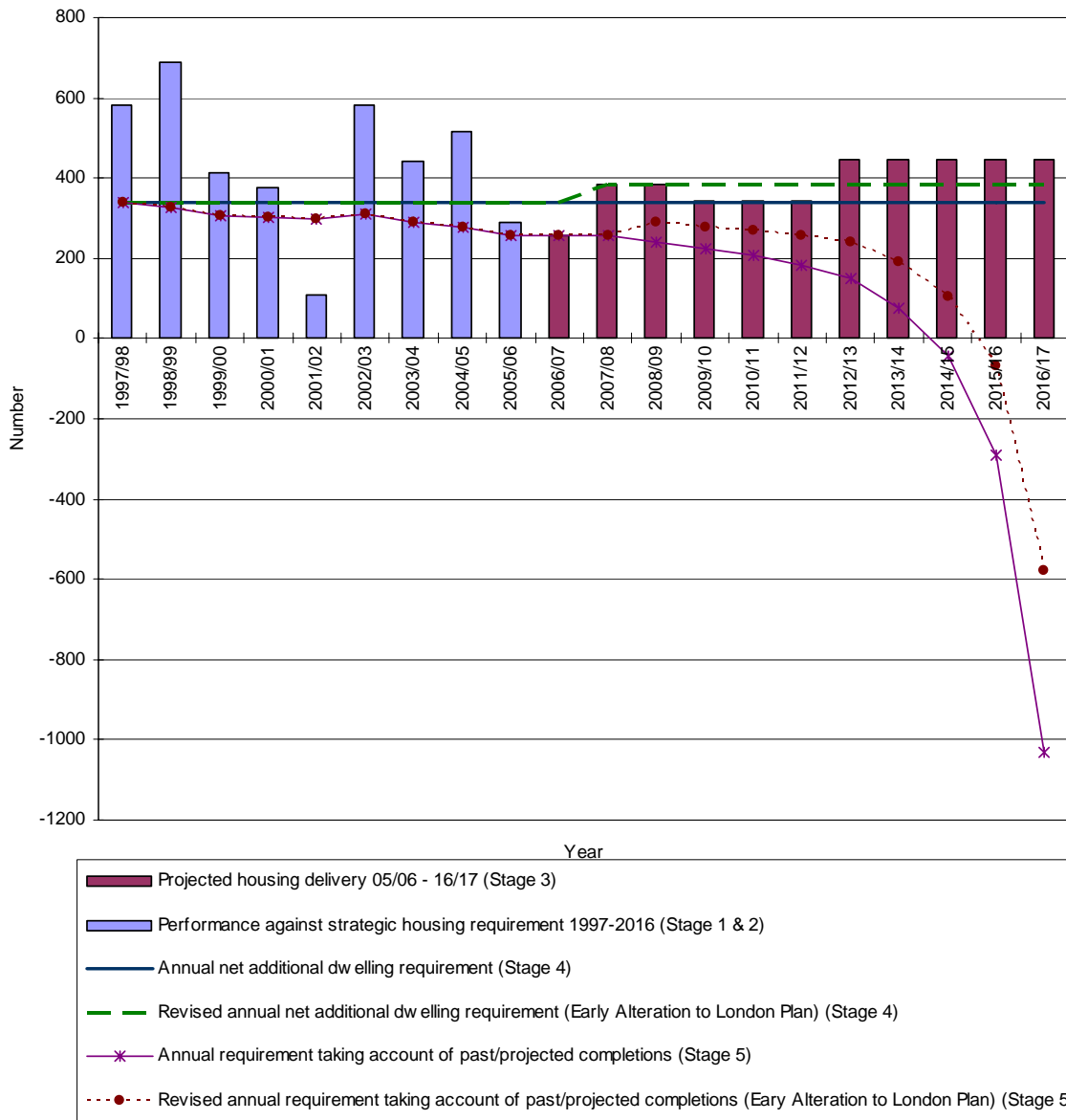
Table i

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8	
Financial Year	Performance against strategic housing requirement 1997-2016 (Stage 1 & 2)	Projected housing delivery 05/06 - 16/17 (Stage 3)	Cumulative Completions	Annual net additional dwelling requirement (Stage 4)	Revised annual net additional dwelling requirement (Early Alteration to London Plan) (Stage 4)	Cumulative Requirement	Revised Cumulative Requirement (Early Alteration to London Plan)	Number dwellings above or below cumulative requirement	Revised Number dwellings above or below cumulative requirement (Early Alteration to London Plan)	Annual requirement taking account of past/ projected completions (Stage 5)	Revised annual requirement taking account of past/ projected completions (Early Alteration to London Plan) (Stage 5)
1997/98	580		580	340	340	340	340	240	240	340	340
1998/99	689		1269	340	340	680	680	589	589	327	327
1999/00	415		1684	340	340	1020	1020	664	664	307	307
2000/01	375		2059	340	340	1360	1360	699	699	301	301
2001/02	107		2166	340	340	1700	1700	466	466	296	296
2002/03	580		2746	340	340	2040	2040	706	706	309	309
2003/04	443		3189	340	340	2380	2380	809	809	290	290
2004/05	517		3706	340	340	2720	2720	986	986	278	278
2005/06	289		3995	340	340	3060	3060	935	935	258	258
2006/07		255	4250	340	340	3400	3400	850	850	255	255
2007/08		384	4634	340	385	3740	3785	894	849	255	255
2008/09		384	5018	340	385	4080	4170	938	848	241	291
2009/10		342	5360	340	385	4420	4555	940	805	223	279
2010/11		342	5702	340	385	4760	4940	942	762	206	270
2011/12		343	6045	340	385	5100	5325	945	720	183	258
2012/13		446	6491	340	385	5440	5710	1051	781	151	241
2013/14		446	6937	340	385	5780	6095	1157	842	77	190
2014/15		446	7383	340	385	6120	6480	1263	903	-46	104
2015/16		447	7830	340	385	6460	6865	1370	965	-292	-67
2016/17		446	8276	340	385	6800	7250	1476	1026	-1030	-580

Table ii

Components of Kingston's projected housing delivery						
HCS Phase	Year	Large sites with planning permission at 31 st March 2006	Housing Capacity Study (2005) sites without planning permission (includes UDP Proposal sites with remaining capacity)	Large sites in the Kingston Town Centre Area Action Plan, without planning permission, not in the Housing Capacity Study.	Small sites estimate	Total projected number of dwellings
Phase 1	2006/07	97	0	0	158	255
Phase 2	2007/08	138	88	0	158	384
	2008/09	138	88	0	158	384
	2009/10	96	88	0	158	342
	2010/11	96	88	0	158	342
	2011/12	96	89	0	158	343
Phase 3	2012/13	0	69	219	158	446
	2013/14	0	69	219	158	446
	2014/15	0	69	219	158	446
	2015/16	0	69	220	158	447
	2016/17	0	68	220	158	446
Total	11 years	661	785	1097	1738	4281

The chart below illustrates graphically the housing trajectory, with a further graph below that shows the cumulative surplus of housing provision when compared against the current London Plan target of 6,710 dwellings between 1997 and 2017.



Graph showing surplus of cumulative completions over the London Plan target.



