

# WANDSWORTH

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## Sustainability Appraisal

Local Plan Publication (Regulation 19) Version  
January 2022



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# Non-Technical Summary

## Introduction and Background

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides an overview of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Wandsworth Local Plan. The SA investigates the likely significant impacts on the borough in terms of the contribution towards sustainability if the Local Plan for the London Borough of Wandsworth is implemented.

The Local Plan sets out the priorities for the growth, renewal and regeneration of the borough and will be used for directing investment and making decisions on development proposals.

It is very important that the Wandsworth Local Plan contributes to a sustainable future for the borough. To support this objective, the Council is required to carry out a SA of the Local Plan. SA is a means of ensuring that the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the Local Plan are identified, described and appraised. It also incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

The development and appraisal of the Plan is an iterative process, with the policies being refined to take account of appraisal and consultation. The policies have been subject to SA to ensure that they are the most appropriate.

The SA has influenced the Local Plan resulting in a sustainable plan; ensuring environmental, social and economic factors have been integral to decision making in its preparation. This report accompanies the Local Plan.

## What Has Happened So Far and Next Steps

The first stage of the SA process (**Stage A**) was the production of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Wandsworth Local Plan Revised Scoping Report (2018) which set out the proposed approach to the appraisal of the Local Plan including a SA Framework (incorporating sustainability objectives). It contains information about the borough and identifies key sustainability issues.

**Stage B** is an iterative process involving the appraisal and refinement of the Local Plan with the findings presented in an interim SA Report – Wandsworth Sustainability Appraisal – Local Plan Regulation 18 Consultation Version – November 2020. This was the subject of consultation (in parallel with the draft Local Plan) in early 2021.

Activity	Output
Stage A: Sets the context, objectives and scope for the Sustainability Appraisal.	Scoping Report
Stage B: Develops and refines alternatives and assesses effects. Consults.	Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage C: Prepare the final Sustainability Appraisal Report.	Review consultation responses and final Sustainability Appraisal Report (this report)
Stage D: Formal representation and examination.	Post-Adoption Statement
Stage E: Monitor	Monitoring

At **Stage C**, a final SA Report – this report – is prepared to accompany the Local Plan and will be available for representations (alongside the Local Plan itself) prior to consideration through an Examination in Public (EiP) (**Stage D**).

Following EiP, the Council will issue a Post-Adoption Statement after the adoption of the Local Plan. During the period of the Local Plan, the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic and environmental effects (**Stage E**).

## Scoped Sustainability Objectives

The vision and objectives, each policy, Area Strategies and site allocations presented in the draft Local Plan are assessed in terms of the overall balance of impacts on a scoped set of Sustainability Appraisal objectives as presented below.

Topic	Objective
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avoid loss of designated ecological sites, priority habitats and species.</li> <li>2. Protect and enhance the natural environment, geodiversity and biodiversity of the borough.</li> <li>3. Conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment, including buildings, areas, structures, landscapes, townscapes, important views and archaeological remains.</li> <li>4. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and establish and retain inter-connected multifunctional green infrastructure.</li> </ol>
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources and energy.</li> <li>6. Minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principles of the resource efficiency hierarchy.</li> </ol>
Climate change and air quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Maintain and improve air quality.</li> <li>8. Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation.</li> <li>9. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS.</li> </ol>
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers.</li> </ol>
Access to essential community services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities, including open space.</li> </ol>
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities.</li> <li>13. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief.</li> <li>14. Address Council aspirations within priority neighbourhoods.</li> </ol>
Public health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Protect and improve public health.</li> <li>16. Reduce the impact of noise.</li> </ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport.</li> </ol>

Topic	Objective
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	<b>18. Reduce the need to travel.</b>
Business and Employment	<b>19. Provide employment space to meet the borough's needs. 20. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities.</b>

## The Local Plan

The Local Plan establishes a Vision and Objectives related to environmental, social and economic outcomes.

A Spatial Strategy, presented in the Local Plan, proposes to deliver the Council's ambitions for placemaking, accommodating growth and putting local people first by:

- **Being Responsive:** by continuing to value the borough's built and natural heritage and take inspiration from it as part of the Council's Placemaking ambitions.
- **Working Collaboratively:** to grow, renew and regenerate Wandsworth to help secure smarter environmental, social and economic outcomes and by emphasising the delivery of open space, housing choice and good jobs – the Council's Smart Growth ambition.
- **Being Inclusive:** by prioritising the creation of resilient and connected communities and accessible centres that promote the use of sustainable travel and which are people-centric – the Council's People First ambition.

Strategic policies to address priorities for the development and use of land are set out in the Local Plan as follows:

SDS1	Spatial Development Strategy	LP18	Arts, Culture and Entertainment
PM1	Area Strategy and Site Allocations Compliance	LP22	Utilities and Digital Connectivity Infrastructure
PM2-10	Place based policies for each Area Strategy	LP23	Affordable Housing
LP1	The Design Led Approach	LP33	Promoting and Protecting Offices
LP2	General Development Principles	LP34	Managing Land for Industry and Distribution
LP3	The Historic Environment	LP40	Protected Wharves
LP10	Responding to the Climate Crisis	LP41	Wandsworth's Centres and Parades
LP12	Water and Flooding	LP49	Sustainable Transport
LP13	Circular Economy, Recycling and Waste Management	LP53	Protection and Enhancement of Green and Blue Infrastructure
LP15	Health and Wellbeing	LP62	Planning Obligations
LP17	Social and Community Infrastructure		

The broad policy framework set out in the Local Plan builds on the strategic policies around themes of:

- Achieving design excellence.
- Tackling climate change.
- Providing for Wandsworth's people.
- Providing housing.
- Building a strong economy.
- Ensuring the vitality, vibrancy and uniqueness of the borough's centres.
- Sustainable transport.
- Green and blue infrastructure and the natural environment

Area Strategies are prepared for:

- Wandsworth Town
- Nine Elms Opportunity Area (Including Battersea Design and Technology Quarter)
- Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley Regeneration Area
- Putney
- Tooting
- Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area
- Balham

In addition, covering broader areas, overarching Area Strategies have also been prepared for Riverside and the Wandle Valley.

The place-based approach is an integrated framework founded on Placemaking, Smart Growth and People First that forms the basis of the content of the Area Strategies and is in accordance with the Vision and Objectives of the Local Plan.

There are 73 Site Allocations, the majority of which are located within the Area Strategy areas.

## Summary of Sustainability Appraisal

The SA has identified the range of broadly positive effects that the Local Plan will have on a variety of economic, social and environmental factors. No noteworthy policy gaps were identified, and no significant negative effects were established that required mitigation.

Reasonable alternatives for policies were identified and assessed within the policy framework that confirmed the policy approaches being taken forward represented the most appropriate.

The Sustainability Appraisal has assessed the following components of the draft Local Plan:

- Vision and Objectives.
- Policy Framework.
- Area Strategies.
- Site Allocations.

### Vision and Objectives

The SA of the Local Plan Vision and its Objectives concluded that it would positively help deliver the majority of the scoped sustainability objectives. There were instances, where there were uncertainties or potential tensions amongst objectives. The key areas where this arose were:

- **Traffic and transport:** Development may lead to increased demand for travel that might lead to an exacerbation of traffic congestion or overcrowding on public transport. The cumulative impacts of Site Allocations across the borough is recognised and would be assessed so that transport infrastructure can plan to accommodate travel across all modes.
- **Need for additional resources and potential for increased pollution:** New development will result in the consumption of additional natural resources, in particular energy, building materials and water. Sustainable design and construction is promoted in the Local Plan. Policy ensures that new development is energy and water efficient and that renewable energy sources are used. Recycling is promoted.
- **The natural environment:** Development could have adverse impacts on the natural environment. The potential for impacts and the need to avoid harm to habitats and species is recognised in the Local Plan.
- **Balancing heritage protection against other considerations:** With a diversity of conservation areas, listed buildings and other heritage assets, new development could harm their qualities. The potential for these impacts and the need to avoid harm is recognised in the Local Plan. Policy promotes enhancement of heritage assets.
- **Provision of housing (including affordable housing) versus the need for protection of employment land and premises:** In Wandsworth, the pressure to develop housing leads to a demand for re-using existing employment sites. This loss of sites can be harmful to the local economy. The Local Plan policy ensures that employment land and premises are retained and protected.

Policy SDS1 – Spatial Development Strategy provides a reference point in policy to ensure that the Vision and Objectives are recognised and that the priority aspects for the Plan are registered. This policy has very positive effects across all the scoped sustainability objectives.




Policy Framework

Table 1 provides an overview of the Local Plan policy in relation to the effects against the sustainability objectives (grouped by topic; policies SDS1 and LP61-63 lie outside this framework and are appraised individually). Where

**++** represents a **very positive** effect, **+** shows a **positive** effect and **O** indicates an uncertain or neutral effect. **Negative -** and **very negative --** effects were considered. However, these did not present.

Table 1: Policy Effects Against Sustainability Appraisal Topics

 = Objective not applicable to policy topic.

SA Topic	Addressed in Local Plan Policy Framework								
	Area Strategies' Place-making Policy	Achieving Design Excellence	Tackling Climate Change	Providing for Wandsworth's People	Providing Housing	Building a Strong Economy	Vitality, Vibrancy and Uniqueness of the Borough's Centres	Supporting Sustainable Transport	Blue & Green Infrastructure Natural Environment
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	++	++	+	++		+	+	+	++
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	++	++	++		+				
Climate change and air quality	++	++	++		+	+		+	++
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	++	++	O	+	++		++		
Access to essential community services	++	++	O	++	+	+	++	+	++
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	
Public health	O	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	++
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	++	++	O	++	O	+	++	++	++
Business and Employment	++	+	+	O		++	++	+	

The testing of the Local Plan’s policies established that they represent a framework that best addressed the sustainability objectives. The above shows that the Local Plan policy framework has particularly very positive effects when appraised against the sustainability objective topics of:

- Access to essential community services.
- Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure.
- Public health.

It plays strongly in the effects against:

- Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment.
- Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion.
- Climate change and air quality.
- Population and household growth and housing demand and supply.

Positive effects were established against topics of waste reduction & sustainable consumption of resources and business & employment. Consequently, the policy framework presented in the Local Plan has significant positive sustainability effects.

### Area Strategies

The SA considered the seven Area Strategies and two overarching Area Strategies. Table 2 provides an overview of the effects against the scoped sustainability objectives using the following scoring:

<b>++</b>	<b>Very sustainable</b>
<b>+</b>	<b>Sustainable</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Neutral/Uncertain</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>
<b>-</b>	<b>Unsustainable</b>
<b>--</b>	<b>Very Unsustainable</b>

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal of Area Strategies

Area Strategy	Wandsworth Town	Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea	Clapham Junction and York Road/ Winstanley	Putney	Tooting	Roehampton and Alton Estate	Balham	Riverside	Wandle Valley
1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	++
2	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	++	++
3	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
4	++	++	++	O	O	+	O	++	++
5	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
6	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
7	++	O	+	++	++	O	O	O	O
8	O	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
9	++	O	++	O	O	O	O	O	+
10	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
11	++	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+
12	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	+
13	++	++	+	O	O	O	O	+	+
14	++	O	++		++	++		++	
15	O	O	+	O	++	O	+	O	+
16	O	O	+	+	O	O	+	O	O
17	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
18	+	++	+	+	O	O	O	O	O
19	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	+
20	+	++	+	+	O	O	O	O	O

The SA established positive effects for the Area Strategies. It confirmed the areas to be the most appropriate locations for development. The following emerged:

- **Wandsworth Town** - The Wandsworth Town Area Strategy had many very positive effects against the scoped sustainability objectives. The emphasis on the area's heritage and townscape was a positive effect. The emphasis on green infrastructure and biodiversity contributed to the positive effects. A key component for the Area Strategy was to ensure appropriate housing and access to community amenities. As the Area Strategy supported the provision of workspace and access to work, it positively affected the sustainability objectives for employment. The Strategy promoted active travel and public transport allowing the positive effects for sustainable travel.



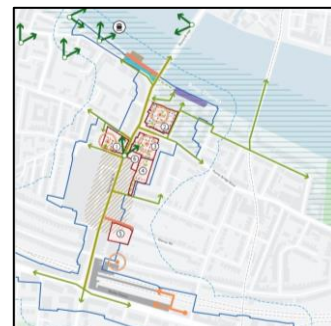
- **Nine Elms** - The Area Strategy had very positive benefits for green infrastructure and renewable energy. Housing provision, access to community amenities and equality were emphasised. Sustainable transport was supported. The Area Strategy emphasised employment provision and access to it. The incorporation of Battersea Power Station allowed the Area Strategy to have a positive effect for heritage. The needs for biodiversity were positive.



- **Clapham Junction and York Road/ Winstanley** - This Area Strategy established a very positive benefit as it addressed Council aspirations within the priority neighbourhood of the York Road/Winstanley Regeneration Area. This helped support inclusion and equality. It establishes positive effects for housing provision and community access to services and facilities. Also, the Area Strategy responded well against objectives for heritage and green infrastructure enhancement. Sustainability travel and encouraging reductions in the need to travel were positively affected.



- **Putney** - Regarding the built, historic and natural environment the Area Strategy brought positive benefits. It provided positive effects for housing provision, community access to services and addressing exclusion. The promotion of sustainable travel and employment space provision were positive in their effects.



- **Tooting** - Tooting is a priority for regeneration that means it had very positive effects related to priority neighbourhood action, inclusion, equality, health, housing and access to community services and facilities. The heritage environment was recognised resulting in a positive effect. The Area Strategy provided a positive effect for sustainable travel and the promotion of employment space.



- **Roehampton and Alton Estate** - Responding to Council priority neighbourhoods allowed a very positive effect for the Roehampton Area Strategy. This supported positive effects for housing and inclusion. Positive effects for built, natural and heritage environments were established. Sustainable transport was promoted that brings positive effects against the objectives; as it did for employment space provision.



- **Balham** - positive effects emerged in the appraisal for sustainability objectives related to the natural and heritage environments. Reducing social exclusion, improving health, ensuring good and appropriate housing and promoting accessible community services were all positive effects. The Area Strategy was very positive with respect to promoting sustainable travel. Employment space provision was positively affected.



- **Riverside** - Responded strongly to natural, heritage and built environment objectives. The Area Strategy had positive effects for housing provision, access to community facilities, inclusion and equality. This positive emphasis was also reflected in very positive effects employment space provision. The Riverside Area Strategy has very positive effects for sustainable transport.



- **Wandle Valley** - Performs strongly against sustainability objectives for the protection, enhancement and promotion of open space, ecology, biodiversity, heritage and green/blue infrastructure. Flood mitigation was also positively affected. The Area Strategy generated positive effects regarding housing opportunity, access to community services and facilities, reducing social exclusion, promoting equality and improving health. It is supportive of sustainable transport and employment space provision.



## Site Allocations

Sustainability appraisals were undertaken on each group of site allocations within the Area Strategies. They were assessed, shown in Table 3<sup>1</sup>, as having a positive or neutral effect against the scoped sustainability objectives. Within each Area Strategy area there were different priorities and emphasis. The sites themselves had priority outcomes in response to their context and specific requirements. There were common objectives that the majority of site allocations address. These were to conserve and enhance heritage, secure biodiversity, promote urban greening, provide housing opportunities, encourage sustainable transport and provide employment space.

**Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal of Site Allocations**

Site Allocations	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wandsworth Town	++	++	++	++	0	0	++	0	0	++	++	++	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	++
Nine Elms	0	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	+	++	++	++	+	++	0	0	++	+	++	+
Clapham Junction	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	++	++	0	++	0	++	0
Putney	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0		0	0	++	0	++	0
Tooting	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	0	++	0
Roehampton	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	++	++	0	++	0	++	0
Balham	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0		0	0	++	0	++	0
Riverside	++	+	++	++	0	0	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	++	0
Wandle Valley	+	++	0	++	0	0	++	0	0	++	0	0	0		0	0	+	0	++	0
Other	++	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Using the same scoring framework as for Table 2.

## Monitoring

Stage E of the SA process requires the monitoring of SA objectives. Although this stage is not required until the plan is put into effect, the SA provides a monitoring framework. Table 4 sets out potential indicators related to the sustainability topics.

**Table 4: Potential Monitoring Indicators**

Topic	Potential Indicators
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	Change in area of designated SINCs. Number of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement. Number of heritage assets 'at risk'. Number of Listed Building proposals approved. Hectares of accessible open space per 1,000 population or percentage of people living in Open Space Deficiency Areas.
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	Energy consumption. Volumes of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste generated.
Climate change and air quality	Improved air quality in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas measured through annual mean and number of days when air pollution (PM <sub>10</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub> ) exceeds acceptable levels. Renewable energy capacity installed by type. Number of new major developments that incorporate SUDS and reduce water runoff. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	Net additional dwellings by type and size. Housing delivery test. Net affordable housing completions.
Access to essential community services	Proportion of new housing development with access to public greenspace within 400m walking distance.
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	Ranking of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of deprivation in the borough, out of England. Employment rates by ethnicity. Wandsworth Local Fund expenditure.
Public health	Life expectancy at birth. Noise complaints made or number of noise abatement notices served.
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	Travel to work by different modes (e.g. bus, train, car, bike, foot). Traffic volumes/density of traffic.
Business and Employment	Employment land and floorspace available by type. Employment rate.

## Conclusion

The findings of the SA conclude that the Local Plan is well designed to deliver sustainable development. The Vision and Objectives, policies, Area Strategies and Site Allocations have been tested and assessed against the SA objectives and found to be positive. A potential monitoring framework has been established.

## Next Steps

The SA, together with the consultation responses received, will be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the Local Plan for examination



## 1.0 Background and Methodology

### 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), has been produced to support the Wandsworth Local Plan (Regulation 19 Plan). The production of a Sustainability Appraisal is a statutory requirement at this stage in the Plan preparation.
- 1.1.2 The Local Plan will be part of the statutory development plan for the borough, replacing the current adopted local plan. It will set out the spatial policies, Area Strategies, land use designations and Site Allocations against which planning applications and development proposals will be assessed. The Local Plan sets the framework for sustainable development and lays the foundations for enabling renewal, regeneration and economic development, whilst protecting built and natural environmental assets.
- 1.1.3 Promoting sustainable development is at the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021), stating that ‘the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development’. Therefore, the planning system must work towards providing economic, social and environmental gains through guiding development. Further, Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) states that the sustainability appraisal is a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. The process ensures that the ‘proposals in the plan are appropriate given the reasonable alternatives’ and supplies the justification and reasoning behind the preferred options carried forward in the Local Plan.
- 1.1.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) identifies the environmental implications of the introduction of a Plan. Sustainability appraisals incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as the ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations’), so a separate strategic environmental assessment should not be required. Fundamentally, the SEA involves the production of an Environmental Report which is incorporated within the SA and accompanies the Local Plan.
- 1.1.5 The SA was prepared by officers within the Policy Planning Team. This allowed for any issues raised by the SA to be addressed by the officers writing the Plan at the earliest opportunity. The assessments were undertaken alongside the Plan preparation process. This builds on previous work also undertaken by the Council in earlier stages of the Plan process.
- 1.1.6 A SA is an integral part of the process of preparing Local Plans. It appraises the social, environmental and economic effects of the planning strategies and policies to ensure that they accord with sustainable development principles. Through the SA process, it is possible to highlight the sustainability implications of the chosen policies.
- 1.1.7 The Regulation 18 version of the SA has been updated as part of the process of drafting the Regulation 19 version of the Local Plan to form the final Reg 19 SA (this document). In the majority of instances the comments received, which were considered to necessitate a change to the wording of the Policies, had minimal effect on the re-assessment of the SA due to them resulting in a neutral or positive change. An example of this is the changes made to LP12 (Water and Flooding) where minor technical changes to the policy were considered appropriate in accordance with the advice of the Environment Agency, but did not necessitate

a change in the scoring of the SA assessment table as this was already scored positively against the specific sustainability objectives. Where changes to the Policies as a result of the Reg. 18 consultation have necessitated a change to the assessment tables of the SA, then they have been updated to reflect that change.

- 1.1.8 The five stages to the SA process are set out in Figure 1.1 below. This report accompanies Stage C, prepare the SA report, and appraises whether, and how much, the policies and proposals contribute to meeting the SA objectives. The SA focuses on the Local Plan in itself. It does not appraise the Development Plan as the London Plan has been the subject of a separate SA and the Development Plan is used as a development assessment tool. Consequently, it is inappropriate to assess the Development Plan.

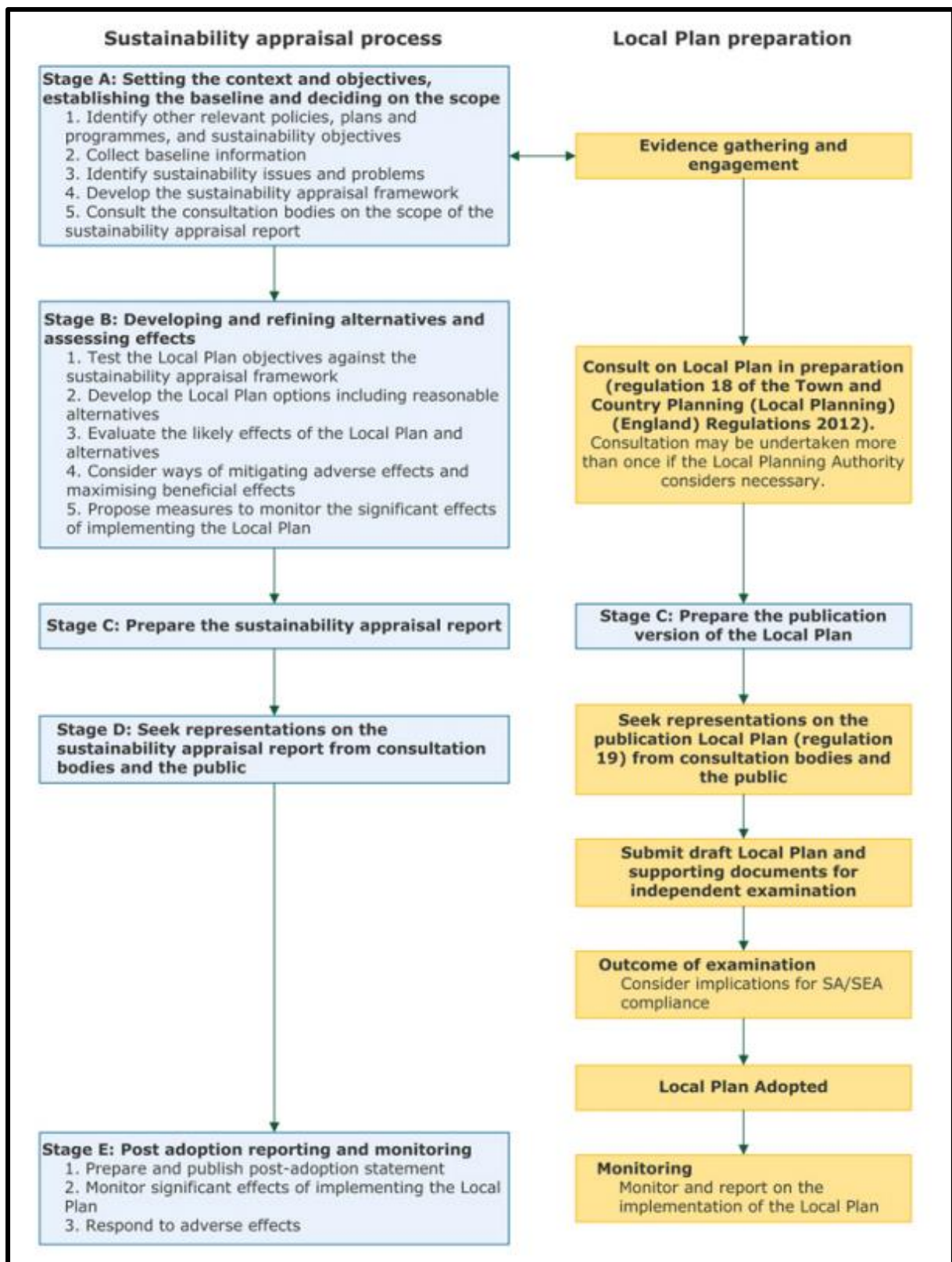


Figure 1.1 – The Sustainable Appraisal Process

## 1.2 Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

### **Stage A: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

- 1.2.1 The first stage of the SA process (Stage A) was the production of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Wandsworth Local Plan Revised Scoping Report (2018) which set out the method of appraisal. It should be read in conjunction with this report.
- 1.2.2 It contains relevant information about the borough and identifies key sustainability issues. The Scoping Report was the subject of consultation with key stakeholders (Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Wandsworth Public Health), adjoining boroughs and relevant Council corporate policy and review teams. The comments received informed the baseline, and the review of plans and programmes.
- 1.2.3 The final Scoping Report, which took account of the responses submitted, was published in December 2018. This also took account of any new and emerging policies and programmes, changes to legislation and updated background data. The baseline and characteristics of Wandsworth and the issues highlighted are kept under review. The SA Framework set out in the Scoping Report is therefore considered appropriate for the Local Plan.

### **Stage B: Developing and improving the options for policies and assessing their effects**

- 1.2.4 Stage B involves:
- comparing the aims of the Local Plan with the 20 sustainability objectives developed as part of the sustainability appraisal scoping;
  - developing alternatives for emerging proposals and policies within the plan; and
  - producing a first draft of a SA of those policies.
- 1.2.5 The options and alternatives for the policies to be included in the draft Local Plan, as well as Site Allocations, were assessed against the 20 sustainability objectives. The SA results informed which policy options, site allocations and proposals to include in the draft Local Plan.
- 1.2.6 This SA shows the results of the assessment and the extent to which the options and alternatives for the policies, Area Strategies and Site Allocations in the borough help to achieve the relevant sustainability objectives. This was published as the Wandsworth Sustainability Appraisal – Local Plan Regulation 18 Consultation Version, November 2020.

### **Stage C: Preparing the SA report<sup>2</sup>**

- 1.2.7 Stage C (Preparing the SA Report) will involve:
- Predicting and assessing the environmental, social and economic effects of the preferred proposals and policies of the Plan (see Sections 4 and 5).
  - Developing proposals for monitoring (see Section 7).
  - Producing the Sustainability Appraisal / Environmental Report.
- 1.2.8 The final policies and proposals for the Local Plan have been informed by the Sustainability Appraisal Report (i.e. this report) and any consultation responses received on the Pre-Publication Plan and SA Report. The final proposals and uses for Site Allocations will be assessed against the sustainability objectives and the results will be presented in the SA report.

### **Stage D: Representations on the SA report and Examination in Public**

- 1.2.9 Stage D will involve:
- Public consultation on the SA Report (and Plan).
  - Assessing significant changes arising; if appropriate.
  - Examination in Public (EiP).
- 1.2.10 At this stage, the Council will consult on the Local Plan and accompanying SA to find out whether the SA is acceptable, or if policies or proposals could be made more sustainable. Appropriate consideration will be given at the EiP.

### **Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan**

- 1.2.11 Stage E will involve:
- Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.
  - Responding to adverse effects.
  - Preparing a post-adoption statement.
- 1.2.12 Following EiP, and subject to any significant changes to the Local Plan that may require appraisal as a result of the EiP, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan. This will set out the results of the consultation and SA process and the extent to which the findings of the SA have been accommodated in the adopted Local Plan.
- 1.2.13 Stage E involves setting out how the monitoring of the significant effects of the Plan, in order to measure its performance against sustainability objectives and inform future policy revisions, will be undertaken

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<sup>2</sup> Current stage/this report.

## 1.3 The Local Plan

### Existing Development Plan

1.3.1 The existing statutory development plan for the borough consists of the following:

- The Core Strategy (March 2016) - outlines the vision and guiding principles on topics such as sustainable development, housing, employment and town centres. It presents a spatial strategy. It provides the framework for the preparation of other Development Plan Documents (DPDs) within the Local Plan to build upon.
- The Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) (March 2016) - builds on the Core Strategy and includes more detailed policies for the management of development.
- The Site-Specific Allocations Document (SSAD) (March 2016) - sets out the main sites where development or other change is anticipated in the borough, where the Council has particular objectives or is supporting or promoting specific proposals. It promotes development sites that will contribute to achieving the objectives of the Core Strategy.
- The Local Plan Employment and Industry Document (LPEID) (December 2018) - sets out the policies and site allocations relating to planning for employment and industry.
- The Policies Map (December 2018) - presents the policies and designations as well as site allocations spatially.
- The London Plan (March 2021) - The London Plan is a spatial development strategy. The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework. The borough's local plan must be *in general conformity* with the London Plan.

### The Emerging Local Plan

1.3.2 The emerging Plan is the new Local Plan which will supersede all the borough's existing Local Plan documents. This will set out policies and guidance for the development of the borough to 2038. It will identify where the main developments will take place, and how places within the borough will change, or be protected from inappropriate change. The Plan will follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development and will show how it is expressed locally. It will include a Policies Map that will categorise areas designated for protection, areas where specific policies and designations will apply, and set out key site allocations.

1.3.3 The Local Plan has been prepared within the context of a hierarchical framework of planning legislation and policy for England. At the top of the hierarchy are a number of planning related Acts of Parliament and Statutory Instruments; the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF) that sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied, and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Local authorities must take the NPPF into

account when preparing local plans. This means in practical terms that the Council should follow national policy.

- 1.3.4 Below national policy sits the London Plan, which is prepared by the Mayor of London. The Greater London Authority Act 1999 requires the Local Plan to be in ‘general conformity’ with the London Plan. This means that the Local Plan should be in line with the London Plan, unless there is local evidence and circumstances that would justify a different approach. The London Plan forms part of the development plan for the borough and provides the spatial development strategy for Greater London.
- 1.3.5 The new Local Plan, once adopted, will fully replace the policies and site allocations within the current adopted Local Plan.
- 1.3.6 The new Local Plan sets out the Council’s Vision, Objectives and policies for securing delivery of the Council’s ambitions for Wandsworth.
- 1.3.7 The Plan vision is that ‘By 2038 Wandsworth Borough will have maintained its special character, connectivity and neighbourhood distinctiveness, and achieved higher levels of growth in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way, bringing benefits and opportunities for all.’
- 1.3.8 The Plan accommodates future population, housing and economic growth with objectives split into themes of environment, social, and economic. The Plan has been prepared to take account of the Council’s strategies (including Wandsworth Environment and Sustainability Strategy, Smart Growth – Wandsworth’s Recovery Plan, Housing, Local Implementation Plan, Active Wandsworth, Health and Wellbeing, Arts and Culture, etc.); and new evidence base documents (including employment and retail needs assessments, Local Housing Needs Assessment, Urban Design Study, Open Space Study, flood risk and waste management).
- 1.3.9 The Spatial Strategy proposes to deliver the Council’s ambitions for placemaking, accommodating growth and putting local people first by:
- Being Responsive: by continuing to value the borough’s built and natural heritage and take inspiration from it as part of the Council’s Placemaking ambitions.
  - Working Collaboratively: to grow, renew and regenerate Wandsworth to help secure smarter environmental, social and economic outcomes and by emphasising the delivery of open space, housing choice and good jobs – the Council’s Smart Growth ambition.
  - Being Inclusive: by prioritising the creation of resilient and connected communities and accessible centres that promote the use of sustainable travel and which are people-centric – the Council’s People First ambition.
- 1.3.10 Strategic policies to address priorities for the development and use of land are set out in the Local Plan as follows:
- |      |                                    |        |                                |
|------|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| SDS1 | Spatial Development Strategy       | PM2-10 | Place based policies for       |
| PM1  | Area Strategy and Site Allocations |        | each Area Strategy             |
|      | Compliance                         | LP1    | The Design Led Approach        |
|      |                                    | LP2    | General Development Principles |

LP3	The Historic Environment	LP23	Affordable Housing
LP10	Responding to the Climate Crisis	LP33	Promoting and Protecting Offices
LP12	Water and Flooding	LP34	Managing Land for Industry and Distribution
LP13	Circular Economy, Recycling and Waste Management	LP40	Protected Wharves
LP15	Health and Wellbeing	LP41	Wandsworth's Centres and Parades
LP17	Social and Community Infrastructure	LP49	Sustainable Transport
LP18	Arts, Culture and Entertainment	LP53	Protection and Enhancement of Green and Blue Infrastructure
LP22	Utilities and Digital Connectivity Infrastructure	LP62	Planning Obligations

1.3.11 The broad policy framework set out in the Local Plan builds on the strategic policies around themes of:

- Achieving high quality places and design excellence.
- Tackling climate change.
- Providing for Wandsworth's people.
- Providing housing.
- Building a strong economy.
- Ensuring the vitality, vibrancy and uniqueness of the borough's centres.
- Sustainable transport.
- Green and blue infrastructure and the natural environment



### 1.3.19 Area Strategies are prepared for:

- Wandsworth Town
- Nine Elms Opportunity Area (Including Battersea Design and Technology Quarter)
- Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley Regeneration Area
- Putney
- Tooting
- Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area
- Balham

In addition, covering broader areas, overarching Area Strategies have also been prepared for Riverside and the Wandle Valley.

1.3.20 The place-based approach is an integrated framework founded on Placemaking, Smart Growth and People First that forms the basis of the content of the Area Strategies and is in accordance with the Vision and Objectives of the Local Plan.

1.3.21 There are 73 Site Allocations; the majority of which are located within the Area Strategy areas. Each Site Allocation contains information on development considerations and design requirements.

## 1.4 Scoping Report

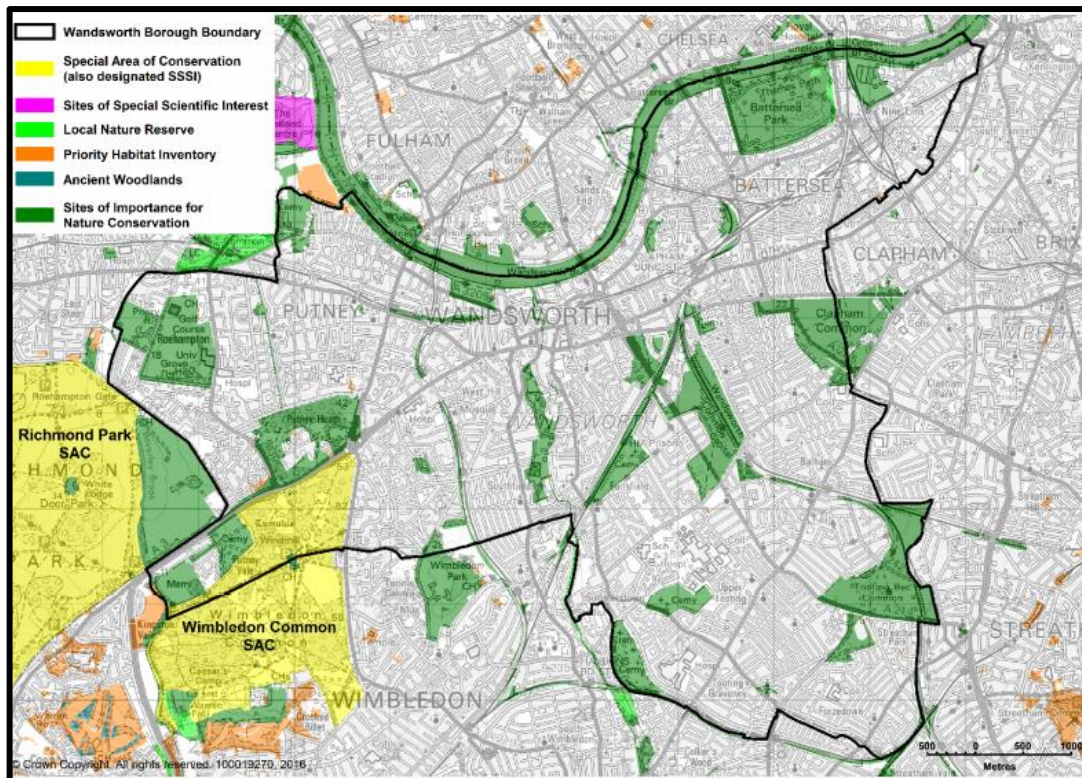
1.4.1 The key aspects and characterisations of Wandsworth's environment identified in the Integrated Impact Assessment of the Wandsworth Local Plan Revised Scoping Report (December 2018) included:

- Metropolitan open land and ecology.
- Heritage preservation.
- Air quality.
- Greenhouse gases.
- Flooding.
- Waste management.

1.4.2 Metropolitan open land<sup>3</sup> comprises 702 hectares (20% of the borough). There are 8km of Thames riverside in Wandsworth and the River Thames Path is a designated National Trail. Over two-thirds of residents live within 400m of public open space.

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<sup>3</sup> Strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London.



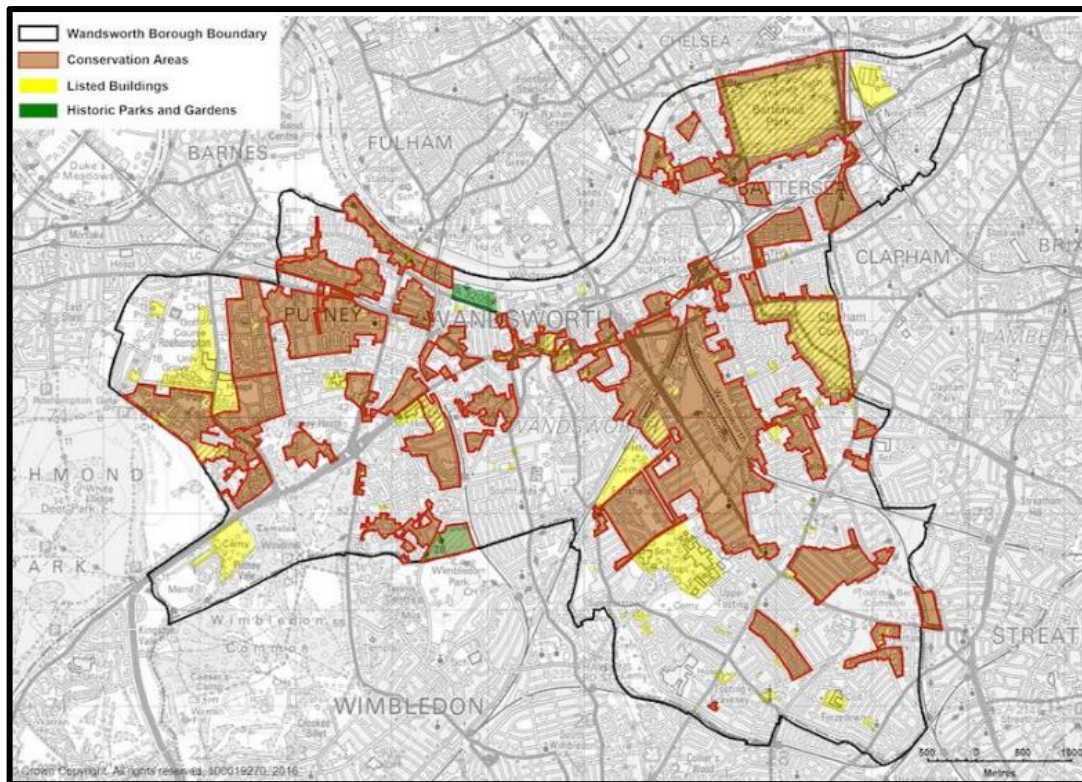
**Figure 1.2: Sites designated for ecological importance**

- 1.4.3 Figure 1.2 presents the sites of ecological importance<sup>4</sup>. There are many important habitats and species within the borough with 819 hectares (24% of the borough) designated as SINCs and 287 hectares (8% of the borough) designated Areas of Biodiversity Importance (including but not limited to sites such as SSSI and SAC). Parts of the Wimbledon Common SAC lie within the borough and the Richmond Park SAC is adjacent to the borough<sup>5</sup>. These sites are also designated as SSSIs.
- 1.4.4 There have been 1,600 different species of flora and fauna recorded in the borough within 27 different habitat types. Several rare and endangered species can be found in Wandsworth, including peregrine falcons, black redstarts and stag beetles.
- 1.4.5 There are 45 conservation areas in Wandsworth (30% of the borough) and a large number of listed buildings (see Figure 1.3). Historic England currently identify heritage assets in the borough as being at risk. These include listed buildings such as Springfield Hospital, Battersea Park Station, Queenstown Road Station and the iconic Battersea Power Station<sup>6</sup>. In addition, there are Archaeological Priority Areas within the borough.

<sup>4</sup> Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are shown only where they do not overlap with another designation (e.g. a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).

<sup>5</sup> These have been considered in HRA screening.

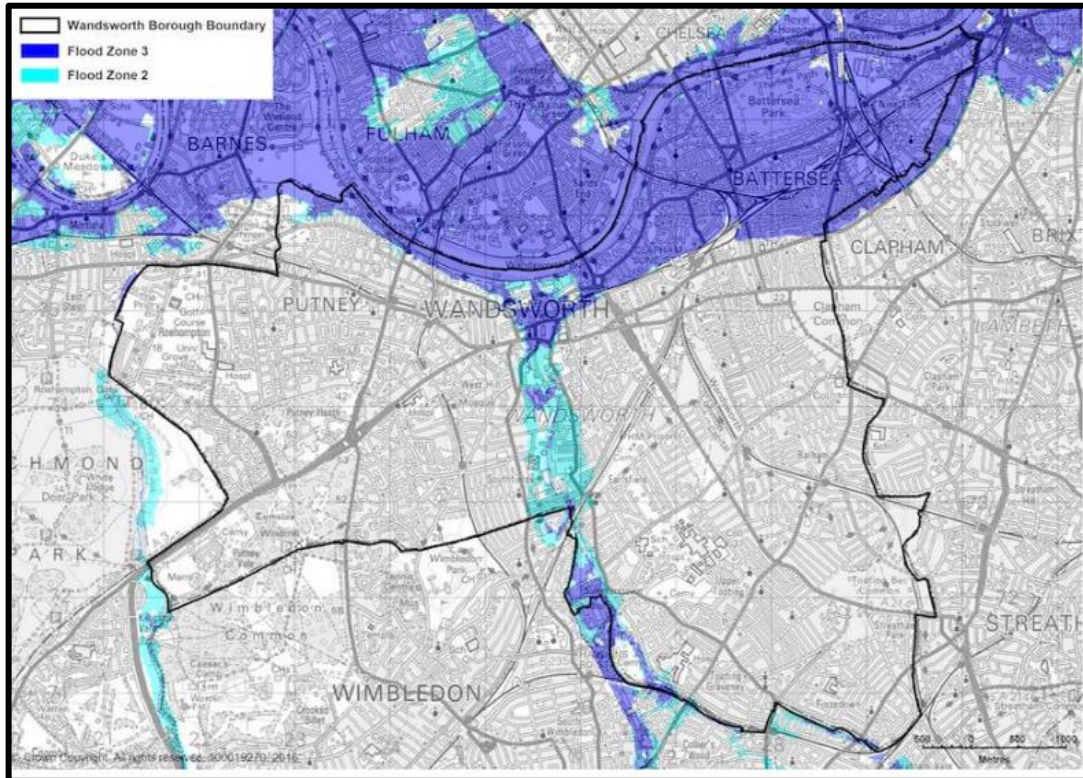
<sup>6</sup> Once renovation and development is completed and the site has become occupied, Battersea Power Station should be free of risk.



**Figure 1.3: Key heritage assets**

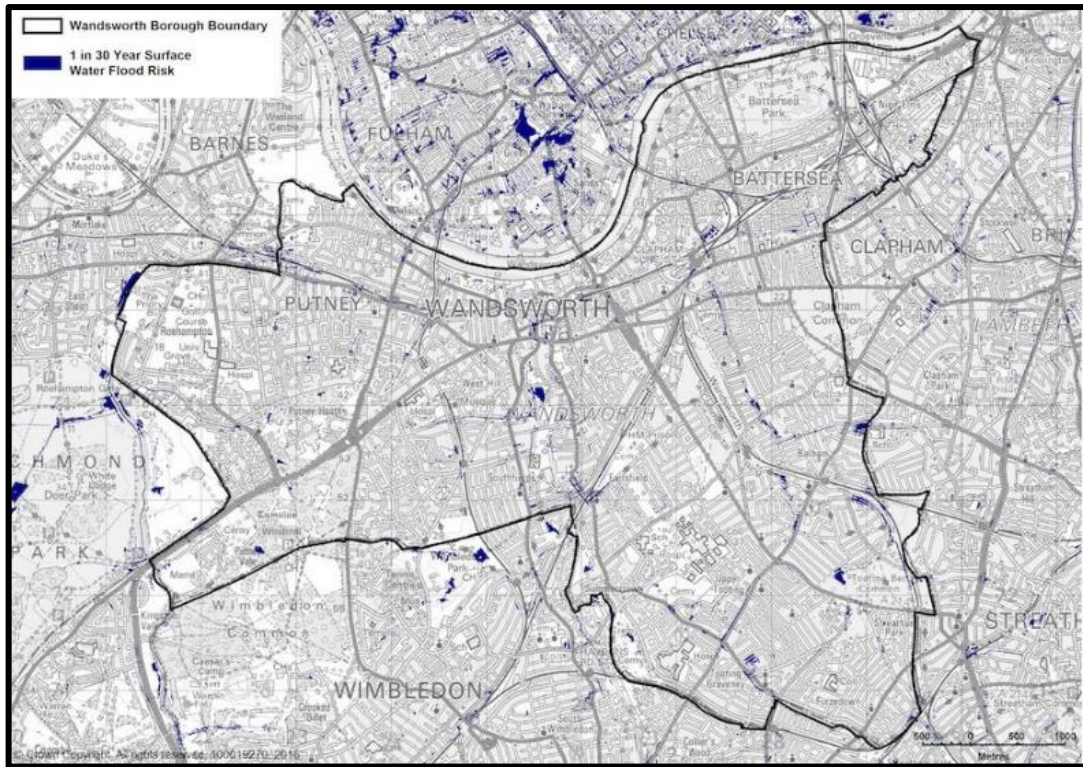
- 1.4.6 The borough, as a whole, is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), and the Council is implementing actions identified in the Air Quality Action Plan to achieve air quality improvements. The major source of air pollution in the borough is road traffic. These include the A205 South Circular Road, the A3 Kingston Road / West Hill / Wandsworth High Street, the A3205 York Road/ Battersea Park Road and the A214 Trinity Road. There are also busy shopping streets located within the borough where individuals could potentially be exposed to high levels of air pollution, such as Putney High Street and Tooting High Street.
- 1.4.7 Addressing climate change is an important challenge for Wandsworth. This needs to ensure that the growth of the borough is sustainably delivered through a robust approach to the protection and effective management of the borough's environment, and by identifying opportunities to support sustainable development that minimises and mitigates climate change effects.
- 1.4.8 Recognising the scale of the challenge, in July 2019, Wandsworth Council declared a Climate Emergency resolving to establish Wandsworth as the greenest borough in inner-London. The Council has developed a roadmap outlining actions to tackle climate change – the Wandsworth Environmental and Sustainability Strategy (WESS).
- 1.4.9 Reflecting the cross-cutting nature of climate change, the WESS encompasses a broad range of themes: sustainable transport; air quality; energy management; urban greening and open spaces; waste management; water management and flood resilience; and sustainable development - taking a holistic approach to tackling climate change.
- 1.4.10 Much of the borough is low lying and many properties in the north are in flood risk areas as defined by the Environment Agency. The principal risk is from tidal flooding since water levels in the Thames at the northern borough boundary are tidally influenced. In addition, parts of Wandsworth Town, King George's Park, Southfields, Earlsfield and Summerstown are at risk

from the River Wandle, and areas to the south of Tooting are at risk from the River Graveney. A total of 32,204 properties lie within the zone of greatest risk (flood zone 3, which is defined as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of flooding). A further 6,084 properties lie within flood zone 2 (defined as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of flooding).



**Figure 1.4: Flood risk from rivers**

1.4.11 Surface water flooding is also an issue for Wandsworth. Records show surface water flood events, most notably in July 2007 when intense rainfall caused flash floods and the capacity of the drainage system was exceeded in several locations across the borough. The Environment Agency mapping of surface water flood risk shows that there is high probability of flooding along Northcote Road (B226) and Oldridge Road in the east of the borough, as well as throughout Clapham Junction adjacent to the railway lines and along the course of the former Falcon Brook in Battersea. The mapping shows a large area of flooding in King George's Park where the topography is low, and in the north of Putney in the west of the borough.



**Figure 1.5: Surface water flood risk**

1.4.12 In 2014/15 the borough produced 101,635 tonnes of waste, with 21% being recycled, composted or reused and none going direct to landfill. This is below the levels for London (33%) and England (44%) but presents an improving trend with regards to amounts of household waste generated in the borough. Trends for the percentage of household waste being composted, recycled or reused have worsened since 2012/13 but improved more recently in 2015/16 over the last 2 years.

1.4.13 Wandsworth’s waste needs are set out in the table below.

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste apportioned to Wandsworth <sup>7</sup>	264,000	266,000	268,000	274,000
Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Excavation (E) waste	<250,000	<250,000	<250,000	<250,000
All other waste streams	0	0	0	0

**Table 1.1: Wandsworth’s waste needs**

1.4.14 In order to meet its waste management needs, it is important that Wandsworth retains its existing waste management capacity and optimises throughput of waste management sites.

<sup>7</sup> Apportionment targets in the London Plan are provided for 2021 and 2041 only. The figures for years 2026, 2031 and 2036 have been estimated using Wandsworth’s apportionment share of 3.2% of the overall waste arisings in London.

1.4.15 Without implementation of the Plan, these environmental aspects could worsen through:

- Pressure for development on open spaces or adverse impacts on the integrity of open space as habitats.
- Greater vulnerability on European sites from recreational pressure and reduced air quality.
- Development pressure on heritage assets and conservation areas that would reduce their status and impact.
- Reducing efficient and effective waste management and recycling.
- Increasing, or not reducing, greenhouse gas emissions.
- Increasing areas susceptible to flooding.
- Not achieving improvements in air quality.

1.4.16 The Revised Scoping Report's baseline review established a range of relevant issues for Wandsworth organised around recognised topics. These included:

**Topic 1 - Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment**

- Pressure for development on open spaces.
- SSSIs in unfavourable, recovering condition.
- Some priority species in decline.
- Loss of wildlife habitats.
- European designated sites vulnerable to recreation pressure and air pollution could be affected by the Local Plan reviews.
- Large number of conservation areas within the borough.

**Topic 2 - Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources**

- Low levels of waste re-use and recycling.

**Topic 3 - Climate change and air quality**

- Challenging London-wide targets for emissions reductions and decentralised energy provision.
- High number of properties at risk of flooding (fluvial and pluvial).
- Whole population live within an Air Quality Management Area.

**Topic 4 - Population and household growth and housing demand and supply**

- Resident population is growing fast and this is projected to continue.
- High and increasing population density.
- High demand for affordable housing.

**Topic 5 - Access to essential community services**

- Need to provide appropriate social infrastructure to meet the needs of communities

**Topic 6 - Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion**

- Lower percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A\*-C grade GCSEs than the London average.
- Parts of Tooting, Battersea, Queenstown and Roehampton currently show some level of deprivation. These are the borough's "priority neighbourhoods".

**Topic 7 - Public health**

- Lower than average (for London) life expectancy.

- Higher mortality ratio than the London average.

**Topic 8 - Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure**

- Significant traffic congestion on the main road network.
- Overcrowding on public transport at peak times.

**Topic 9 - Business and Employment**

- Limited amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation.
- Loss of industrial land and a need to retain sufficient industrial floorspace.
- Predominance of small firms.
- There is a range of employment types in the borough.

1.4.17 The Revised Scoping Report provided baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the borough. Objectives, that have been used to test the performance of the Wandsworth Local Plan, emerged. These establish an appropriate framework for carrying out the SA against which the effect of the Plan policies have been appraised.

## 2.0 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

### 2.1 Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the Local Plan

- 2.1.1 The SA objectives are based on the issues as identified in the Revised Scoping Report and summarised in Section 1.0. These are intended to compliment the Local Plan objectives and are not designed to supersede or replace these. They provide the framework for appraisal. Table 2.1 presents the objectives in relation to the scoping topics, summary issues and its environmental, economic and / or social relevance.
- 2.1.2 In order to appraise the sustainability of the Local Plan, the objectives are, where possible, expressed in quantifiable terms. This will allow targets to be formulated for measurement and monitoring (see Section 7).



Topic	Summary Issue	Objective	Sustainability Category		
			Env.	Econ.	Social
<b>Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment</b>	<p>Pressure for development on open spaces. SSSIs in unfavourable, recovering condition. Some priority species in decline. Loss of wildlife habitats. European designated sites vulnerable to recreation pressure and air pollution could be affected by the Local Plan reviews. Large number of conservation areas within the borough.</p>	<p>1. Avoid loss of designated ecological sites, priority habitats and species. 2. Protect and enhance the natural environment, geodiversity and biodiversity of the borough. 3. Conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment, including buildings, areas, structures, landscapes, townscapes, important views and archaeological remains. 4. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and establish and retain inter-connected multifunctional green infrastructure.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources</b>	<p>Low levels of waste re-use and recycling.</p>	<p>5. Minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources and energy. 6. Minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principals of the resource efficiency hierarchy.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Climate change and air quality</b>	<p>Challenging London-wide targets for emissions reductions and decentralised energy provision. High number of properties at risk of flooding (fluvial and pluvial). Whole population live within an Air Quality Management Area.</p>	<p>7. Maintain and improve air quality 8. Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation. 9. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Population and household growth</b>	<p>Resident population is growing fast, and this is projected to continue.</p>	<p>10. Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Topic	Summary Issue	Objective	Sustainability Category		
			Env.	Econ.	Social
<b>and housing demand and supply</b>	High and increasing population density. High demand for affordable housing.				
<b>Access to essential community services</b>	Need to provide appropriate social infrastructure to meet the needs of communities	<b>11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities, including open space.</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion</b>	Lower percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs than the London average. Parts of Tooting, Battersea, Queenstown and Roehampton currently show some level of deprivation. These are the borough's "priority neighbourhoods".	<b>12. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities.</b> <b>13. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief.</b> <b>14. Address Council aspirations within priority neighbourhoods.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Public health</b>	Lower than average (for London) life expectancy. Higher mortality ratio than the London average.	<b>15. Protect and improve public health.</b> <b>16. Reduce the impact of noise.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure</b>	Significant traffic congestion on the main road network. Overcrowding on public transport at peak times.	<b>17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport.</b> <b>18. Reduce the need to travel.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Business and Employment</b>	Limited amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation. Loss of industrial land and a need to retain sufficient industrial floorspace. Predominance of small firms. There is a range of employment types in the borough.	<b>19. Provide employment space to meet the borough's needs.</b> <b>20. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities.</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Table 2.1: Appraisal Framework

## 3.0 Testing the Objectives of the Local Plan

### 3.1 The Local Plan Vision

- 3.1.1 The Local Plan adopts a broad vision and a set of supporting objectives for the borough. The current Local Plan vision<sup>8</sup> for the borough is:

‘By 2038 Wandsworth Borough will have maintained its special character, connectivity and neighbourhood distinctiveness, and achieved higher levels of growth in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way, bringing benefits and opportunities for all.’

Our new Local Plan plays a crucial role in our journey to achieve this – providing a once in a generation opportunity to shape our places and make them fit for the future. Building on the Council’s strong reputation of delivery and improvement, the Plan sets out a series of bold ambitions, designed to enable us to go further and faster in delivering **sustainable inclusive growth and regeneration**. The Plan will secure the creation of **safer, connected and community focused neighbourhoods** with a greater **choice in the type, size and tenure of housing**, particularly for families, through the delivery of new homes. **Active travel** will play a key role in making our vision of a healthier and happier local community and a greener borough a reality and will be secured by providing the infrastructure needed to **create safe, high quality networks for all**. Like all Boroughs, we are facing challenges but are committed to addressing these through the implementation of this Plan as well as other Council and partner plans and strategies. We need to bridge the gap between housing demand and supply, and diversify the housing offer available to our residents and the local workforce. We need to respond to climate change by delivering on our commitment to become **inner-London’s greenest Borough** and to be a carbon neutral Council by 2030. We need to **maximise the potential of our town and local centres** and commercial areas to support all our businesses, create local jobs and provide the services and infrastructure needed to support our growing population. We need to **support the creation of connected, cohesive and inclusive communities** and recognise the **distinctiveness of local neighbourhoods and places** including the contribution that their heritage and public places make. Our Local Plan will support us in tackling these challenges and supporting our ambitions by putting placemaking at the heart of what we do. This will allow us to maximise the potential to make Wandsworth a truly inspirational Borough where people can live **healthy, fulfilled and independent lives in distinctive but connected communities**, and where **businesses and services can thrive**.

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<sup>8</sup> Presented in a structure to aid appraisal.

By 2038

### **Distinctive**

- Wandsworth will be a Borough of opportunity supported by its attractive and distinctive neighbourhoods, connected by parks, commons, open spaces and its riverside. There will be an enhanced range of local services which increase opportunities for social interaction, with people living active, healthy, safe, fulfilled and independent lives. The five existing distinct town centres at Clapham Junction, Wandsworth, Putney, Tooting, Balham, together with the new town centre at Battersea Power Station, will play a key role supported by the Borough's local centres.
- Wandsworth will be the best place to live in inner London as a result of the enhanced quality of the built environment, which puts the health and well-being of local residents at its heart. Our public spaces and public realm, such as those within the Wandle Valley and Thames riverside environments will be of a high quality, making them attractive, enjoyable, safe places where people want to visit and stay.

### **Climate Change Mitigation.**

- We will have made significant progress towards achieving carbon neutrality and responded to the climate crisis through climate change avoidance and mitigation in new development and regeneration as well as through the adaptation of existing buildings.

### **Inclusivity**

- Social integration, supporting social mobility and enabling all of the borough's residents to achieve their potential will be at the heart of everything we do. We will have tackled pockets of deprivation, including in Battersea, Tooting and Roehampton, through regeneration activities and secured new employment and training opportunities for local people.
- Residents will have choice in, and access to, the infrastructure required to support their daily needs and lead healthier lifestyles. They will benefit from a range of exceptional educational and training facilities as well as community, social and health facilities. We will have created an environment which supports an ageing population, including through the provision of adaptable and accessible homes, and dementia-friendly environments. We will have made our streets and public places walkable, navigable and attractive places through the rationalisation and enhancement of street furniture and signage, and provision of places to sit and contemplate to improve physical and mental well-being. We will have continued to make and enhance provision of infrastructure and housing for vulnerable residents living in the Borough, including those with disabilities where adaptation and adjustments are required. All our residents will enjoy a strong sense of community and inclusiveness.
- Working with key partners, such as the NHS and TfL we will have significantly invested in public services throughout the Borough to enhance our social, health, education, digital, transport and public realm infrastructure which supports well-being needs and are inclusive and accessible to all.

### **Inclusive Growth**

- We will have created vibrant new mixed-use quarters, opened up Wandsworth's riversides, and ensured that these are connected to existing communities and facilities by safe and attractive local walking and cycling networks. Our ambitious growth goals for the town centres and their hinterlands, including within Nine Elms Vauxhall, the new emerging town centre at Battersea Power Station and the Battersea Design and Technology Quarter will have been realised through the successful implementation of comprehensive masterplanning and sustainable placemaking strategies that have reduced the need to travel. Our Area Strategies will guide the sustainable growth, change and enhancement of these places.
- Wandsworth Town Centre and the adjacent Wandle Delta area will, through its Area Strategy, be regenerated and revitalised, with ambitious proposals implemented for the Town Hall and surrounding land, providing much needed new homes and jobs. Wandsworth Town will be a great place for people to live, study and work in and a destination for borough residents, with excellent facilities for leisure, walking and cycling. The town's historic core will have been enhanced through heritage-led design and development and the town centre environment will have responded flexibly and adapted to the changing retail and other service-led needs. Wandsworth Town Centre will be a vibrant place with excellent connectivity and high-quality public realm, supported by all the necessary social infrastructure that our residents need.
- We will have responded to the housing, environmental, service and infrastructure needs of Wandsworth's existing and new residents and businesses by balancing certainty with flexibility within the Plan, recognising that these needs will change over its lifetime.

### **Regeneration**

- We will have reduced existing barriers and spatial inequalities as well as increased the performance of buildings through optimising regeneration opportunities. Together with other landowners, we will have invested in regeneration and re-provision options to provide the high-quality homes and facilities that our residents need and deserve. Local residents, businesses and other stakeholders will be engaged during the lifetime of this Plan to develop and realise improvements where regeneration plans are necessary.

### **Housing**

- The Borough's important stock of family-sized homes will have been retained and their local neighbourhoods enhanced. We will have supported the delivery of a significant number of new homes of high quality and sustainable design to meet the needs of local people. We will have delivered a range of homes, including a diversity of affordable home offers, to suit the needs of a diverse range of households, from young professionals to older people, families of all ages, and valued key workers who will be looking to either rent or buy so that they can live in the Borough.

### **Employment**

- The Borough's local economy will continue to be successful. This will be achieved by providing a range and choice of employment opportunities and premises to support existing local businesses and encourage entrepreneurship. Affordable and flexible premises for start-ups and small enterprises, particularly in the creative and technology industries, will have been created providing jobs for local people. Employment space will have diversified and town centres and other growth areas will have accommodated those jobs including by the creation of shared workspaces and hubs, supported by excellent digital connectivity so they can thrive.
- We will have supported all our residents to get on in life, and we will have built successfully on our Aspirations Programme and innovative services such as Work Match, ensuring that residents continue to benefit from the local training and employment opportunities that new development and regeneration will create.

### **Smart City**

- Wandsworth will be the best digitally connected borough, benefitting from innovative digital and communications infrastructure, which will enable our businesses, including the high levels of SMEs, those who are self-employed and/or working from home, to be able to respond efficiently and effectively to the demands and needs of customers to provide a competitive economy within the wider London context and beyond.

### **Industrial land and Premises**

- We will have protected key industrial land in the Wandle Valley, parts of Nine Elms and north-east Battersea (including safeguarded wharves) to ensure we have a strategic reservoir for industry, warehousing, distribution and waste management facilities which are better located away from residential areas. We will have promoted new and intensified light industrial facilities as part of mixed-use developments in appropriate locations both within and outside these areas, including in the Wandle Delta and the Battersea Design and Technology Quarter.

### **Placemaking**

- The borough's heritage assets, such as the iconic Battersea Power Station, Ram Brewery and Springfield Hospital will have been protected and enhanced.
- Through our successful placemaking approach, our residents will have increasingly adopted active and healthy lifestyles, enjoying the borough's attractive, safe and well-connected cycling and walking networks and improved air quality.
- We will have achieved our longstanding goal of being the greenest inner London borough. We will have protected and enhanced our parks and open spaces, habitats and biodiversity, particularly along the Thames and Wandle Valley corridors, supported by an enhanced and connected network of green and blue infrastructure assets within the borough and the wider area.

### **Sustainable Travel**

- Our public transport network and interchanges will have been enhanced and a successful public realm created, including through the removal of the Wandsworth Gyratory and opening of the Northern Line Extension, to provide choice to residents, workers and visitors in how they make their journeys. This will have helped support wider opportunities for residents to travel sustainably outside of the borough for jobs and services, particularly to those in central London.

## 3.2 The Local Plan Objectives

- 3.2.1 Objectives for the Local Plan outline what will need to be achieved to deliver the Local Plan's vision. They also set out how the key sustainability issues facing the borough are addressed through an approach that considers environmental, social and economic aspects. The objectives are presented below.

### **Environmental Objectives**

1. Secure sustainable development and area improvement by avoiding, minimising or mitigating the effects of climate change, protecting and enhancing quality of life and improving environmental opportunities.
2. Protect and enhance open spaces and the natural environment, to support people's health and well-being and the borough's habitat and biodiversity objectives promoting biodiversity net gain.
3. Secure the provision of low or zero carbon development through increased energy efficiency, cutting carbon dioxide emissions, and increase the proportion of energy generated locally and from renewable sources. Encourage the use of sustainable construction methods and sustainable water resources.
4. Protect and enhance the Borough's built environment including its heritage assets and public realm.
5. Minimise the vulnerability of people and property, by ensuring that environmental impacts are not detrimental to the health, safety, amenity of existing and new users or occupiers of development or inhibit the operation of existing or future site activities.
6. Reduce and mitigate environmental impacts including from pollution (such as air, noise, light, odour, fumes, water and soil), and secure improvements in air quality.
7. Protect and enhance the River Thames and its tributaries, recognising the multiple opportunities they provide for recreation, wildlife and river-based transport.
8. Require development to be fully resilient to the future impacts of climate change, including managing the risks and consequences of flooding.
9. Enable sustainable waste management through reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering energy from waste and reducing the amount of waste to landfill, in accordance with strategic targets.
10. Reduce the need to travel by ensuring centres provide a full range of facilities and amenities and support employment; reinforced by digital infrastructure that sustains home working or local business hubs that allow people to work close to where they live.



## Social Objectives

1. Ensure that new homes meet the different needs and demands of existing and future residents, including for affordable housing, for key workers, for those looking to downsize to enable the release of family accommodation in the private and public sectors, specialist housing and cater for people who wish to either rent or buy. This will include affordable housing products and typologies that may enable households to live closer to where they work.
2. Reduce poverty and social exclusion, support social mobility and enable all the Borough's residents to achieve their potential through supporting local businesses, improving housing and the environment and securing regeneration in areas of deprivation.
3. Review poorly performing buildings, including those in the ownership of the Council and other public bodies, and improve them through retrofitting where this is possible. Explore opportunities for replacement and regeneration to bring buildings and distinct areas such as estates up to modern day expectations in terms of the environment and building standards including better quality design and sustainable construction and the lowering of carbon emissions.
4. Put placemaking for people at the heart of what we do by developing Area Strategies that build on each community's unique heritage, contribute to the development of local community identity, create and sustain distinctive places that reflect and support the expectations and aspirations of residents in terms of access to homes, jobs, facilities, culture, active travel and design. This will facilitate linked trips.
5. Ensure the proper provision of community and social facilities that are important for the quality of life of residents and which support the growing and ageing population, helping them to remain independent and active for longer.
6. Ensure there is sufficient provision of facilities and services for education and training for all ages, helping to reduce inequalities and supporting social mobility
7. Ensure the creation of healthy environments and development that support healthy and active lifestyles, including through measures to reduce health inequalities. This includes ensuring there is an appropriate range of health and care facilities that meet local needs and support service transformation.
8. Promote equality of opportunity, ensuring that new development is accessible for all, including for people with disabilities.
9. Respond to the future demands created for leisure, entertainment, sport and cultural activity, all of which will contribute to developing a successful community life.
10. Facilitate the diversification of our town centres, high streets and local parades to provide a focus for local communities and people to live, meet, shop, work and spend leisure time, helping to reduce the need to travel.

### Economic Objectives

1. Maximise the economic potential of land in the Borough by safeguarding land and buildings for business and industrial use. Development for employment purposes will be supported in order to increase job and business opportunities and ensure that new and intensified business and industrial facilities are available to meet need and are provided in the most appropriate accessible locations.
2. Secure the provision of flexible business space, including affordable and open workspace, to meet the needs of the Borough's significant number of small and medium enterprises, and provide successful businesses with the opportunity to grow and expand.
3. Ensure that the scale of development is related to the area's infrastructural and environmental capacity including its public transport and active travel infrastructure.
4. Increase the viability and vitality of town and local centres, including those proposed at Battersea Power Station and Vauxhall, to create a network of resilient places that successfully and demonstrably meet the shopping, employment, community leisure and housing needs of the Borough's residents and visitors.
5. Support development proposals that contribute to a safe, green, accessible and integrated transport system and proposals that contribute to the safe and efficient operation of London's overall transport system, with improved access by foot, bicycle or public transport to and from surrounding areas, particularly central London.

### 3.3 Testing the Vision and Objectives

- 3.3.1 The Local Plan Vision and Objectives were tested against the sustainability framework (presented in Section 2.0) to ascertain how compatible the aims for the borough are with the scoped sustainable objectives. Scoring was undertaken as show below.

<b>++</b>	<b>Very sustainable</b>
<b>+</b>	<b>Sustainable</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Neutral/Uncertain</b>
<b>-</b>	<b>Unsustainable</b>
<b>--</b>	<b>Very unsustainable</b>

The results of the appraisal are presented in the tables below (Tables 3.1 - 3.4) and a supporting commentary is provided.

Vision																						
Key Vision Components	Sustainable inclusive growth and regeneration			+								++				++				++		
	Safer, connected and community focused neighbourhoods															+				+		
	Choice in the type, size and tenure of housing											++										
	Create safe, high quality active travel networks for all				+														++			
	Inner London's greenest borough	+	++		++	++	++	++	++	++				+	+	+			++	+		
	Maximise centres' potential											++								+		
	Creation of connected, cohesive and inclusive communities				+						++	++	++	++	++				++	+	+	++
	Distinctiveness of local neighbourhoods and places	+	+	++	+							+	++	+	+	+					+	
	Support healthy, fulfilled and independent lives																+	+				
	Distinctive but connected communities	+	+	++	+							+	++	+	+	+			+		+	
	Businesses and services can thrive.												+								++	++
	<b>Distinctive</b>											++					+					
	<b>Climate change mitigation</b>					++	++	+	++	++												
	<b>Inclusivity</b>											+	+	+	+		+					
	<b>Inclusive Growth</b>			++																+		
	<b>Regeneration</b>											+		+		+						
	<b>Housing</b>											++										
	<b>Employment</b>																				+	
	<b>Smart city</b>																					
	<b>Industrial land and premises</b>																			++	++	
<b>Placemaking</b>	++	++	++	++				++				++			++		++					
<b>Sustainable travel</b>																			++			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (See Section 2.0)</b>																						

Table 3.1: Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan Vision

3.3.2 The Local Plan provides a broad outlook building from a straight-forward founding proposition. When appraised against the scoped sustainability objectives (as set out in Table 2.1), the vision addresses the key topics including:

- Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment
- Population and household growth and housing demand and supply
- Access to essential community services
- Climate change and air quality
- Public health
- Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure
- Business and Employment

3.3.3 The vision brings an emphasis to place and placemaking. It highlights inclusivity and values heritage. Inclusive growth is promoted that stresses renewal through mixed use. Regeneration of Wandsworth Town and the nearby Wandle Delta area can help fulfil the vision. Critically, certainty is promoted whilst recognising the need to be flexible to change. A critical component of the Vision is housing choice and diversity. The importance of centres as a focus for investment is emphasised. This is place and through connecting these places with their supporting neighbourhoods (using open space) it allows people to lead fulfilling lives. Economic development is emphasised in respect of ensuring sufficient land and premises and promoting access to jobs for local people.

3.3.4 The Vision provides a sustainable guideline for developing the Local Plan.

Environment																					
Local Plan Objectives	1. Secure sustainable development and area improvement by avoiding, minimising or mitigating the effects of climate change, protecting and enhancing quality of life and improving environmental opportunities.	0	+		0					+											
	2. Protect and enhance open spaces and the natural environment, to support people's health and well-being and the borough's habitat and biodiversity objectives promoting biodiversity net gain.	++	++		++							0					+				
	3. Secure the provision of lower zero carbon development through increased energy efficiency, cutting carbon dioxide emissions, and increase the proportion of energy generated locally and from renewable sources. Encourage the use of sustainable construction methods and sustainable water resources.					++			++												
	4. Protect and enhance the borough's built environment including its heritage assets and public realm.			++																	
	5. Minimise the vulnerability of people and property, by ensuring that environmental impacts are not detrimental to the health, safety, amenity of existing and new users or occupiers of development or inhibit the operation of existing or future site activities.							0									+	+			
	6. Reduce and mitigate environmental impacts including from pollution (such as air, noise, light, odour, fumes, water and soil), and secure improvements in air quality.				0		++										+	++			
	7. Protect and enhance the River Thames and its tributaries, recognising the multiple opportunities they provide for recreation, wildlife and river-based transport.	+	++		+																
	8. Require development to be fully resilient to the future impacts of climate change, including managing the risks and consequences of flooding.									++											
	9. Enable sustainable waste management through reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering energy from waste and reducing the amount of waste to landfill, in accordance with strategic targets						++		0												
	10. Reduce the need to travel by ensuring centres provide a full range of facilities and amenities and support employment. Reinforced by digital infrastructure that sustains home working or local business hubs that allow people to work close to where they live.						++		0											++	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (See Section 2.0)</b>																					

**Table 3.2: Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan's Environment Objectives**

Social																					
Local Plan Objectives	1. Ensure that new homes meet the different needs and demands of existing and future residents, including for affordable housing, for key workers, for those looking to downsize to enable the release of family accommodation in the private and public sectors, specialist housing and cater for people who wish to either rent or buy.																				
	2. Reduce poverty and social exclusion, support social mobility and enable all the borough's residents to achieve their potential through supporting local businesses, improving housing and the environment and securing regeneration in areas of deprivation.																				
	3. Review poorly performing buildings, including those in the ownership of the Council and other public bodies, and improve through retrofitting where this is possible. Explore opportunities for replacement and regeneration to bring buildings and distinct areas such as estates up to modern day expectations in terms of environment and building standards including better quality design and sustainable construction and the lowering of carbon emissions.																				
	4. Put placemaking for people at the heart of what we do by developing Area Strategies that build on each community's unique heritage, contribute to the development of local community identity, create and sustain distinctive places that reflect and support the expectations and aspirations of residents in terms of access to homes, jobs, facilities, culture, active travel and design. This will facilitate linked trips.																				
	5. Ensure the proper provision of community and social facilities that are important for the quality of life of residents and which support the growing and ageing population, helping them to remain independent and active for longer.																				
	6. Ensure there is sufficient provision of facilities and services for education and training for all ages, helping to reduce inequalities and supporting social mobility.																				
	7. Ensure the creation of healthy environments and development that support healthy and active lifestyles, including through measures to reduce health inequalities. This includes ensuring there is an appropriate range of health and care facilities that meet local needs and support service transformation.																				
	8. Promote equality of opportunity, ensuring that new development is accessible for all, including for people with disabilities.																				
	9. Respond to the future demands created for leisure, entertainment, sport and cultural activity, all of which will contribute to developing a successful community life.																				
	10. Facilitate the diversification of our town centres, high streets and local parades to provide a focus for local communities and people to live, meet, shop, work and spend leisure time helping to reduce the need to travel.																				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (See Section 2.0)</b>																					

**Table 3.3: Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan's Social Objectives**

Economic																					
Local Plan Objectives	1. Maximise the economic potential of land in the Borough by safeguarding land and buildings for business and industrial use. Development for employment purposes will be supported in order to increase job and business opportunities and ensure that new and intensified business and industrial facilities are available to meet need and are provided in the most appropriate accessible locations.																		++	++	
	2. Secure the provision of flexible business space, including affordable and open workspace, to meet the needs of the Borough's significant number of small and medium enterprises, and provide successful businesses with the opportunity to grow and expand.																			++	0
	3. Ensure that the scale of development is related to the area's infrastructural and environmental capacity and the capacity of public and other transport infrastructure.					+															+
	4. Increase the viability and vitality of town and local centres, including those proposed at Battersea Power Station and Vauxhall, to create a network of resilient places that successfully and demonstrably meet the shopping, employment, community leisure and housing needs of the Borough's residents and visitors.											++									+
	5. Support development proposals that contribute to a safe, green, accessible and integrated transport system and proposals that contribute to the safe and efficient operation of London's overall transport system, with improved access by foot, bicycle or public transport to and from surrounding areas, particularly central London.																		++		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (See Section 2.0)</b>																					

**Table 3.4: Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan's Economic Objectives**

3.3.5 The assessments of the Local Plan Objectives show that they have a positive effect when assessed against the SA Framework. Positive effects have been identified where there is potential for the objectives to help deliver or contribute to the delivery of the sustainability aims over the plan period. The assessment demonstrates that the implementation of the objectives for the Local Plan is positively compatible with the scoped SA objectives. It shows for:

- **Environment Objectives**

Environment objectives establish that the pressure on the natural, built and historic environment needs to be recognised and addressed. There is a strong collation between the Plan's objectives and those of the scoped SA objectives. This emphasis on loss avoidance, protection and enhancement for nature is clear. So too, are Plan objectives to conserve and enhance heritage assets (and their wider context).

The Plan's objectives clearly promote waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources. There is an emphasis on climate change mitigation and air quality in the objectives. The strength of the Plan's environment objectives is further illustrated by those that address pollution and travel reduction.

- **Social Objectives**

The extensive range of social objectives presented in the Local Plan comprehensively address housing demand and supply, access to community services, dealing with deprivation and social exclusion and matters of public health.

Addressed in more detail in the equalities and health impact assessments, objectives of the Plan directly collate to SA objectives of housing opportunity, access to services and facilities, reducing deprivation, promoting equality, locational action and improving health.

- **Economic Objectives**

The economic objectives of the Local Plan are comprehensive. They address the business and employment SA objectives as well as direct objectives related to access to essential community services and encouraging the growth of sustainable transport.

3.3.6 There are instances, where there are uncertainties or potential tensions between objectives. The key areas where this arose are:

- **Traffic and transport:** The Local Plan supports growth, renewal and regeneration. There is the risk that this will lead to increased demand for travel to access these new developments and services, which in some cases might have an adverse impact on travel infrastructure in the local area leading to an exacerbation of traffic congestion or overcrowding on public transport. Therefore, policy and site allocations encourage and support the most sustainable travel options including approaches to reduce the need to travel. Traffic, transport and accessibility considerations ensure that local communities have choice in modes of transport; particularly active travel. Further, improvements to legibility, road safety, parking management and a connected and well-integrated public transport all play a role.



Importantly, reducing the need to travel through encouragement of multi-purpose trips, by providing facilities and amenities in close proximity and ensuring that infrastructure (e.g. digital connectivity and provision of appropriate floorspace in the home or local centres) support home working or *local off-site* working.

The cumulative impacts of growth, renewal and regeneration site allocations across the borough are recognised and assessed so that transport infrastructure can accommodate travel across all modes.

- **Need for additional resources and potential for increased pollution:** New development results in the consumption of additional natural resources, in particular energy, building materials and water. Sustainable design and construction is promoted. There will be a need to ensure that new development is energy and water efficient and that renewable energy sources are used wherever feasible.

Accessing district heat networks and small-scale renewable energy generation is encouraged where possible. In addition, in renewal and regeneration every attempt should be made to retain existing buildings where this is the most sustainable option, or at least, building materials should be re-used on the site. Where this is not possible, the recycling of material should be actively pursued.

- **The natural environment:** Development in certain parts of the borough could have adverse impacts on the natural environment, such as on the biodiversity of rivers or sites designated for nature conservation. Impacts could include pollution from water run-off, sewerage and direct disturbance of habitats. There is likely to be increased by visitor and recreational pressure. The potential for impacts and the need to avoid harm to habitats and species is recognised in the Local Plan.
- **Balancing heritage protection against other considerations:** With a diversity of conservation areas, listed buildings and other heritage assets, new development could harm their qualities through, for example, loss, insensitive conversion or adverse impact on settings. The potential for these impacts and the need to avoid harm is recognised in the Local Plan.

Heritage considerations need to be balanced against the aspirations for sustainable development as it can be challenging to bring forward modern construction techniques for listed buildings. Further, listed buildings can be less flexible in their adaptation that can make them less responsive and resilient. The extent of these restrictions will be project specific and needs to be considered in assessing proposals as they are made. The Local Plan is clear that conservation must be fully considered; and substantial public benefit must accrue to relax this.

- **Provision of housing (including affordable housing) versus the need for protection of employment land and premises:** The shortage in housing, particularly affordable housing, puts increasing pressure on redeveloping vacant or brownfield sites for residential uses. The re-use of land and premises for housing and mixed-use development may be appropriate in circumstances where there is an oversupply of employment land or if sites are no longer appropriate for such uses. However, in Wandsworth, the pressure to develop housing leads to a demand for re-using existing employment sites or uses appropriate in centres even when

they are in active use. This loss of sites can be harmful to the local economy, lead to a loss of local employment, force out businesses and create pressure for development in unsuitable locations that may also increase the need to travel. The policy framework of the Local Plan resists this.

The need for employment land and premises suited to the skills of the local workforce needs to be balanced with the need to provide housing (including affordable housing). There is also a need to ensure that growth and new housing is accommodated in a sustainable way. Therefore, Local Plan policy ensures that employment land and premises, where they are well-utilised and in sustainable locations, are retained and protected. Further, the infrastructure requirements of development proposals need to be fully considered. Policy requires that this needs to establish that there is capacity in the existing infrastructure, or appropriate new infrastructure can be provided, particularly in relation to sustainable transport and utilities as well as social infrastructure (including schools and health centres) in respect of proposed housing.

- 3.3.7 Policy SDS1 – Spatial Development Strategy provides a reference point in policy to ensure that the Vision and Objectives are recognised and that the priority aspects for the Plan are registered. This policy has very positive effects across all the scoped sustainable objectives; confirming the above appraisal.

## 4.0 Testing Policy for the Local Plan

### 4.1 Testing Policy

- 4.1.1 The Local Plan policies contained in the Local Plan have been tested against the SA objectives. Each policy has been individually appraised and commentary provided describing the potential effects. Where necessary mitigation measures have been identified to enhance positive effects.
- 4.1.2 Each policy has also been assessed against alternatives. This includes a 'No Policy' option and a 'Status Quo' policy option. 'No Policy' considers the sustainability outcomes if the proposed policy was not implemented, in these cases the assessment is based on the National Policy Planning Framework and London Plan. The 'status quo' policy option considers the sustainability outcomes should adopted plan policies be used in place of the proposed Local Plan policies.
- 4.1.3 A key part of SA is the consideration of reasonable alternatives to policy options. Only the consideration of reasonable alternatives is necessary. For example, heritage is a policy area supported by existing legislation and designations that provide a significant framework within which there is little scope to identify an alternative policy approach. Other policy issues may also be constrained by other policy frameworks, for example meeting housing need is required by national policy and a target is set out in the London Plan that significantly restricts the policy options; not meeting these targets could be considered unreasonable.
- 4.1.4 London has a two-tier planning system with the upper tier setting out broad strategy and lower tier plans are required to be in general conformity with it. This limits the scope for the consideration of alternative strategies on matters such as: the supply of housing, the location of employment (for which the London Plan identifies some locations and employment types to be provided or protected); and the hierarchy of town centres. Consequently, the preparation of the Local Plan and the SA can only explore policy options where the opportunity for proposing reasonable alternatives to meet local objectives or respond to locally distinctive issues.
- 4.1.5 The SA has taken this into account and identified alternatives:
- With regard to Achieving Design Excellence
    - Having a more restrictive approach to tall buildings.
    - Allowing greater extent of basement extensions within the property curtilage.
    - No presumption against the loss of back gardens in the development of small sites.
  - With regard to Tackling Climate Change
    - Reduce BREEAM threshold to 'Excellent' and only apply to major developments.
    - Less restrictive locational requirement for compensatory waste provision.
    - More restrictive requirement for major developments to provide circular economy statement.
    - Requirements for the submission of an air quality impact assessment for major sites only.

- With regard to Providing for Wandsworth's People
  - Increase marketing time for redundant community facilities.
  - Remove possibility of planning condition for new community facilities to protect the use for the long term.
  
- With regard to Providing Housing
  - Adopting a higher housing target aiming to meet the objectively assessed housing need.
  - Use of Mayor's threshold approach to affordable housing on all sites (including Nine Elms).
  - More flexible approach to affordable housing tenure mix.
  - Taking a less restrictive approach to Houses in Multiple Occupation and other shared living accommodation.
  
- With regard to Building a Strong Economy
  - Provision of office floorspace in all non-centre locations should be sequentially tested.
  - Redevelopment within Locally Significant Industrial Areas (LSIAs) must replace/intensify existing industrial floorspace and can co-locate with other uses.
  - Greater flexibility of uses permitted for railway arches currently in economic use.
  
- With regard to Ensuring the Vitality, Vibrancy and Uniqueness of the Borough's Centres
  - Less restrictive approach to frontage in centres.
  
- With regard to Green and Blue Infrastructure and the Natural Environment
  - Develop urban greening policy to consider the character of the local area, conduct pre-application consultations, management of urban greening features and prioritise features that will not create additional maintenance cost.

#### 4.1.6 Uncertainties common across the appraisal were:

- Where possible, the most up to date evidence has been used to assist in the predicting of Local Plan effects on sustainability objectives, however gaps in knowledge and data are acknowledged.
- The exact design of future development proposals is subject to planning approval and unknown at this stage.
- The exact scale of energy and water demand, waste production and emissions resulting from development are unable to be quantified. It will depend on a number of factors including: the design of new development; waste collection and disposal regimes; and individual behaviour with regard to recycling and reuse.
- The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of prospective employers.

- The level of investment in community facilities and services that may be stimulated by new development is uncertain at this stage and will in part be dependent on the policies of the Local Plan, site specific proposals and viability.
- The exact scale of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the implementation of the policies and proposals contained in the Local Plan will be dependent on a number of factors including: the exact design of new development; future travel patterns and trends; individual energy consumption behaviour; and the extent to which energy supply has been decarbonised over the plan period.

4.1.7 Policy and alternatives were tested against the scoped sustainability objectives to establish their impact (including temporal) as shown in the tables (Tables 4.1 - 4.72) below.

<b>++</b>	likely (or intended) to be very positively affected
<b>+</b>	likely to be positively affected
<b>0</b>	likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected, or some impacts likely to be + and some -
<b>-</b>	likely to be negatively affected
<b>--</b>	likely to be very negatively affected
<b></b>	Policy not relevant to objective

<b>S</b>	Short-Term Impact (2023 – 2027)
<b>M</b>	Medium Term Impact (2028 – 2032)
<b>L</b>	Long Term Impact (2033+)

4.1.8 Further, by assessing each policy individually, the appraisal can fail to establish the cumulative impact across the themes of the Plan and present limiting conclusions. Consequently, a review of the policy framework across the thematic chapters of the Plan is also presented.

## 4.2 Spatial Development Strategy

4.2.1 The Local Plan contains a spatial development strategy policy which sets out the overall strategy intention for the plan and for the borough over the plan period.

4.2.2 The Spatial Development Strategy for the Local Plan has been developed to address the long-term needs of the borough, respond to the challenges it faces and maximises the opportunities that exist for providing new homes, jobs, and the facilities, services and infrastructure needed to ensure that the Council's Placemaking, Inclusive Growth and People First ambitions are met. Policy SDS1 sets out how this will be achieved through this Local Plan. It provides the strategic framework and context within which the remainder of the Plan has been developed.

**Table 4.0: SDS1 – Spatial Development Strategy**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>	++ M	++ M	+ M	O	O	++ S			O	++ S	++ M	+ M	+ S	++ S	++ L	O	+ M	+ M	++ M	++ M	Policy SDS1 is the preferred policy as it has a positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term; particularly in association with the London Plan.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy SDS1 sets out the spatial strategy for the plan, and makes clear some of the strategic priorities contained in, and addressed by, other parts of the plan. It concentrates on defining strategic needs for housing and employment within the Area Strategy areas, and draws on other aspects of strategy, including waste, infrastructure and the best use of land. It performs positively in respect of the provision of homes and jobs within key parts of the borough, thereby benefitting more vulnerable and cherished areas of the borough.																						
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	+ M	+ M	+ M	O	O	+ S			O	++ M	+ M	+ M	+ M	++ M	++ L	O	+ M	+ M	++ M	++ M		
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy SDS1 makes clear the hierarchy of development, highlighting the importance of the Area Strategies and the priority of sites for meeting development needs outside of this. The policy therefore provides a clarity to this, which may be absent without it. The outcome of an absence of the policy is likely to be a less effective approach with more restricted outcomes and a danger that important assets could be compromised. Despite this, the spatial strategy is described and understood through the remainder of the plan and in more strategic guidance, so whilst some clarity might be lost, the general approach would remain in the spirit of the plan.																						
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>	+ M	+ M	+ M	O	O	+ L			O	+ M	+ M	+ M	+ M	+ M	++ L	O	+ M	+ M	++ M	++ M	Policy SDS1 is the preferred policy as it has a positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term; particularly in association with the London Plan.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The Adopted Plan sets out a spatial strategy at Policy SSAD1, which defines the strategic objectives in the borough and highlights the sites allocated to meet needs. However, the adopted plan does not reflect the current London Plan and up-to-date thinking around other matters, such as sustainability and design. Whilst the approach has broad similarities, relying on the adopted plan would result in weaker outcomes than the current plan.																						

## 4.2 Placemaking – Area Strategies

- 4.2.1 The Local Plan contains a placemaking overview chapter that includes area strategies for various parts of the borough where growth and change is expected to significantly occur within the plan period. Each Area Strategy sets out the key considerations and requirements for the respective areas, with a strategy plan presenting these. All development proposals within these areas must respond to these Area Strategies, where appropriate.
- 4.2.2 The Area Strategies are the spatial expression of the Local Plan policies which are assessed in full below. The Area Strategies (including Site Allocations) have been assessed in Section 5. To be clear, for completeness and consistency the placemaking / Area Strategy policies (PM1 - PM10) have been considered against the appraisal framework in this section. The Area Strategies and Site Allocations are dealt with later in this document.



**Table 4.1: PM1 – Area Strategy and Site Allocations Compliance Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
<b>Policy</b>	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	++	++				
	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	S				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy PM1 seeks to ensure the delivery of area strategies by emphasising Placemaking, Inclusive Growth and People First. It also requires considerations and requirements for Site Allocations in Area Strategies to be delivered. Consequently, the policy is highly sustainable across all SA topics. Policy scoring + tend to be those that land use policy can support but depend on broader policy to deliver. Temporal considerations establish that outcomes will emerge from the medium-term; although some will me short-term.																				Policy PM1 is the preferred policy as it has a more positive effect against the SA sustainability objectives; particularly in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++				
	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan would still produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as policies are broader or there are gaps in the policy there are also expected to be some lesser effects.																							
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>			+										+		+									
			L										M		M									
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Core Strategy PL1 - Attractive and distinctive neighbourhoods and regeneration initiatives provides a limited framework for compliance with area strategies and site allocations. However, dependency on the policy framework across the plan as a whole is established.																							

**Table 4.2: PM2 – Place Based Policy (Wandsworth Town) Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
<b>Policy</b>	O S	O M	++ S	++ M	O S	O S	+ M	O M	++ L	++ M	++ S	+ M	O S		O M	O M	++ S	+ M	+ M	+ M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy PM2 sets out the benefits from the Wandsworth Gyrotory scheme and Placemaking, Inclusive Growth and People First expectations. The policy has many positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives as it supports heritage, nature, housing choice, climate change mitigation, community facilities provision, good urban design, active travel and travel reduction. Neutral effects emerged against ecology, resource use, renewables, health and equality.</p>																				Policy PM2 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Wandsworth Town. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium term impact</p>																							
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>		+ M	++ S	O M	- S	- S				++ M	O S				- S			- S	+ M	+ M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy – Core Strategy PL12 and the Area Spatial Strategy presented in the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD) – would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, it is outdated and there are gaps in the policy; particularly regarding currency. Consequently, many areas are uncertain or neutral. Or not addressed. There are also expected to be some negative effects.</p>																							

**Table 4.3: PM3 – Place Based Policy (Nine Elms) Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>	O S	+ M	O S	++ M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ S	++ S	+ M	++ S	O M	O M	O M	++ S	+ S	++ S	++ S		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy PM3 sets out Placemaking, Inclusive Growth and People First requirements. The policy has positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives as it supports nature, green infrastructure, housing choice, community facilities provision, good urban design, active travel, travel reduction and employment. A neutral effect emerged against heritage. Policy is silent across a range of issues including resource use, renewables, climate change and equality.</p>																				Policy PM3 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	+ M	O M	+ M	O M		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The NPPF and, in particular, the London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. Although policies are strategic, some do directly address the needs of Nine Elms directly and the sustainability objectives. These relate to active travel, housing and employment. However, the broad tendency in the appraisal tends toward a neutral score with a medium term impact.</p>																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>		+ M	++ S	- S	- S	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	+ S							++ M	- S	++ M		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy – Core Strategy PL11 and the Area Spatial Strategy in the SSAD – would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, it is outdated and there are gaps in the policy; particularly regarding exclusion and health. Consequently, many areas are uncertain or neutral. Or not addressed. There are also expected to be some negative effects due to renewal.</p>																					

**Table 4.4: PM4 – Place Based Policy (Clapham Junction and York Road / Winstanley Regeneration Area) Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>	O S	O M	++ S	+ M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ L	++ S	+ M	+ M	+ S	++ S	O M	O M	++ S	+ S	++ M	+ M		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy PM4 sets out Placemaking, Inclusive Growth and People First requirements. The policy has many positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives as it supports heritage, housing choice, community facilities provision, good urban design, ensuring residential amenity, travel reduction and sustainable travel.																				Policy PM4 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ S	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ M	O M	++ M	++ M		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and, in particular, the London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for housing, sustainable transport and employment. However, the broad tendency in the appraisal tends toward a neutral score with a medium term impact.																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy – Core Strategy PL13 – would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, it is outdated and there are gaps in the policy; particularly regarding currency. Consequently, many areas are not addressed.																					

**Table 4.5: PM5 – Place Based Policy (Putney) Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
<b>Policy</b>	O M	O M	++ S	O M	O M	O M	+ M	O M	O M	++ S	+ M	O M	O M		O M	O M	++ S	O M	+ M	+ M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy PM5 sets out Placemaking, Inclusive Growth and People First requirements in the context of the Plan as a whole. The policy has positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives as it supports heritage, housing choice, community facilities provision, good urban design, better air quality and sustainable travel. The policy is uncertain across a range of SA objectives; although it does reference the policy framework.</p>																				Policy PM5 the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Putney. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium term impact</p>																							
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>			++ S							++ S	+ S								+ M	O M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy – Core Strategy PL14 – would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, it is outdated and there are gaps in the policy; particularly regarding currency. Consequently, many areas are not addressed.</p>																							

**Table 4.6: PM6 – Place Based Policy (Tooting) Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
<b>Policy</b>	O M	O M	++ S	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ S	+ M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ S	O S	+ M	O M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy PM6 sets out Placemaking, Smart Growth and People First requirements in the context of the Plan as a whole. The policy has positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives as it supports heritage, housing choice, community facilities provision, good urban design, and sustainable travel. The policy is uncertain on effects across a range of SA objectives; although it does reference the policy framework.</p>																				Policy PM6 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Tooting. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium term impact</p>																							
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>																								
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      There is no specific policy for Tooting in the adopted plan. The adopted policies – Core Strategy PL1 and PL8 – would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives related to regeneration and inclusion. However, there are gaps in the policy; particularly regarding currency. Consequently, many areas are not addressed.</p>																							

**Table 4.7: PM7 – Place Based Policy (Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area) Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
<b>Policy</b>	O S	+ S	++ S	+ S	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ S	+ M	++ M	O S	++ M	O S	O S	++ S	O S	O S	O S				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy PM7 sets out Placemaking, Inclusive Growth and People First requirements for Roehampton in the context of the Plan as a whole. The policy has positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives as it supports ecology, open space, heritage, housing choice, community facilities provision, priority neighbourhoods and sustainable travel. Some policies are uncertain in their effects; although it does reference the policy framework.</p>																				Policy PM7 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Roehampton. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium term impact.</p>																							
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>			++ S							++ S	+ M			+ M			+ M							
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy – Core Strategy PL15 – would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, it is outdated and there are gaps in the policy; particularly regarding currency. Consequently, many areas are not addressed.</p>																							

**Table 4.8: PM8 – Place Based Policy (Balham) Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>	O S	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	++	+	O	O		O	O	++	O	+	O		
	M	M	S	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	S	M	M	M		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy PM8 sets out placemaking, smart growth and people first requirements in the context of the Plan as a whole. The policy has positive or very positive effects when assessed against the sustainability objectives as it supports biodiversity, heritage, housing choice, community facilities provision, sustainable travel and employment space. The policy is unclear on its effects with regard to other SA objectives as these are addressed by the plan as a whole.																					
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	Policy PM8 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Balham. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium term impact																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>											+											
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> There is no specific policy for Balham in the adopted plan. The adopted policies – Core Strategy PL1 and PL8 – would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives related to community facilities. However, there are gaps in the policy; particularly regarding currency. Consequently, most areas are not addressed.																					



**Table 4.9: PM9 – Place Based Policy (Riverside) Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
<b>Policy</b>	+	+	++	++	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	+		O	O	++	O	O	O				
	S	S	S	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	S	M	M		M	M	S	M	M	M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy PM9 sets out the benefits from Placemaking, Inclusive Growth and People First expectations in the context of the Plan as a whole. The policy has positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives as it supports open space, nature, heritage, housing choice, community facilities access, inclusion, and active travel. Some policies are uncertain in their effects; although it does reference the policy framework.</p>																				Policy PM9 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the short to medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of the Riverside area. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium term impact</p>																							
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>		+	+								+	+							O	O				
		S	S								M	S							S	M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy – Core Strategy PL9 – would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, it is outdated and there are gaps in the policy.</p>																							

**Table 4.10: PM10 – Place Based Policy (Wandle Valley) Sustainability Appraisal**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
<b>Policy</b>	+	++	+	++	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	O	O		O	O	++	O	++	O					
	S	M	S	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M		M	M	S	M	M	M					
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy PM10 sets out the Placemaking, Inclusive Growth and People First requirements in the context of the Plan as a whole. The policy has positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives as it supports open space, biodiversity, greening, heritage, managing flood risk, housing choice, community amenity access, active travel and employment space. Other policies have unclear effects; although it does reference the broader policy framework.</p>																				Policy PM10 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.			
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++	O					
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M			M		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. In particular with regard to objective 19 and the provision employment space (industrial). However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of the Wandle Valley. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.</p>																								
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>				++					O								+		++	O					
				M					L								M		M	M	M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy – Core Strategy PL10 – would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, it is outdated and there are gaps in the policy; particularly regarding currency. Consequently, many areas are uncertain, neutral or not relevant.</p>																								

4.2.3 A policy framework for place has been established by focusing on the Area Strategies and the priorities for these places. The policy framework requires compliance with the Area Strategies and Site Allocations. It also identifies requirements related to placemaking, smart growth and people first priorities. This has allowed the SA objectives to be addressed and prioritised across the borough. Consequently, the SA topics have been comprehensively addressed across the Area Strategies as presented below. The wider policy framework that has been appraised should be recognised.

	Addressed in Area Strategies' Placemaking Policy									
SA Topic	Compliance (PM1)	Wandsworth Town (PM2)	Nine Elms (PM3)	Clapham Junction / York Rd. (PM4)	Putney (PM5)	Tooting (PM6)	Roehampton / Alton Estate (PM7)	Balham (PM8)	Riverside (PM9)	Wandle Valley (PM10)
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Climate change and air quality	++	++	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	+
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	+
Access to essential community services	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	++	+	++	++	0	0	++	0	+	0
Public health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Business and Employment	++	+	++	++	+	+	0	+	0	++

### 4.3 Achieving Design Excellence

4.3.1 This policy theme concentrates on design (architecture and urban design) considering heritage, tall buildings and other matters. Policies LP1 – LP9 have been measured against the appraisal framework in this section.

**Table 4.11: LP1 – The Design-Led Approach**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Policy		+	O	+			+	O	O		+	O			+		+			+				
		+	S	+			M	M	M		M	M			M		M			M				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP1 is considered to have positive effect against the sustainability objectives related to nature, greening, community services, public health, air quality and sustainable travel. Effects for heritage, climate change mitigation, and inclusion are less clear.																				Policy LP1 is the preferred policy as it is current and could have a more positive effect against the appropriate sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
Alt. 1 – No Policy		O	O								O	O			O		+							
		S	S								M	M			M		M							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 12) and London Plan (D4) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as with the policy above, the SA objectives do not address design. Consequently, the relationship to SA objectives is limited.																							
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																								
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Urban design policy is contained in policy DMS1 that has been appraised above. Policy DMS1 is a broad principles policy.																							

Table 4.12: LP2 – General Development Principles

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
Policy						++ M	++ M		+		++ S				++ S		++ S			+					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP2 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives as the policy promotes waste management/recycling, protects amenity and promotes good drainage. Policy is positive regarding community services, health and sustainable transport.																				Policy LP2 is the preferred policy as it has positive effects against the sustainability objectives and is current.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.			
Alt. 1 – No Policy	++ S	++ S	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ M	++ M	O M	O M	O M	++ M	O M	O M	O M	O M	++ M			O M		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 2) and London Plan would produce some positive effects. The London Plan lacks an overarching general principles policy. Consequently, some of the effects are unclear.																								
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)						++ S	+							O S		+		+	+	+	+				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy – DMS1 – produces positive effects against the sustainability objectives, however, some policies are outdated or there are gaps in the policy.																								

**Table 4.13: LP3 –The Historic Environment**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy			+										+									
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP3 comprehensively addresses objective 3 as it promotes the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment. It also positively effects objective 13 on equality.																				Policy LP3 is the preferred policy as it is the most current and provides a straight-forward policy reference through the Local Plan.	Applicants need to demonstrate how a development proposal complies with the relevant Conservation Area appraisals, plans and studies, as well as SPDs.
Alt. 1 – No Policy			+																			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 16) and London Plan (HC1) produces positive effect against sustainability objectives 3.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)			+																			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMS2) produces positive effect against sustainability objectives 3.																					

**Table 4.14: LP4 – Tall and Mid-rise Buildings**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy			++ M	+ M			O M				+ M			O M			O M	+ M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP4 is positive with regard to objectives 3 and 4. It is not relevant regarding effects against other sustainability objectives. The wider policy framework would be applied to such development. The policy deals with microclimate, and seeks to target higher buildings both in places of need and accessibility.</p>																				Policy LP4 is the preferred policy; particularly as it sets out additional design criteria compared with the London Plan and must be read in parallel with the London Plan policy (D9).	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy			+ M				O M				O M			O M					O M			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (D9) establishes the thrust of policy and the sustainable objectives reflect as for those of the draft policy</p>																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)			+ M				O M				O M	O M			O M		O M		O M			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS3/DMS4) takes a broader perspective in setting requirements for tall buildings that would produce positive effect against the sustainability objective 3. However, as some of the policy is outdated it may promote tall buildings in inappropriate locations.</p>																					
Alt 3 – Restrictive Policy			O M	+ M							- M											
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> Develop policy so that tall buildings will be resisted in all cases in locations that are inappropriate for them and/or identifying maximum heights for areas where tall buildings would be appropriate. This restrictive approach makes it unclear as to the effects on heritage and ecology from tall buildings as it leaves little room for responsive development. In addition, this would have a negative impact on development viability which would reduce the amount of development that can be delivered, including housing.</p>																					

**Table 4.15: LP5 – Residential Extensions and Alterations**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy				+																		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP5 is generally neutral regarding the SA objectives other than objective 4 where green roofs can support green infrastructure for biodiversity.																				Policy LP5 is the preferred policy as it the most current and provides a positive response to SA objective 4.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan are silent regarding this policy subject.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMH5) would still allow assessment of residential alterations and extensions as it provides identical requirements to that of the draft policy; other than an absence of a green roofs requirement.																					



Table 4.16: LP6 – Basements and Subterranean Developments

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy			+			+		+	+	+												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP6 provides for housing adaptation addressing SA objective 10. It positively considers heritage (objective 3) and recognises flood risk (objective 9). Linking to construction management statement requirements in LP14 establishes positive scores for objectives 6 and 8.																				Policy LP6 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability in the long term and is up-to-date.	A Construction Management Statement (CMS) is required for basement and subterranean developments.
Alt. 1 – No Policy																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (D10) promotes local basement policy.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)									+													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMH4 and DMH5) addresses flood risk and alludes to the management thereof in respect of basement development. The policy is therefore marginally positive in respect of objective 9.																					
Alt 3 –Policy Less Restrictive			+						-	O												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Allowing greater extent of basement extensions within the property curtilage by deleting part A1 from draft policy. This may have an adverse impact on drainage and increase the surface water flood risk in the longer term.																					

Table 4.17: LP7 – Residential Development on Small Sites

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusion s	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Policy	+	+	++	++	+	+				++														
	M	M	M	M	M	M				M														
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP7 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives as the policy supports biodiversity & heritage and, significantly, addresses objective 10 on housing opportunity. It is also marginally positive on waste management, and reduces reliance on undeveloped sites. It is not relevant across the other objectives.																				Policy LP7 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term	Prepare SPD to assist with the implementation of this policy.		
Alt. 1 – No Policy										++														
										M														
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 5) and the London Plan (H2) concentrates on the housing benefits from the development of small sites. This is positive against SA objective 10.																							
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																								
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted plan does not directly provide a policy for this subject. Therefore, the impact is not relevant.																							
Alt 3 – Policy Less Restrictive	O	O	+	+		+				++														
	M	M	M	M		M				M														
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> No presumption against the loss of back gardens in the development of small sites by deleting part C of draft policy results in less positive outcomes for the natural and built environment, and biodiversity.																							

Table 4.18: LP8 – Shopfronts

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy			+																			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP8 has a positive effect regarding objective 3. It is not relevant across the other objectives.																				Policy LP8 is the preferred policy as it has a more positive effect against the sustainability objective 3 in the medium term	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan are silent on shopfront policy and are therefore not relevant for appraisal against the SA objectives.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMTS9) does not have relevance against the SA objectives.																					

**Table 4.19: LP9 – Advertisements**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy			+																			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP9 has a positive effect regarding objective 3. It is not relevant across the other objectives.																				Policy LP9 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objective 3 in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 12) presents policy for advertisements. However, it is not relevant as no SA objectives are addressed.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMS8) refers to the NPPF and the same conclusion above can be made.																					

4.3.2 A policy framework for achieving design excellence has been established by focusing on urban design, heritage and other urbanism details. The policy framework promotes good design. The scoped SA objectives did not identify urban design or urbanism as a key objective to be addressed and prioritised across the borough. However, a clear topic that is considered is pressure on the natural, built and historic environment. Consideration of the SA topics within this policy framework as presented below.

	Addressed in Achieving Design Excellence								
SA Topic	A Design-Led Approach (LP1)	General Development Principles (LP2)	The Historic Environment (LP3)	Tall and Mid-Rise Buildings (LP4)	Residential Extensions and Alterations (LP5)	Basements and Subterranean Developments (LP6)	Residential Development on Small Sites (LP7)	Shopfronts (LP8)	Advertisements (LP9)
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	++		++	++	+	+	++	+	+
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources		++				+	+		
Climate change and air quality	+	++		O		+			
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply				+		+	++		
Access to essential community services	+	++							
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion			+						
Public health	++	++							
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	+	++		O					
Business and Employment	+	+							

4.3.3 The focus for the design excellence policy framework has been about the built environment; particularly around heritage. The wider policy framework that has been appraised should be recognised as this will emphasise other topic areas.

#### 4.4 Tackling Climate Change

4.4.1 This policy theme - Tackling Climate Change - concentrates on addressing the climate emergency focused around infrastructure provision and managing pollutants (including air quality). Policies LP10 – LP14 have been measured against the appraisal framework in this section.

**Table 4.20: LP10 – Responding to the Climate Crisis**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
<b>Policy</b>		+	O	O	++	++			++	++	O	O	++	O		+	O	O	O	O	O		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP10 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives; particularly as it draws upon the BREEAM criteria and refers to Whole Life Cycle Assessments and circular economy principles																				Policy LP10 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the short to medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.	
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>									++	++													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 14) and London Plan (GG6) would produce very positive effects against the sustainability objectives related to climate change (8 and 9). The policy does not address other objectives as this is not relevant because it is dealt with across the plan as a whole.																						
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>				O	++	O				O													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS2/DMS3) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives; however, the policy is outdated and has gaps.																						
<b>Alt 3 – Retain BREEAM Threshold but apply viability caveat</b>		+	O	O	+	+			+	++	O	O	+	O				O	O	O			O
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Retain BREEAM threshold to ‘Outstanding’ and only apply to major developments, caveat that where this agreed not viable ‘Excellent’ will be accepted, apart from Office development where ‘Outstanding’ still achievable. This alternative scores positively across a range of SA objectives. However, as thresholds are reduced the positive impact reduces. Some objectives remain uncertain.																						

Table 4.21: LP11 – Energy Infrastructure

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Policy							++ M	++ M																
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP11 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives for climate change and public health. The Policy references where exceptional circumstances occur on site DEN must be incorporated in line with the GLA’s Energy Assessment Guidance.																				Policy LP11 is the preferred policy as it could have a positive effect against the relevant sustainability objectives in the medium term and has local specificity.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
Alt. 1 – No Policy							++ M	++ M																
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 14) and London Plan (SI3) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives 7, 8 and 15.																							
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)								++ M																
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS2) would still produce a positive effect against sustainability objectives 8, however, the policy is outdated and has gaps.																							

Table 4.22: LP12 – Water and Flooding

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy	O S	+		+					+		O M											
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP12 has very positive effects against sustainability objective 9 as it seeks to minimise flood risk and promote the use of SuDS. It also has positive effects for nature and greening.																				Policy LP12 is the preferred policy as it could have a positive effect against the sustainability objective in the medium term.	In areas at risk of flooding, or on any other proposal where safe access/egress cannot be achieved, a Flood Emergency Plan must be submitted regardless of development size.
Alt. 1 – No Policy		O M							+													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 14) and London Plan (SI12/SI13) produce a positive effect against sustainability objective 8 and suggest an effect for objective 2 although it is unclear.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)		+							+													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMS5/DMS6) would produce positive effects against sustainability objectives 8 and 2. However, the policy is outdated and there are gaps.																					



**Table 4.23: LP13 – Circular Economy, Recycling and Waste Management**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>					+	++	+	O			O				+		O		+			
					M	M	S	M			M				M		M		M			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP13 clearly has a strong positive effect when assessed against SA objectives 6. It has a positive impact for resource use (5), air quality (7), public health (15) and employment space (waste facilities) (19). Impacts are unclear for renewables (8), access to community services (11) and for sustainable travel (17)																				Policy LP13 is the preferred policy as it is the most current providing site specific identification, accommodates the borough’s waste apportionment target and is complimented by the development plan as a whole.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>					+	++	+	O			O			+		O		+				
					M	M	S	M			M			M		M		M				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The National Planning Policy for Waste and London Plan (SI7, 8 and 9) would still produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, it lacks locational specificity.																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>	O	O	O			++		O							O		O					
	M	M	M			M		M							M		M					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (PL7, DMI 5, 6 and 7) would produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives (mainly through having non-detrimental impacts) although this is unclear. The policy is outdated; particularly for proposed facility location.																					
<b>Alt 3 – Compensatory location less restrictive</b>						+											O		O			
						M											M		M			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> A less restrictive locational requirement against the draft policy for compensatory waste provision will reduce the positive impact of the policy against minimising the generation of waste (6) as it expands the geographical application.																					
<b>Alt 4 – Circular economy statement for majors</b>					+	++											O		+			
					M	M											M		M			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> More restrictive than the policy requiring major developments to provide circular economy statement allows a positive appraisal against objective 5 (as well as retaining other appraisal results.																					

**Table 4.24: LP14 – Air Quality, Pollution and Managing the Impacts of Development**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy		+					++								++	++					Policy LP14 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability in the short to medium term.	A remediation strategy that sets out how any identified risks from the development are going to be mitigated is required.
		M					M								M	S						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP14 is considered to have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives 7, 15 and 16. It will positively affect objective 2.																					
Alt. 1 – No Policy							++								++	++						
							M								M	S						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 15) and London Plan (SI1/D14) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives 7, 15 and 16,																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)							++								++	++						
							M								M	S						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS4/DMS1) would still produce positive effects against the relevant sustainability objectives; however, policies are outdated and have gaps.																					
Alt 3 – Less Restrictive than Policy							+								+	+						
							M								M	S						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> A less restrictive approach through only requiring the submission of an air quality impact assessment for major sites. This would remain positive against objectives 7, 15 and 16; although less so than the Plan policy.																					

4.4.2 A policy framework for tackling climate change has been established by focusing on the climate crisis, infrastructure, waste and pollutants. The SA topics and their consideration against this policy framework is presented below.

SA Topic	Addressed in Tackling Climate Change				
	Responding to the Climate Crisis (LP10)	Energy Infrastructure (LP11)	Water and Flooding (LP12)	Circular Economy, Recycling and Waste Management (LP13)	Air Quality, Pollution and Managing the Impacts of Development (LP14)
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	+		+		+
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	++			++	
Climate change and air quality	++	++	++	+	+
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	0				
Access to essential community services	0		0	0	
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	++				
Public health	+	+		+	+
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	0			0	
Business and Employment	0			+	

4.4.3 The focus for the managing climate change policy framework has been about climate change and air quality. The wider policy framework that has been appraised should be recognised as this will emphasise other topic areas.

## 4.5 Providing for Wandsworth's People

4.5.1 Providing for Wandsworth's People concentrates on a policy framework that puts people first. It considers health, well-being and quality of life across nine policies (LP15 – LP22) addressing community outcomes, social infrastructure, culture, recreation and self-reliance. The following provides a sustainability appraisal of these policies.

**Table 4.25: LP15 – Health and Well-being**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy		+		+						+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP15 has very positive effects against the sustainability objectives 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17 as the policy supports access to nature, access to community services, addressing health inequalities, inclusion, improving public health, access to green infrastructure and sustainable travel.																				Policy LP15 is the preferred policy as it could have a very positive effects against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	Development should result in a pattern of land uses and facilities that make the healthy choice the most convenient and attractive option for residents, helping them to lead healthier lives more easily.
Alt. 1 – No Policy				+			+				+	+	+	+	+							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 8) and London Plan (GG3) would produce very positive effects against the sustainability objectives; particularly related to topics of community services access and pockets of deprivation & social exclusion.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)											+				+							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS6) would still produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives 11 and 15, however, policy is outdated or there are significant gaps in the policy.																					

Table 4.26: LP16 – Public Houses and Bars

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy			+								+											
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP16 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives for heritage (3) and access to community services (11).																				Policy LP16 is the preferred policy as it has currency.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy			+								+											
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 8) and London Plan (HC7) would still produce some positive effects against objectives 3 and 11.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)			+								+											
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMTS8) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives (3 and 11). However, the policy requires updating to ensure currency.																					

Table 4.27: LP17 – Social and Community Infrastructure

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																			Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
Policy			O S							O M	++ M		+	O M	++ M					O M	Policy LP17 is the preferred policy as it could have positive effects against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	To mitigate against the impacts of development on existing services financial contributions and/or on-site provision of community facilities is required.
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP17 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives as the policy supports access to essential community services. Given the close parallel with public health and equality, the effects against objectives 13 and 15 are positive. Its impacts on heritage, housing, priority neighbourhoods and employment space represent neutral outcomes and tend to be opportunistic.																						
Alt. 1 – No Policy											++ M											
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 8) and London Plan (S1) would still produce some positive effects against the objective 11. However, the policies are strategic and do not promote relevance at the finer grain.																						
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)											++ M				+	O M						
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS6) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives (11 and 15). However, the policy requires updating to ensure currency.																						
Alt 3 – Criteria Changes to Draft Policy			O S							O M	++ M		+	O M	+					O M		
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Increase marketing time for redundant community facilities from 18 months to two years which does not improve the appraisal assessment. Remove possibility of planning condition for new community facilities to protect the use for the long term which would have no practical impact.																						

Table 4.28: LP18 – Arts, Culture and Entertainment

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy											+											
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP18 positively effects sustainability objective 11 as the policy supports local cultural provision. The policy promotes provision in accessible locations (for public transport and active travel) supporting objective 17.</p>																				Policy LP18 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy											+											
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The NPPF and London Plan (HC5) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, policy lacks the granularity provided by the policy in the Local Plan.</p>																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)											+											
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy (DMTS12) would still produce positive effects against objective 14. However, it is outdated with gaps in the policy.</p>																					
Alt 3 – Depend on General Policy for Development Assessment											+											
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Delete Part C of policy (criteria based part of the policy) for assessing new applications and relying on other emerging Local Plan policies. This reduces the direct sustainability appraisal objective to ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities (11).</p>																					

Table 4.29: LP19 – Play Space

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP19 is positive against sustainability objectives 11 and 13 as the policy requires children’s play space provision – meeting the needs of children and families – or an appropriate commuted sum.																				Policy LP19 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against sustainability objective 11 in the short term as well as requiring developments to meet the requirements from London Plan policy S4	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan (S4) would produce positive effects against sustainability objective 11. However, gaps in the policy marginally lessen the impact.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy does not specifically consider play space. Consequently, when appraised against the sustainability objectives its effects are unclear.																					



Table 4.30: LP20 – New Open Space

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy		+		O							++				+							
		M		M							S				M							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP20 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives for community service (11), public health (15) and biodiversity (2). Its effect for green infrastructure (4) is unclear.																				Policy LP20 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the short and medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy											++											
											S											
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 8) and London Plan (G4) would still produce some positive effects against sustainability objectives 14. However, gaps in the policy limit the direct positive contribution.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)		+		O							++											
		M		M							S											
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (PL4/DMO3) would still produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, the policies are outdated and there are gaps in the policy.																					

Table 4.31: LP21 – Allotments and Food Growing Spaces

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																			Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
Policy											O			O	+							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP21 promotes local food growing that has public health benefits. It has unclear impacts against the sustainability objectives 11 and 14.																			Policy LP21 is the preferred policy as it is the most up-to-date.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.	
Alt. 1 – No Policy														O	O							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (G8) would have unclear effects against the sustainability objectives. Further, the policy is less comprehensive than the draft policy.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy silence means that it is not relevant as no SA objectives are addressed.																					

**Table 4.32: LP22 – Utilities and Digital Connectivity Infrastructure**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy			O S											O S	O S							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP23 is framed to protect and support delivery across scoped sustainability objectives 3, 14 and 15. This makes the effect unclear.																				Policy LP22 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy					+																	
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan (SI3, 4 and 5) produce positive effects against sustainability objective 5 regarding resource conservation.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy silence means that it is not relevant as no SA objectives are addressed.																					

4.5.2 A policy framework providing for Wandsworth’s people has been established by focusing on health, well-being, social infrastructure, open space and other matters. Access to community services is an objective addressed across the policies. The policy framework has affected the SA topics as presented below.

SA Topic	Addressed in Providing for Wandsworth’s People							
	Health and Well-being (LP15)	Public Houses and Bars (LP16)	Social and Community Infrastructure (LP17)	Arts, Culture and Entertainment (LP18)	Play Space (LP19)	New Open Space (LP20)	Allotments and Food Growing Spaces (LP21)	Utilities and Digital Connectivity Infrastructure (LP22)
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	++	+	O			+		O
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources								
Climate change and air quality								
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	+		O					
Access to essential community services	++	++	++	++	++	++	O	
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	++		+		+	+	O	O
Public health	++		++				+	O
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	++			+				
Business and Employment			O					

4.5.3 The focus for the providing for Wandsworth’s people policy framework has been about access to essential community services. The wider policy framework that has been appraised should be recognised as this will emphasise other topic areas.

## 4.6 Providing Housing

4.6.1 Providing housing concentrates on a policy framework that puts people first. It considers housing provision, affordability and other matters across 12 policies (LP23 – LP32). The following provides a sustainability appraisal of these policies.

**Table 4.33: LP23 – Affordable Housing**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>										++ S		+M	+M		+S							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP23 is a comprehensive policy for affordable housing provision that produces a very positive effect against objective 10 and positively scores for public health. It reflects the London Plan threshold approach and would bring direct and indirect benefits in quality of life, health, education and skills.																				Policy LP23 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objective in the short term; particularly given its local aspects.	Policy allows viability to be considered.
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>									++ S					+S								
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 5) and London Plan (H4/H5/H6) would produce positive effects against objective 10 and 15. However, gaps in the policy related to local application are evident.																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>									+S													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS5, DMH3, DMH8) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objective. However, the policies are outdated and there are gaps in the policy.																					
<b>Alt 3 –Policy with Mayor’s Threshold</b>									+S													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Use of Mayor’s threshold approach to affordable housing on all sites (that requires modifications to part B1, B2 and B3 of the draft policy to delete Nine Elms exceptions). The alternative would allow for site specific viability evidence in more circumstances which introduces more flexibility. However, it would likely threaten the viability of development, and consequently would deliver less affordable housing.																					

Table 4.34: LP24 – Housing Mix

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy										+		+	+		+							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP24 is considered to have a positive effect against sustainability objective 10 as it promotes more housing choice and affordability. It also has a positive effect for inclusion (12), equality (13) and public health (15).																				Policy LP24 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objective in the short term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy										+		+										
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF and London Plan (H10) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives 10 and 12, however, as policy is strategic it lacks the granularity of the draft policy.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)										+												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMH3) would still produce a positive effect against sustainability objective 10, however, the policy is outdated.																					
Alt 3 – Policy with flexibility for affordable tenure										+		O	O									
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> More flexible approach to affordable housing tenure mix by deleting part D of policy. This would score less positively for objective 10 and would be uncertain with respect to addressing social exclusion (12) and equality (13) as the housing mix would not reflect the needs of households on the Wandsworth’s Housing Register.																					

Table 4.35: LP25 – Protecting the Existing Housing Stock

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Policy										+													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP25 is considered to have a positive effect against the sustainability objective 10.																				Policy LP25 is the preferred policy as it has a positive effect against the sustainability objective in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.	
Alt. 1 – No Policy										+													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (H8) would produce a positive effect; particularly regarding affordable housing loss.																						
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)										+													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMH1) would produce a positive effect against the sustainability objective as it has been carried over to the draft policy.																						

Table 4.36: LP26 – Conversions

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy										++ S											Policy LP26 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objective in the short term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP26 is considered to have very positive effects against sustainability objective 10.																					
Alt. 1 – No Policy										O S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (H10) is unclear as to its effect on sustainable objective 10.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)										+ S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMH4) would still produce a positive effect against sustainability objective 10, however, the policy is outdated.																					



Table 4.37: LP27 – Housing Standards

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy						+	+			++	+		+		+	+						
						S	S			M	S		S		S	S						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP27 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives related to housing (10), recycling (6), air quality (7), open space (11), inclusion (13), public health (15) and noise (16).																				Policy LP29 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the short and medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy						+				++			+		O	+						
						S				M			S		S	S						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (D5/D6/D7) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives (6, 10, 13 and 16). However, some policies have gaps regarding local requirements.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)										+	+				O							
										S	S				S							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMH6/DMH7) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives; however, policy is outdated and has gaps.																					

**Table 4.38: LP28 – Purpose Built Student Accommodation**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>										++ S	+ S		+ S		O S			+ S				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP28 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives on housing and inclusion. It is also supportive of health outcomes and sustainable travel.																				Policy LP28 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives (10 and 13) in the short term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>										++ S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (H15) would produce a positive effect against the sustainability objective 10.																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>										+ S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMH9) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objective 10. However, the policy is outdated and is less comprehensive than the draft policy.																					

Table 4.39: LP29 – Housing with Shared Facilities

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy										++ S					+S				+S			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP29 is considered to have a positive effect against the sustainability objective on housing (10). It is also supportive of health outcomes and sustainable travel.																				Policy LP29 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the short term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy									++ S			O S										
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (H16) would still produce a positive effect against the sustainability objective 10. However, the policy has gaps regarding local considerations.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)									+S													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMH9) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objective 10. However, the policy is outdated and is less comprehensive than the draft policy.																					
Alt 3 – Less Restrictive Against Policy									+S													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Taking a less restrictive approach to large-scale purpose-built shared living accommodation by deleting part C4 from the policy. The less restrictive approach would provide less potential to deliver conventional units (for which there is the greatest need in the borough). Further, large-scale purpose-built shared living accommodation does not provide an alternative route to affordable housing to people on lower incomes.																					

Table 4.40: LP30 – Build to Rent

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy										++ S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP30 is considered to have a positive effect against sustainability objective 10.																				Policy LP30 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objective in the short term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy										+ S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (H11) would still produce a positive effect against the sustainability objective 10, however, the policy is strategic in nature and requires local interpretation.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)										O S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS5) is unclear regarding build to rent against the sustainability objective 10. It is outdated.																					

Table 4.41: LP31 – Specialised Housing for Vulnerable People

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy										++ S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP31 is considered to have a positive effect against sustainability objective 10.																				Policy LP31 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objective in the short term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy										++ S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 5) and London Plan (H12) would produce a positive effect against sustainability objective 10, however, the policy is strategic in nature and requires local interpretation.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)										+ S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMH9) would still produce some positive effects against sustainability objective 10, however, it is outdated.																					

Table 4.42: LP32 –Traveller Accommodation

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy										++ S			O S								Policy LP32 is the preferred policy as it is the most up-to-date and is direct in presentation as it is site specific.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP32 is considered to have a positive effect against sustainability objective 10 on housing provision. It also identifies equality as a policy outcome; although it is unclear.																					
Alt. 1 – No Policy										++ S			O S									
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (H14) and the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites would still produce some positive effects against sustainability objective 10. It also identifies equality as a policy outcome; although it is unclear.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)										++ S												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS5) would produce a positive effect against the sustainability objective 10 as it is identical to the policy. However, it is outdated as it appears in a wider policy.																					

4.6.2 A policy framework providing housing has been established by focusing on housing provision. The policy framework has affected the SA topics as presented below. The focus for the providing housing policy framework has been about accommodating population and household growth and housing demand and supply. The wider policy framework that has been appraised should be recognised as this will emphasise other topic areas.

	<b>Addressed in Providing Housing</b>									
<b>SA Topic</b>	<b>Affordable Housing (LP23)</b>	<b>Housing Mix (LP24)</b>	<b>Protecting the Existing Housing Stock (LP25)</b>	<b>Conversions (LP26)</b>	<b>Housing Standards (LP27)</b>	<b>Purpose Built Student Acc'dation (LP28)</b>	<b>Housing with Shared Facilities (LP29)</b>	<b>Build to Rent (LP30)</b>	<b>Specialised Housing for Vulnerable People (LP31)</b>	<b>Traveller Acc'dation (LP32)</b>
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment										
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources					+					
Climate change and air quality					+					
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Access to essential community services					+	+	+			
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	O	+			+	+				O
Public health	+	+			+	O	O			
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure						O	O			
Business and Employment										

## 4.7 Building a Strong Economy

4.7.1 Building a strong economy concentrates on a policy framework that ensures the provision of employment land and premises. It considers office provision, managing industrial land & premises, delivering workspace and other matters across eight policies (LP33 – LP40). The following provides a sustainability appraisal of these policies.

**Table 4.43: LP33 – Promoting and Protecting Offices**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>																			++	+		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP33 has very positive effects against the sustainability objective 19 in providing office space and positive against objective 20 regarding access to employment.																				Policy LP33 is the preferred policy as it could have a positive effect against the sustainability objective 19 and clearly addresses office considerations in the context of other Local Plan policy and is complimented by the London Plan policy. It is up-to-date.	Visual impacts of office proposals should be minimised, in line with policies on design.
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>																			+	++		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 6) and London Plan (E1) have positive effects against objective 19. The policy also promotes sustainable travel (objective 17) outcomes.																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>																			++	+		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (E12 and E13) would still produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives 19 and 20.																					
<b>Alt 3 – Sequential Test</b>																			++	+		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Provision of office floorspace in all non-centre locations should be sequentially tested. This alternative scores positively against objective 19.																					



**Table 4.44: LP34 – Managing Land for Industry and Distribution**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>																			++ S	+ S	Policy LP34 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objective in the short term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP34 has very positive effects against the sustainability objective 19 as it protects, retains and promotes industrial and distribution development.																						
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>																			++ S			
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 6) and London Plan (E4/E5/E6/E7) would still produce positive effects against the sustainability objective 19 as it provides a strategic framework of industrial land and premises protection, retention and promotion. However, the policy lacks local specificity.																						
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>																			++ S			
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (E16) would produce positive effects against sustainability objective 19. However, the policy is outdated and there are gaps in the policy.																						
<b>Alt 3 – Retention &amp; Co-location</b>										+ S	O S								O S	O S		
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Redevelopment within Locally Significant Industrial Areas (LSIAs) must replace/intensify existing industrial floorspace and can co-locate with other uses. It results in an unclear appraisal against objective 19 as the efficient industrial operation of the area may be compromised. It is unclear with regard to objectives 11 and 18. Regarding objective 10, it could be positive as housing is supportable.																						

Table 4.45: LP35 – Mixed Use Development on Economic Land

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy							+									+			++	+		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP35 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives for employment space (19), access to employment (20) and amenity (7 and 16).</p>																				Policy LP35 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy																						
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The NPPF and London Plan are supportive of mixed use; but their policy framework doesn't directly address mixed use on employment land. Consequently, the sustainability objectives are not relevant.</p>																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)							O									O			++			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy (E13 and E15) would produce some positive effects against sustainability objective 19 and is unclear regarding objectives 7 and 16.</p>																					

Table 4.46: LP36 – Railway Arches

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>		+									+						+		++	+	<p>Policy LP36 is the preferred policy as it clearly establishes the very positive effect against the sustainability objective 19 in the short term.</p> <p>No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.</p>	
		S									S						M		S	S		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP36 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives for biodiversity (2), provision of community space (11), the promotion of sustainable transportation (17) and employment opportunities (20). It has a very positive effect against the provision of employment space (19).</p>																					
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>																			O			
																			S			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The London Plan (E2) would produce a marginal positive effect against the sustainability objectives 19 pertaining to railway arch economic use.</p>																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>																	+		++			
																	M		S			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy (E13) would produce a positive effect against the sustainability objectives 16 and 19. It is included as part of a policy covering a wide range of employment types.</p>																					
<b>Alt 3 – Flexibility of Use</b>		+															+		+			
		S															M		S			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Greater flexibility of uses permitted for railway arches currently in economic use. This alternative reduces the positive score for providing employment space to meet the borough’s needs (19).</p>																					

Table 4.47: LP37 – Requirements for New Economic Development

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy																+	+		++	+	Policy LP37 is the preferred policy as it confirms a positive effect against sustainability objective 19 in the short term, and is more up to date.	Visual impacts of employment proposals should be minimised, in line with policies on design.
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP37 has very positive effects against the sustainability objective relating to the provision of employment space (19), as well as positive effects against the reduction of the impact of noise (16), the promotion of sustainable transportation (17), and ensuring people have access to suitable employment opportunities (20).																					
Alt. 1 – No Policy																			O	S		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (E2) would produce some marginal positive effect against the sustainability objective 19.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																+	+		++	+		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (E15) would produce a very positive effect against the sustainability objective 19 and a positive effect against objectives 16, 17 and 20, similar to the draft policy.																					

**Table 4.48: LP38 – Affordable and Open Workspace**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
<b>Policy</b>												++ S	++ S		+ M					++ M	+ M	Policy LP38 is the preferred policy as it has positive effects against the sustainability objectives and has local specificity and is complimented by the London Plan policy.	Visual impacts of employment proposals should be minimised, in line with policies on design.
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP38 has a very positive effect for inclusion (12) and equality (13) and the provision of employment space to meet the borough’s needs (19). It has a positive effect against the sustainability objectives for public health (15) and ensuring people have access to suitable employment opportunities (20).																							
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>												++ S	++ S							++ M	O M		
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (E3) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives 19 related to employment space and objective 12 and 13 regarding inclusion and equality. It is unclear if the policy will positively affect objective 20. However, the policy lacks local geographic specificity.																							
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>																				++ M	O M		
<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (EI4) would produce a positive effect against sustainability objective However, there are small gaps in the policy.																							

**Table 4.49: LP39 – Local Employment and Training Opportunities**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>												+	++		+					++		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP39 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives 12 (reducing poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities), 13 (equality) and 20 (access to employment). It also positively effects public health (15).</p>																				Draft Policy LP39 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>												+								+		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The London Plan (E11) would still produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives 13 and 20 at a strategic level which would be less impactful.</p>																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>																				+		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy (E11) would still produce some positive effect against sustainability objective 20. However, the policy is outdated and there are gaps in it.</p>																					

Table 4.50: LP40 – Protected Wharves

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy																	++ S		+ S		Policy LP40 is the preferred policy as it is the most up-to-date.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP40 has very positive effects against the sustainability objectives to support sustainable freight transportation (objective 17) and positive effects through the protection of employment space to meet the borough’s needs (objective 19), where these relate to freight and waste disposal.																					
Alt. 1 – No Policy																	++ S		+ S			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (SI15) has very positive effects against the sustainability objectives to support sustainable freight transportation (objective 17) and positive effects through the protection of employment space to meet the borough’s needs (objective 19), where these relate to freight and waste disposal.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																	++ S		+ S			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (PL9/EI9) has very positive effects against the sustainability objectives to support sustainable freight transportation (objective 17) and positive effects through the protection of employment space to meet the borough’s needs (objective 19), where these relate to freight and waste disposal.																					

4.7.2 A policy framework building a strong economy has been established by focusing on the protection, retention and provision of employment uses and other matters. The policy framework has affected the SA topics as presented below.

SA Topic	Addressed in Building a Strong Economy							
	Promoting and Protecting Offices (LP33)	Managing Land for Industry and Distribution (LP34)	Mixed Use Development on Economic Land (LP35)	Railway Arches (LP36)	Requirements for New Economic Development (LP37)	Affordable, and Open Workspace (LP38)	Local Employment and Training Opportunities (LP39)	Protected Wharves (LP40)
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment				+				
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources								
Climate change and air quality			+					
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply								
Access to essential community services				+				
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion						++	++	
Public health			+		+	+	+	
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure				+	+			++
Business and Employment	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	

4.7.3 The focus for building a strong economy policy framework has been about business and employment. The wider policy framework that has been appraised should be recognised as this will emphasise other topic areas.



## 4.8 Ensuring the Vitality, Vibrancy and Uniqueness of the Borough's Centres

4.8.1 Ensuring the vitality, vibrancy and uniqueness of the borough's centres concentrates on a policy framework that guarantees their success and focus for social, economic and environmental activity for communities. It considers centres, evening economy, markets and other matters across seven policies (LP41 – LP48). The following provides a sustainability appraisal of these policies.

**Table 4.51: LP41 – Wandsworth's Centres and Parades**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
<b>Policy</b>										+	++				+			++	+	+				
										M	S				M			S	S	S				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP41 identifies a centres hierarchy for Wandsworth and sets out appropriate scales of development within them. The policy has a very positive effect on ensuring that people have access to essential community services and facilities (11) and on reducing the need to travel (18). It has a positive effect on the provision of employment space (19) and ensuring that people have access to suitable employment opportunities (20). The policy operates in tandem with Policy LP42.</p>																				Policy LP41 is the preferred policy as it provides the most up-to-date definition of the borough's centres hierarchy, and approach to development within them. The positive effects associated with the provision of housing and healthcare facilities in the adopted policy approach are addressed by other policies within the draft Local Plan.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>										++							++	+	+					
										S								S	S	S				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 7) and London Plan (SD8) presents a centres hierarchy. Its effects across the sustainability objectives replicate those relating to the hierarchy and functions identified in the Local Plan, supporting sustainability objectives 11, 18, 19, and 20.</p>																							
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>										+	++				+			+	+	+				
										S	S				S			S	S	S				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (PL8) is more wide ranging than the function of the Policy LP41, and therefore also produces positive effects with respect to a number of the objectives, including the provision of housing in centres (10) and healthcare facilities (15). These are addressed by draft policies LP42 and LP15, respectively.</p>																							

Table 4.52: LP42 – Development in Centres

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy			+							++	++					O		+	+	+		
			M							S	S					S		S	S	S		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP42 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives for heritage (3), housing provision (10), community servicing (11), reducing the need to travel (18), as well as employment space (19) and opportunities (20). It is unclear in respect of noise pollution (16). Other sustainability objectives are not explicitly addressed in this policy.																				Policy LP42 is the preferred policy as it has positive effects against the sustainability objectives in the short term and is complimented by the London Plan policy.	Development must respect, improve and enhance the distinct character of each centre.
Alt. 1 – No Policy			O							++	+		+		O		+		+			
			S							S	S		S		S		S		S			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 7) and London Plan (SD6) produces positive effects against the sustainability objectives for housing (10), community services (11), equalities (13), sustainable travel (17) and employment space (19). It was less clear regarding objectives for heritage (3) and health (15).																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)										+	++				+			+	+	+		
										S	S				S			S	S	S		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policies (PL8/DMTS1) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives (10, 11, 15, 18, 19 and 20). However, policy is outdated.																					
Alt 3 – Less Restrictive than Policy			-							++	+					O		+				
			M							S	S					S		S				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Less restrictive approach to frontages in centres. This alternative maintains positive effects against the sustainability objectives for housing provision (10), community servicing (11) and reducing the need to travel (18). It is unclear in respect of noise pollution (16). However, it impacts negatively on heritage (3) as shop frontage conservation is reduced. Other sustainability objectives are not explicitly addressed in this policy.																					

Table 4.53: LP43 – Out of Centre Development

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy																				++ M	Policy LP43 is the preferred policy and is complimented by the London Plan policy.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP43 is not relevant to the sustainability objectives, other than very positively for objective 19 where office development is supported in limited circumstances in order to meet identified needs.																					
Alt. 1 – No Policy										+									+			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 7) and London Plan (SD7) produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives 10 and 17, however, the majority of sustainable objectives are not relevant.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMTS2) is not relevant to the sustainability objectives. It is significantly out-of-date.																					
Alt 3 – More Restrictive than Policy																				+		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Requirement for all proposals for town centre uses in non-centre locations to pass the sequential test. This would reduce the scoring against objective 19.																					

Table 4.54: LP44 – Local Shops and Services

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Policy											++ L								+M			Policy LP44 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against sustainability objective 11 in the long term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP44 is considered to have a very positive effect against sustainability objective 11 regarding community service access and positive effects for reducing the need to travel (18). The other objectives are not relevant.																						
Alt. 1 – No Policy											+L												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (E9) would still produce a positive effect against the sustainability objectives 11 as the policy asks LPAs to identify areas under-served in local convenience shopping and related services and support additional facilities to serve existing or new residential communities.																						
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)											+L												
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMTS2) would still produce a positive effect against sustainability objectives 11. However, it is outdated.																						

Table 4.55: LP45 – Evening and Night Time Economy

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Policy																++ S		+ S					
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP45 is considered to have a very positive effect against sustainability objectives 16 regarding mitigating noise, and to help reduce the need to travel (18). The other objectives are not relevant.</p>																				Policy LP45 is the preferred policy as it has a very positive effect against the sustainability objectives and is supported by London Plan policy.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.	
Alt. 1 – No Policy																+ S		+ S	+ S				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The London Plan (HC6) produces positive effects against the sustainability objectives related to inclusion (13), health (15), noise (16) and sustainable transport (17). Other objectives are not relevant.</p>																						
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																			+ S				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy (PL8) supports the location of evening economy uses in centres and therefore helps to reduce the need to travel (18).</p>																						

Table 4.56: LP46 – Visitor Accommodation

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy			O M							+M										+M		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP46 is not considered to address the sustainability objectives directly other than providing some opportunities for employment (19) and potential opportunities for the creation of housing (10). It is uncertain with regard to the conservation of heritage assets (3) as many hotel developments tend to be of a ubiquitous inflexible type.</p>																				Policy LP46 is the preferred policy as it is the most up-to-date and incorporates opportunities for housing provision.	Visual impacts of development proposals should be minimised, in line with policies on design. Sustainable tourism measures should reduce water consumption and waste. In determining applications for hotel development, the Council will be mindful of the impact on amenity, living conditions, parking, servicing and transport. It will be considered whether any ancillary facilities within the hotel, such as a gym, are open for public use.
Alt. 1 – No Policy			O M																	+M		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (E10) does not address the sustainability objectives other than providing some opportunities for employment (19). It is uncertain with regard to the conservation of heritage assets (3) as many hotel developments tend to be of a ubiquitous inflexible type.</p>																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)			O M																	+M		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMTS13) would not be relevant to the sustainability objectives other than providing some opportunities for employment (19). It is uncertain with regard to the conservation of heritage assets (3) as many hotel developments tend to be of a ubiquitous inflexible type. The policy is also outdated.</p>																					

Table 4.57: LP47 – Markets

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy											+		+			O			+			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP47 is considered to have a positive effect with regards to the provision of community services (11), equality (13) and both employment space (19) and opportunities (20). It is unclear what the impact on noise will be (16).</p>																				Policy LP47 is the preferred policy as it has a positive effect against the sustainability objectives.	The mitigation of the impact of the market on residential amenity, pedestrian and highway safety, and parking congestion is required for permission to be granted.
Alt. 1 – No Policy											+		+						O			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The NPPF (Chapter 7) and London Plan (E4/E9) would produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives 11 and 13. Effects against employment space (19) are uncertain.</p>																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)											+											
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy (PL8/DMTS11) would still produce a positive effect against sustainability objective 11, however, it is outdated.</p>																					

Table 4.58: LP48 – Meanwhile Uses

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Policy											+								+	+				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP48 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives relating to the provision of community services (11) and employment space (19) and opportunities (20), as the policy supports provision of community facilities and creation of employment space, including affordable space.																				Policy LP48 is the preferred policy as it has a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives and is complimented by the London Plan policy.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
Alt. 1 – No Policy	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (SD7/D8/H3/HC5/G8) supports meanwhile uses across a range of policy themes including centres, public realm, housing, culture and local food production. However, the effect across the sustainability objectives is uncertain with the exception of housing provision.																							
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																								
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Adopted policy does not consider meanwhile uses and is not relevant.																							



4.8.2 A policy framework ensuring the vitality, vibrancy and uniqueness of the borough's centres sets out the policies for the management, growth and adaptation of the borough's centres. The policy framework has affected the SA topics as presented below.

SA Topic	Addressed in Borough's Centres							
	Wandsworth's Centres and Parades (LP41)	Development in Centres (LP42)	Out of Centre Development (LP43)	Local Shops and Services (LP44)	Evening and Night Time Economy (LP45)	Visitor Accommodation (LP46)	Markets (LP47)	Meanwhile Uses (LP48)
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment		+				O		
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources								
Climate change and air quality								
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	+	++						
Access to essential community services	++	++		++		+	+	+
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion							+	
Public health	+	O			++		O	
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	++	+		+	+			
Business and Employment	+	+	++			+	+	+

4.8.3 The focus of ensuring the vitality, vibrancy and uniqueness of the borough's centres policy framework has been about access to essential community services and business and employment. The wider policy framework that has been appraised should be recognised as this will emphasise other topic areas.

## 4.9 Supporting Sustainable Transport

4.9.1 Supporting sustainable transport concentrates on a policy framework on how land used for transport functions should be protected and developed to ensure it achieves the most sustainable results. It considers sustainable transport, transport balance and other matters across four policies (LP49 – LP52). The following provides a sustainability appraisal of these policies.

**Table 4.59: LP49 – Sustainable Transport**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>				+			+				+		+		++	O	++	++		+		
				M			S				S		S		M	S	M	M		M		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP49 has very positive effects against the sustainability objectives to promote sustainable transport (17) and reduce the need to travel (18) as well as public health (15). Other positive effects relate to objectives on green infrastructure (4), air quality (7), accessing community services (11), equality (13) and employment (20). An uncertain effect was appraised regarding noise (16).</p>																				Policy LP49 is the preferred policy as it could have positive effects against the sustainability objectives in the short and medium term	Mitigated through the requirement for provision of, or contributions towards, necessary and relevant transport improvements.
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>		O					+					+		+	O	++	+					
		S					S					S		S	S	M	M					
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 9) and London Plan (T1) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives 7, 13, 15, 17 and 18. It is less certain on the effects against biodiversity (2) and noise (16).</p>																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>												+					++					
												S					M					
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (PL3/DMT1) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives; particularly for sustainable transport (17). However, these are outdated and there are gaps in the policy.</p>																					

Table 4.60: LP50 – Transport and Development

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy													++ M		+	+	++					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP50 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives for sustainable transport, equalities. and public health. Otherwise, it is not relevant.																				Policy LP50 is the preferred policy as it could have positive effect against the sustainability objectives and is up-to-date. It will be complimented by the London Plan through the development plan.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy															++ S		++ S					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (T4) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives for sustainable transport and public health.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)													+				+					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS1/DMT1) would still produce some positive effects, however, the policy is outdated.																					

Table 4.61: LP51 – Parking, Servicing and Car Free Development

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Policy													+		+		++	+						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP51 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives for sustainable transport, public health and equality. Policy is not relevant to the other objectives.																				Policy LP51 is the preferred policy as it could have positive effects against the sustainability objectives in the short term; particularly in the context of London Plan policy.	Visual impacts of proposals, particularly of parking spaces, should be minimised, in line with policies on design.		
Alt. 1 – No Policy					+								+			+	+	+						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 9) and London Plan (T6/T7) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives 5, 13, 16, 17 and 18.																							
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)													+				+							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (IS1/DMT2) would produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives, however, the policies are outdated.																							

Table 4.62: LP52 – Public Transport and Infrastructure

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy				O S											+		++ S					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP52 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives 15 and 17. It is unclear around nature (4).																				Policy LP52 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the short term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy																	++ S					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 9) and London Plan (T3) would produce a positive effect against the sustainability objective 17.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																	O L					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMT4) is not relevant across most objectives and even for objective 17 it is uncertain. The policy is out-of-date.																					

5.9.2 A policy framework supporting sustainable transport set out how land used for transport functions should be protected and developed to ensure it achieves the most sustainable results. The policy framework has affected the SA topics as presented below.

SA Topic	Addressed in Supporting Sustainable Transport			
	Sustainable Transport (LP49)	Transport and Development (LP50)	Parking, Servicing and Car Free Development (LP51)	Public Transport and Infrastructure (LP52)
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	+			O
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources				
Climate change and air quality	+			
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply				
Access to essential community services	+			
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	+	+	+	
Public health	++	O	+	+
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	++	++	++	++
Business and Employment	+			

4.9.3 The focus of the supporting sustainable transport policy framework has been about traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure. There is also a focus on inclusion; particularly regarding people with disabilities. The wider policy framework that has been appraised should be recognised as this will emphasise other topic areas.

## 4.10 Blue and Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment

4.10.1 Supporting blue and green infrastructure and the natural environment that concentrates on a policy framework open space, ecology and biodiversity should be promoted. It promotes blue/green infrastructure and good management of riparian corridors. This is presented across eight policies (LP53 – LP60). The following provides a sustainability appraisal of these.

**Table 4.63: LP53 – Protection and Enhancement of Green and Blue Infrastructure**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Policy</b>	++ M	++ M		++ M							++ M				++ S							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP53 is considered to have very positive effects against sustainability objective 1 and 4 as the policy protects habitat and promotes green/blue infrastructure. It also positively effects objectives 2 regarding loss of the natural environment and protecting biodiversity. Regarding objective 11 on community service access, the effect of policy is very positive. It is positive for public health.																				Policy LP53 is the preferred policy as it could have positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term and is supported by the London Plan.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	++ M	++ M		++ M							+ M				+ S							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapters 8 and 15) and London Plan (S4/G1/G4) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives; particularly 1, 2 and 4. It would also have positive effects against objective 11 on access and objective 15 on health.																					
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>	++ M	+ M		++ M							O M											
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (PI4/DMO1/DMO2) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives 1, 2 and 4. However, the policies are outdated.																					

**Table 4.64: LP54 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
<b>Policy</b>	++ S	O S									++ M													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP54 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives regarding open space loss (1) and community access (11). It is uncertain with respect to the effects on protecting biodiversity (2).																							
<b>Alt. 1 – No Policy</b>	++ S										++ M					+		+			Policy LP54 is the preferred policy as it has positive effect against the sustainability objectives and is supported by the broader development plan policy.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 8) and London Plan (G4/S4/S5) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives regarding loss (1) and access (11). Contributes to health (15) and sustainable travel (17) are positive effects.																							
<b>Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)</b>	++ S	+		++ M							O M													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (PI4/DMO1/DMO2) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives 1, 2 and 4. However, the policies are outdated.																							



Table 4.65: LP55 – Biodiversity

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy		++ M		++ M											+S							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP55 has a very positive effects against the sustainability objective on biodiversity (2) and green infrastructure (4). It is positive for public health (15).																				Policy LP55 is the preferred policy as it has positive effects against the sustainability objectives and is up-to-date.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy		++ M		+M											O M							
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The NPPF (Chapter 15) and London Plan (G6) would produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives 2 and 4. The effect for community access is unclear.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)		++ M		+M																		
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (PL4/DMO4) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives 2 and 4. However, policy is outdated or and has gaps in the policy.																					

Table 4.66: LP56 – Tree Management and Landscaping

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Policy		+													+								
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP56 brings a positive effect against sustainability objective 2 as it recognises the biodiversity value of trees. It has a positive effect for public health (15). However, generally the policy is not relevant when considered against the sustainability objectives.</p>																				Policy LP56 is the preferred policy as it could have a positive effect against the sustainability objective 2 in the long term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.	
Alt. 1 – No Policy		+																					
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The NPPF (Chapter 15) and London Plan (G7) would still produce a positive effect against sustainability objective 11.</p>																						
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																							
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy (PL4/DMO5) is not relevant for the sustainability objectives.</p>																						

Table 4.67: LP57 – Urban Greening Factor

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy		++ M	+ M	+ M	+ M		+ M		+ M		+ M					+ M						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP57 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives related to natural and built environment, climate change, community services and public health.																				Policy LP57 is the preferred policy as it could have a positive effect against sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy		++ M							+ M													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (G5) produces positive effects against the sustainability objectives, particularly against 2 and 9.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy does not consider urban greening. It is not relevant for to test against the sustainability objectives.																					
Alt 3 –Policy +		++ M	+ M	+ M	+ M		+ M		+ M		+ M					+ M						
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Develop policy to consider the character of the local area, conduct pre-application consultations, consider the management of urban greening features and prioritise features that will not create additional maintenance cost. This adds additional requirements without advantage related to the sustainability objectives.																					

Table 4.68: LP58 – River Corridors

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy		++ M	+ M	+ M					++ M													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP58 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives 2, 3 and 4 within the topic that considers pressure on the natural, built and historic environment. It also has a positive effect regarding flood management (Objective 9).																				Policy LP58 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the relevant sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy		++ M	+ M	+ M					O M				O M									
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (SI14/SI17) has an uncertain or unclear effect across sustainable objectives 9 (flood management) and 13 (equalities). It has positive effects for 2 (biodiversity), 3 (heritage), and 4 (Accessing nature).																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)		+ M		+ M					+ M													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (PL9) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives 2, 4 and 9. However, some policy is outdated.																					

Table 4.69: LP59 – Riverside uses, including river-dependent, river-related and river adjacent uses

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy		++ M	O S	+ M					+ M		++ M				+ S		++ M				Policy LP59 is the preferred policy as it could have positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP59 has positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives 2 (biodiversity), 4 (access to nature), 9 (flood management), community amenities access (11) and sustainable transport (17). It is unclear regarding its effect on heritage (3).																					
Alt. 1 – No Policy			O S								+ M				+ S		+ M					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (SI16) would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, gaps in the policy present.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)		++ M	O S	+ M					+ M		++ M						++ M					
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy has positive or very positive effects against the sustainability objectives 2 (biodiversity), 4 (access to nature), 9 (flood management), community amenities access (11) and sustainable transport (17). It is unclear regarding its effect on heritage (3).																					

Table 4.70: LP60 – Moorings and Floating Structures

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Policy		++ M	O S	+ M					O S													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> Policy LP60 has positive effects against the sustainability objectives 2 and 4. Neutral effects have been considered against objective 3 and 9.																				Policy LP60 is the preferred policy as it could have a more positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
Alt. 1 – No Policy											+ M								+ M			
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The London Plan (SI 16) would still produce some positive effects against sustainability objectives 11 and 17. However, policy is outdated.																					
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)			O S						O S													
	<b>Interpretation Summary</b> The adopted policy (DMO7) would be unclear in its effects or not relevant.																					

4.10.2 A policy framework supporting blue and green infrastructure and the natural environment set out support for nature, blue/green infrastructure, urban greening and river management. The policy framework has affected the SA topics as presented below.

	<b>Addressed in Blue and Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment</b>							
<b>SA Topic</b>	<b>Protection and Enhancement of Green &amp; Blue Infrastructure (LP53)</b>	<b>Open Space, Sport and Recreation (LP54)</b>	<b>Biodiversity (LP55)</b>	<b>Tree Management Landscaping (LP56)</b>	<b>Urban Greening Factor (LP57)</b>	<b>River Corridors (LP58)</b>	<b>Riverside, river-dependent, river-related and river adjacent uses (LP59)</b>	<b>Moorings and Floating Structures (LP60)</b>
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources								
Climate change and air quality					+	++	+	0
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply								
Access to essential community services	+	++			+		++	
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion								
Public health	++		+	+	+			
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure							++	
Business and Employment								

4.10.3 The focus of the blue and green infrastructure and the natural environment policy framework has been on pressure on the natural, built and historic environment and access to it. The wider policy framework that has been appraised should be recognised as this will emphasise other topic areas.

Table 4.71: LP61 – Monitoring the Local Plan

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Policy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	+			
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	O	M	M	O	M	M	M	M			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP61 is a new policy introduced into the Plan to ensure that monitoring and review takes place to inform future planning in the borough. The monitoring regime takes place across all aspects of plan delivery and is essential to ensure that the Plan meets its objectives. Stating this intention in the plan makes a commitment to achieving this. As with this sustainability appraisal, the plan’s objectives are measurable, and so the impact of policies can be properly assessed and are intended to produce a positive effect. The policy’s particular emphasis on monitoring housing is likely to ensure that housing delivery remains a high priority. Monitoring the plan will highlight where there are deficiencies and can allow the review to address any perceived shortcomings.</p>																				Policy LP61 is the preferred policy as it has a positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term; particularly in association with the London Plan.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.	
Alt. 1 – No Policy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	+				
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	O	M	M	O	M	M	M	M				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      National and regional guidance / policy seeks to ensure that plans are reviewed, and local planning authorities are required to prepare monitoring reports in respect of key elements of data and policy performance. Wandsworth already undertakes policy monitoring in respect of the plan. Without a specific policy in the plan, some aspects of the plan may not be reviewed to the extent required, but it is difficult to pinpoint where such deficiencies may exit.</p>																						
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	+				
	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	S				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy has a monitoring regime and sets out indicators to assess the performance of policies. With no commitment to a plan review set out in policy, this approach may be less effective over a longer term in informing a review of planning policy. However, this is uncertain as the authority remains under a requirement to progress a monitoring report and interpret change.</p>																						



**Table 4.72: LP62 – Planning Obligations**

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Policy									+	+	+			+			+							
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP62 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives 9, 10, 11, 14 and 17 as the policy provides a priority for affordable housing, community services and infrastructure.</p>																				Policy LP62 is the preferred policy as it has a positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term; particularly in association with the London Plan.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
Alt. 1 – No Policy									+				+			+		+						
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The NPPF (Chapter 4) and London Plan (DF1) are unclear regarding community provision through planning obligations.</p>																							
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)																								
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      The adopted policy (DMPD) directs to the Planning Obligations SPD across a range of policy areas. It is not relevant for appraisal against the scoped sustainability objectives.</p>																							

Table 4.73: LP63 – Neighbourhood Planning

Option	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact (temporal - short/medium/Long term)																				Conclusions	Mitigation		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Policy										+			+	+					+					
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Policy LP63 is considered to have positive effects against the sustainability objectives 10, 13, 14 and 19. Neighbourhood plans need to deliver outcomes at the same level as local plans, so benefits over and above the Local Plan may be difficult to achieve. However, an inclusive, locally focused plan may have benefits in bringing additional resources – notably homes, jobs and community facilities – to priority neighbourhoods. There are no current neighbourhood plans in the borough, and none in an advanced form, so any practical benefits will be in the longer term, though the process of forming a forum may help with local community cohesion and inclusion over a shorter term.</p>																				Policy LP63 is the preferred policy as it has a positive effect against the sustainability objectives in the medium term; particularly in association with the London Plan.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.		
Alt. 1 – No Policy										O			+	O					+					
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      Neighbourhood plans can come forward, and a policy is not required to deliver action in this regard. The presence of a policy, and a statement to support the progression of neighbourhood plans, is an improvement on no policy, so this alternative is not seen as better performing.</p>																							
Alt 2 – Adopted Policy (status quo)											O			+	O					O				
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b>                      There is no current policy in the adopted plan to encourage neighbourhood plans. The outcomes are anticipated to be similar to having no policy.</p>																							

## 4.11 Policy Appraisal Overview

4.11.1 The testing of the Local Plan's policies has shown that they represent a suite that best addresses the sustainability objectives in comparison to the alternatives selected. The table below provides an overview of the Local Plan policy framework in relation to the effects against the sustainability objectives (grouped by topic; policies SDS1 and LP61-63 lie outside this framework and are appraised individually).

SA Topic	Addressed in Local Plan Policy Framework								
	Area Strategies' Place-making Policy	Achieving Design Excellence	Tackling Climate Change	Providing for Wandsworth's People	Providing Housing	Building a Strong Economy	Ensuring the Vitality, Vibrancy and Uniqueness of the Borough's Centres	Supporting Sustainable Transport	Blue and Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	++	++	+	++		+	+	+	++
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	++	++	++		+				
Climate change and air quality	++	++	++		+	+		+	++
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	++	++	O	+	++		++		
Access to essential community services	++	++	O	++	+	+	++	+	++
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	
Public health	O	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	++
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	++	++	O	++	O	+	++	++	++
Business and Employment	++	+	+	O		++	++	+	

4.11.2 The above shows that the Local Plan policy framework has particularly very positive effects when appraised against the sustainability objective topics of:

- Access to essential community services.
- Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure.
- Public health.

It plays strongly in the effects against:

- Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment.
- Climate change and air quality.
- Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion.
- Population and household growth and housing demand and supply

Positive effects were established against topics of waste reduction & sustainable consumption of resources and business & employment.

4.11.3 Consequently, the policy framework presented in the Local Plan (Regulation 19) has significant positive sustainability effects across all the scoped sustainability appraisal topics.

## 5.0 Testing the Area Strategies and Site Allocations

### 5.1 Context

- 5.1.1 The Local Plan contains Area Strategies that include Site Allocations (that can accommodate growth, renewal and regeneration) across the borough. Each Area Strategy sets out its key priorities and requirements, with a strategy plan presenting these. All development proposals within these areas must actively consider how they will address the Local Plan objectives. Specific policy has been developed for Area Strategies (PM1 - PM10) that has been appraised in section 4 above.
- 5.1.2 The Area Strategies are based on areas where the level of change expected over the plan period requires a specific spatial approach for managing growth, renewal and regeneration. Consequently, it is not reasonable to consider alternatives to these locations. The borough outside these areas is largely residential with no significant commercial areas. As such, they are considered less likely to experience significant change given they do not contain town centres, do not form part of the Central Activity Zone and are not the subject of masterplanned proposals. They do not warrant a specific area strategy and it would be unreasonable to consider any of these areas as alternative to the seven Area Strategies identified.
- 5.1.3 For the appraisal of Site Allocations, the exact design of future development proposals, such as height, density and massing are unknown and would be subject to planning approval. It is also not possible to judge the quantum of new business floorspace created or the amount of housing units. Further, the type of floorspace generally cannot be determined so assumptions have been made over sites' delivery. There are 67 sites allocated within the Area Strategies. A further six sites are allocated outside the Area Strategies.

### 5.2 Testing Area Strategies

#### 5.2.1 Area Strategies for Wandsworth are:

- Wandsworth Town
- Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Opportunity Area (Including Battersea Design and Technology Quarter)
- Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley Regeneration Area
- Putney
- Tooting
- Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area
- Balham

In addition, covering broader areas, Area Strategies have also been prepared for Riverside and the Wandle Valley.

5.2.2 Table 5.1 provides an overview of the SA for the Area Strategies (that also considers the appraisal made in Section 4 of the appropriate place-based policy (PM)). This has assessed the effects against the scoped sustainability objectives based on the criteria presented below.

<b>++</b>	likely (or intended) to be very positively affected
<b>+</b>	likely to be positively affected
<b>0</b>	likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected, or some impacts likely to be + and some -
<b>-</b>	likely to be negatively affected
<b>--</b>	likely to be very negatively affected
<b></b>	Policy not relevant to objective

Table 5.1: Sustainability Appraisal of Area Strategies

Area Strategy		Wandsworth Town	Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea	Clapham Junction and York Road/ Winstanley	Putney	Tooting	Roehampton and Alton Estate	Balham	Riverside	Wandle Valley
1	Avoid loss of designated ecological sites, priority habitats and species.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
2	Protect and enhance the natural environment, geodiversity and biodiversity of the borough.	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	++	++
3	Conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment, including buildings, areas, structures, landscapes, townscapes, important views and archaeological remains.	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
4	Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and establish and retain inter-connected multifunctional green infrastructure.	++	++	++	0	0	+	0	++	++
5	Minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources and energy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principals of the resource efficiency hierarchy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Maintain and improve air quality	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	0
8	Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Area Strategy		Wandsworth Town	Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea	Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley	Putney	Tooting	Roehampton and Alton Estate	Balham	Riverside	Wandle Valley
9	Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS	++	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	+
10	Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
11	Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities, including open space	++	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+
12	Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	+
13	Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
14	Address Council aspirations within priority neighbourhoods	++	0	++		++	++		++	
15	Protect and improve public health	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	0	+
16	Reduce the impact of noise	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0
17	Encourage the growth of sustainable transport	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
18	Reduce the need to travel	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
19	Provide employment space to meet the borough's needs	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	+
20	Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0



5.2.3 The SA establishes the positive effect against the efficient use of land for all the Area Strategies. This confirms the areas to be the most appropriate locations for development; being areas where growth and change is expected to occur within the plan period. All the areas are near key infrastructure such as public transport hubs and form a critical component of the urban hierarchy for Wandsworth. Of course, all the policies of the Plan apply with positive effects against the sustainability objectives for each Area Strategy indicating where priorities lie.

### Wandsworth Town



Figure 5.1: Wandsworth Town Area Strategy

- 5.2.4 The Wandsworth Town Area Strategy (see Figure 5.1) has many very positive effects regarding the scoped sustainability objectives; particularly as it addresses Council aspirations in the Wandle Delta. The emphasis on the area's heritage and townscape is a positive effect. The emphasis on green infrastructure and biodiversity contributes to the positive effects. Air quality is a key consideration in the Area Strategy as it recognises and supports actions in that regard. Minimising flood risk is also emphasised.
- 5.2.5 A key component for the Area Strategy is to ensure appropriate housing and access to community amenities and open space. As the Area Strategy supports the provision of workspace and access to work, it positively effects the sustainability objectives for employment.
- 5.2.6 In the context of reducing unnecessary travel, the Strategy promotes active travel and public transport allowing the positive effects for sustainable travel to be highlighted.

### **Nine Elms**

- 5.2.7 Considered against the sustainability objectives, the Nine Elms Area Strategy (see Figure 5.2) has very positive benefits for green infrastructure and renewable energy. Housing provision, residents' access to community amenities and equality are emphasised through the sustainability appraisal.
- 5.2.8 Sustainable transport is supported in the context of reducing the need to travel generally.
- 5.2.9 As would be expected, the Area Strategy emphasises employment in relation to provision of workspace and access to it.
- 5.2.10 The incorporation of the iconic Battersea Power Station allows the Area Strategy to have a positive effect for heritage. The renewal of Nine Elms will provide opportunity for all, helping to address limited opportunity and promote inclusion. In addition, the needs for biodiversity are positive.

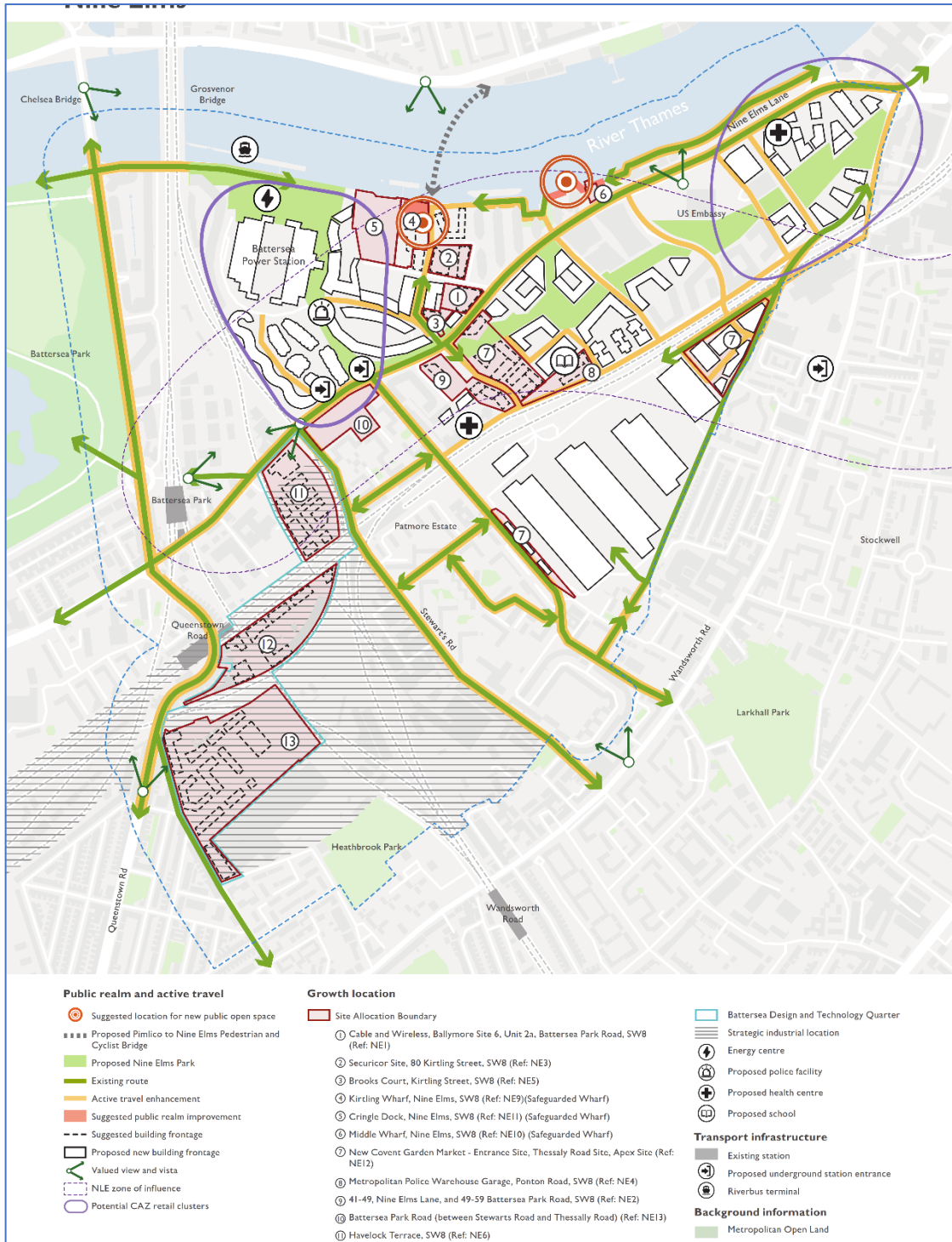
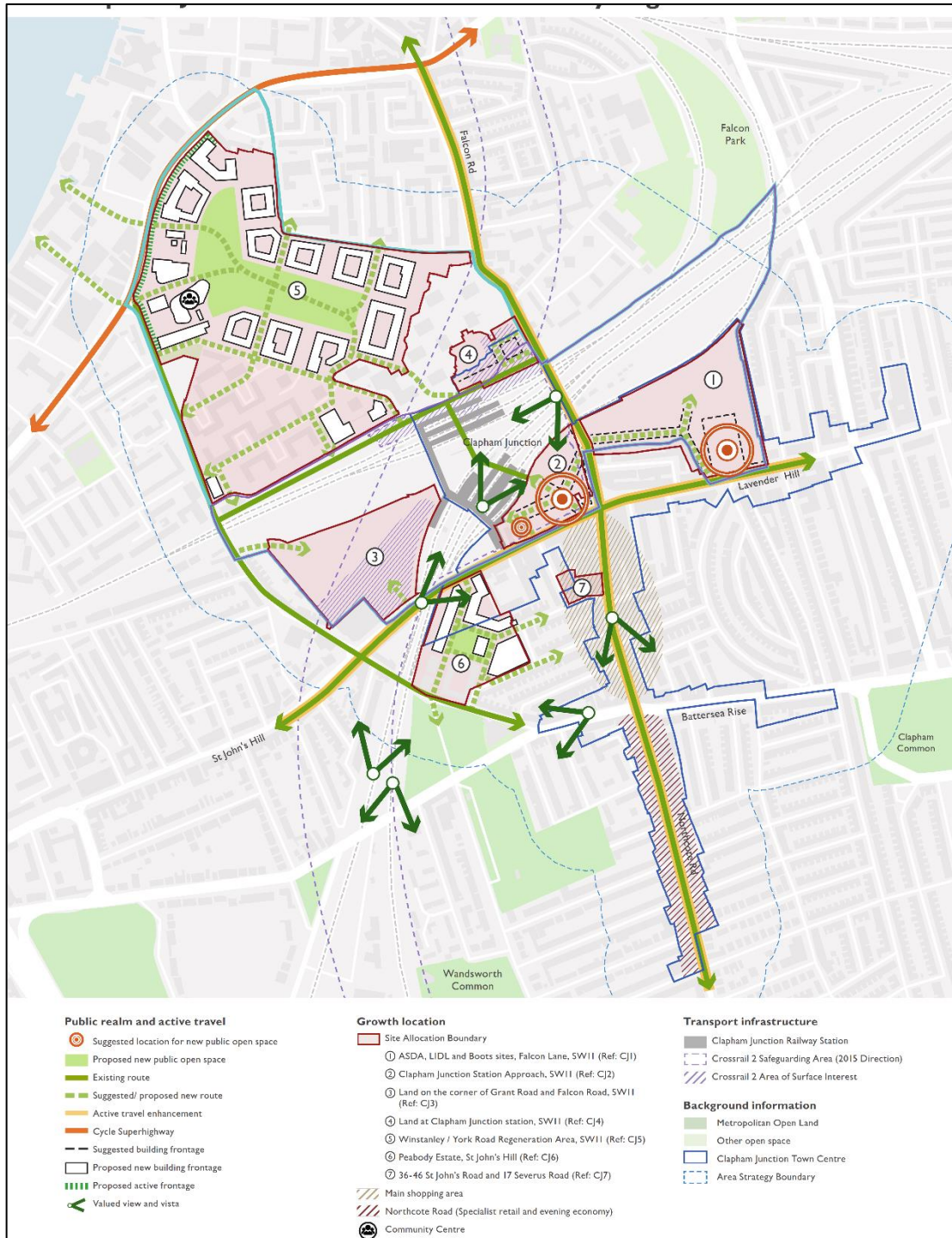


Figure 5.2: Nine Elms Area Strategy

## Clapham Junction and York Road/ Winstanley



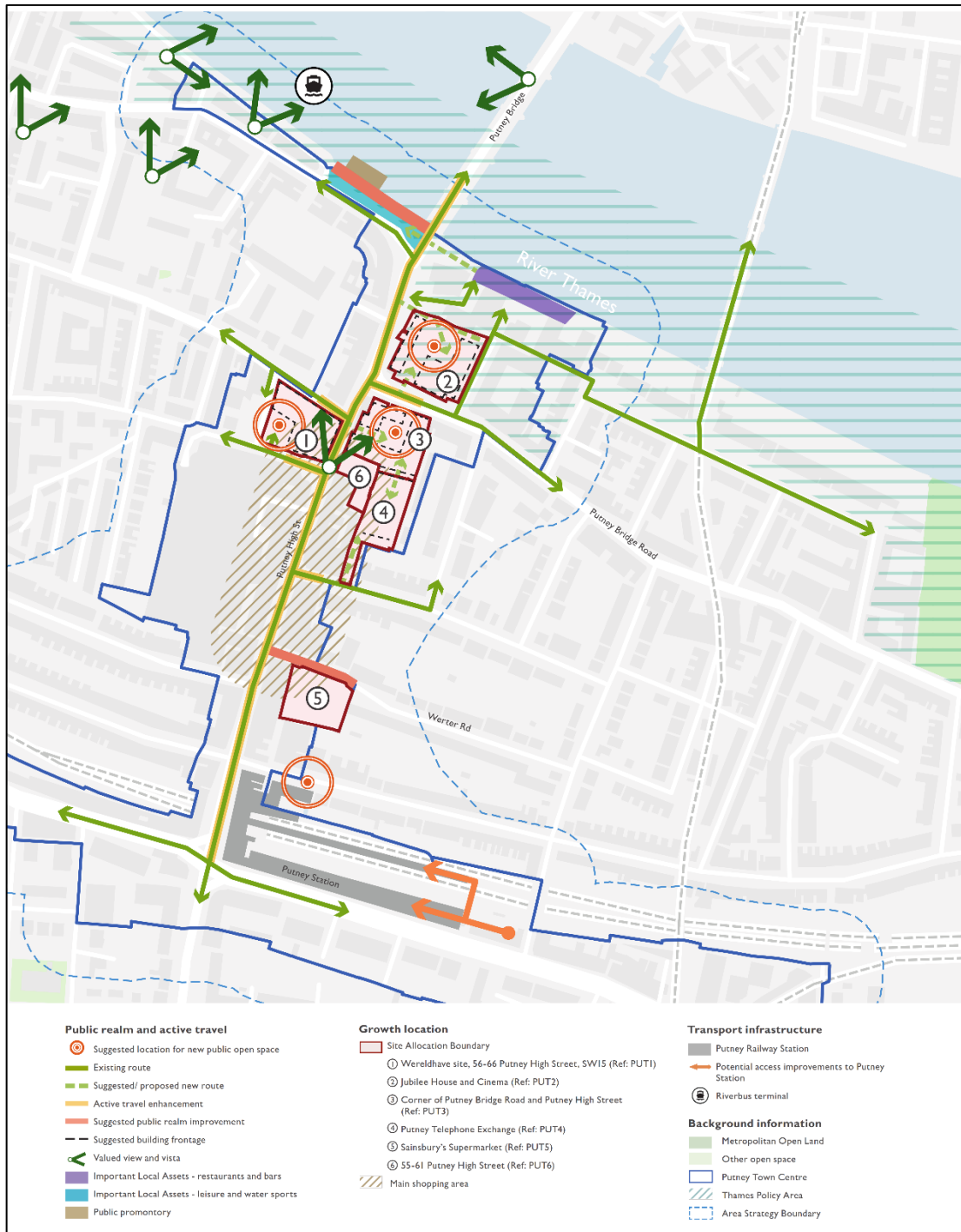
**Figure 5.3: Clapham Junction and York Road/ Winstanley Area Strategy**

5.2.11 The Clapham Junction and York Road/ Winstanley Area Strategy (see Figure 5.3) immediately establishes a very positive benefit as it addresses Council aspirations within the priority neighbourhood of the York Road/Winstanley Regeneration Area. This helps support inclusion and equality. It establishes positive effects for housing provision and community access to services and facilities (including health).

5.2.12 Also, the Area Strategy responds well against objectives for heritage and green infrastructure enhancement. Flood mitigation is also a positive effect.

5.2.13 Recognition of air quality contributes to promoting sustainability travel and encouraging reductions in the need to travel. Managing other adverse amenity impacts, such as noise, promoted through the Area Strategy bring positive effects.

### Putney



**Figure 5.4: Putney Area Strategy**

5.2.14 With regard to the built, historic and natural environment the Putney Area Strategy (see Figure 5.4) brings positive benefits when assessed against the sustainability objectives. This emphasis on environmental quality allows a very positive effect for air quality improvement.

- 5.2.15 As with all the Area Strategies, the Putney Area Strategy provides positive effects for housing provision, community access to services and addressing exclusion.
- 5.2.16 The promotion of sustainable travel and employment space provision are positive in their effects against the objectives supplemented by positive effects for travel reduction and access to employment opportunities.

### **Tooting**

- 5.2.17 The Tooting Area Strategy (see Figure 5.5) provides a positive effect for sustainable travel and the promotion of employment space as well as seeking to reduce travel and promote access to employment, respectively.
- 5.2.18 Tooting is a priority for regeneration that means it has very positive effects for sustainability objectives related to priority neighbourhood action, inclusion, equality, health, housing and access to community services and facilities.
- 5.2.19 Tooting's development history means it has a unique 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century heritage environment that is recognised through the Area Strategy. This results in a positive effect.



Figure 5.5: Tooting Area Strategy



**Figure 5.6: Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area Strategy**

5.2.20 Similarly, responding to Council priority neighbourhoods allows a very positive effect for the Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area Strategy (see Figure 5.6). This supports positive effects for housing and inclusion.

5.2.21 Positive effects for built, natural and heritage environments are established through the Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area Strategy.

5.2.22 Sustainable transport is promoted that brings positive effects against the objectives; as it does for employment space provision.

**Balham**





**Figure 5.7: Balham Area Strategy**

5.2.23 The Balham Area Strategy (see Figure 5.7) is very positive with respect to promoting sustainable travel; particularly with respect to active travel. Employment space provision is positively affected. Positive effects emerged in the appraisal for sustainability objectives related to the natural and heritage environments.

5.2.24 Reducing social exclusion, improving health, ensuring good and appropriate housing and promoting accessible community services were all positive effects for Balham.

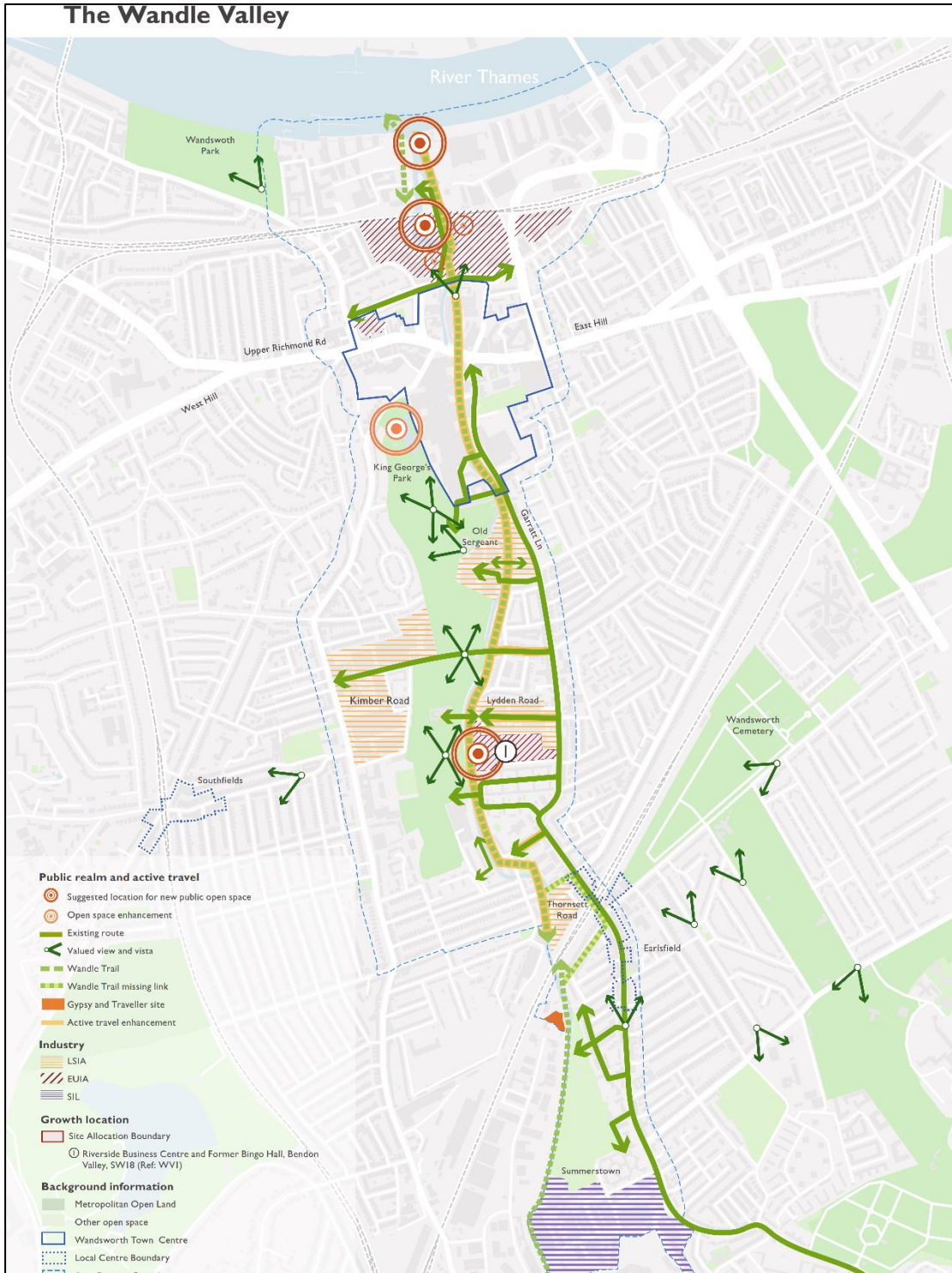
**Riverside**

- 5.2.25 As an overarching Area Strategy, Riverside (see Figure 5.8) responds strongly to natural, heritage and built environment objectives in the SA. Another area of particular strength for the Riverside Area Strategy emerged when social objectives were appraised. The Area Strategy had positive effects for housing provision, access to community facilities, inclusion and equality. This reflected the aspiration to address priority neighbourhoods. This positive emphasis was also reflected in very positive effects for employment space provision.
- 5.2.26 Given the opportunities for connectivity and accessibility through active travel, the Riverside Area Strategy has very positive effects for sustainable transport.



Figure 5.8: Riverside Area Strategy

## Wandle Valley



**Figure 5.9: Wandle Valley Area Strategy**

5.2.27 As an overarching Area strategy, the Wandle Valley (see Figure 5.9) provides an overview. The Strategy performs particularly strongly against sustainability objectives for the protection, enhancement and promotion of open space, ecology, biodiversity, heritage and green/blue infrastructure. Flood mitigation was also positively affected.

5.2.28 The Area Strategy generates positive effects regarding housing opportunity, access to community services and facilities, reducing social inclusion, equality and improving health. It is supportive of sustainable transport and employment space provision.

### 5.3 Testing Site Allocations

5.3.1 67 of the Site Allocations fall within the Area Strategies of Wandsworth Town, Nine Elms, Clapham Junction-York Road/Winstanley, Putney, Tooting, Roehampton and Alton Estate, Balham, Riverside and Wandle Valley. The allocations reflect the approach adopted in the Area Strategies to accommodate growth, renewal and regeneration change within them. Consequently, the Site Allocations can be appraised as groups related to each Area Strategy.

5.3.2 Each of the site allocation groups were appraised against the sustainability objectives based on the following below.

<b>++</b>	likely (or intended) to be very positively affected
<b>+</b>	likely to be positively affected
<b>0</b>	likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected, or some impacts likely to be + and some -
<b>-</b>	likely to be negatively affected
<b>--</b>	likely to be very negatively affected
<b></b>	Policy not relevant to objective

5.3.3 In December 2018, a call for sites commenced. The site information submitted was analysed to establish the capacity, availability and deliverability of sites that could be brought forward as Site Allocations, including their potential suitability for different uses. All sites were considered objectively for allocation considering the policy context and the approach for Area Strategies to be the focus for change in the borough. Consequently, the Site Allocations are those that best responded to this assessment and no alternative sites are discussed in the SA.

5.3.4 Six allocations fall outwith the Area Strategies. These will be appraised on their own merits.

## Wandsworth Town Site Allocations

5.3.5 22 sites are allocated within the Wandsworth Town Area Strategy. These are:

1. Chelsea Cars and KwikFit, Armoury Way, SW18 (Ref: WT1)
2. Ram Brewery/Capital Studios/Former Dexion/Duvall site, Ram Street/Armoury Way, Wandsworth, SW18 (Ref: WT2)
3. Causeway Island including land to the east, SW18 (Ref: WT3)
4. Gasholder site, Armoury Way, SW18 (Ref: WT4)
5. Keltbray site, Wentworth House and adjacent land at Dormay Street, SW18 (Ref: WT5)
6. Frogmore Depot, Dormay Street, SW18 (Ref: WT6)
7. Panorama Antennas, 61 Frogmore, SW18 (Ref: WT7)
8. Ferrier Street Industrial Estate, Ferrier Street, SW18 (Ref: WT8)
9. Feather's Wharf, The Causeway, SW18 (Ref: WT9)
10. Land at The Causeway, SW18 (Ref: WT10)
11. Western Riverside Waste Transfer Station, SW18 (Ref: WT11)
12. Homebase, Swandon Way, SW18 (Ref: WT12)
13. B&Q, Smugglers Way, SW18 (Ref: WT13)
14. McDonalds, Swandon Way, SW18 (Ref: WT14)
15. Mercedes Benz and Bemco, Bridgend Road, SW18 (Ref: WT15)
16. Wandsworth Bridge Roundabout, SW18 (Ref: WT16)
17. Wandsworth Bus Garage, Jews Row, SW18 (Ref: WT17)
18. 65-71 Wandsworth High Street incl. Spread Eagle Public House; Wandsworth High Street and 5 Garratt Lane, SW18 (Ref: WT18)
19. Wandsworth Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, SW18 (Ref: WT19)
20. Southside Shopping Centre, Wandsworth High Street, SW18 (Ref: WT20)
21. 70 - 90 Putney Bridge Road and 1-2 Adelaide Road, SW18 (Ref: WT21)
22. Pier Wharf, SW18 (Ref: WT22)

5.3.6 Table 5.2 presents an assessment of the Site Allocations for Wandsworth Town.

**Table 5.2: Sustainability Appraisal for the Wandsworth Town Area Strategy Site Allocations**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Wandsworth Town</b>	++	++	++	++	O	O	++	O	O	++	++	++	++	++	O	++	++	++	++	++		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b></p> <p>The Site Allocations across Wandsworth Town comprehensively have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives. The allocations address pressure on the natural, built and historic environment by promoting open space retention and provision. They recognise the value of nature and require action to address habitat creation and promote biodiversity. Requirements to respect heritage townscape and conservation areas are clear; as are heritage assets impacted by the allocations.</p> <p>Requirements around amenity impacts for residential uses are highlighted, bringing positive benefits for effects regarding air quality and noise.</p> <p>The allocations clearly address population and household growth and housing demand and supply by providing locations to accommodate this growth and need over the plan period whilst ensuring access to essential community services for all residents to meet their needs.</p> <p>Of course, traffic management and sustainable transport are addressed across the allocations in the context of reducing unnecessary journeys. Indeed, some of the allocations result from requirements to address the Wandsworth Gyratory proposals.</p> <p>The allocations are very positive in their effects for business and employment. Requirements seek to increase the amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation. The allocations resist the loss of industrial land and retain enough industrial floorspace as this will support the predominance and variety of small firms in Wandsworth.</p>																				<p>The site allocations comprehensively have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives.</p>	<p>No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.</p>

## Nine Elms Site Allocations

5.3.7 13 sites are allocated within the Nine Elms Area Strategy. These are:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Cable and Wireless, Ballymore Site 6, Unit 2a, Battersea Park Road, SW8 (Ref: NE1)</li> <li>24. 41-49, Nine Elms Lane, and 49-59 Battersea Park Road, SW8 (Ref: NE2)</li> <li>25. Securicor Site, 80 Kirtling Street, SW8 (Ref: NE3)</li> <li>26. Metropolitan Police Warehouse Garage, Ponton Road, SW8 (Ref: NE4)</li> <li>27. Brooks Court, Kirtling Street, SW8 (Ref: NE5)</li> <li>28. Havelock Terrace, SW8 (Ref: NE6)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29. Ingate Place, SW8 (Ref: NE7)</li> <li>30. Silverthorne Road, SW8 (Ref: NE8)</li> <li>31. Kirtling Wharf, Nine Elms, SW8 (Ref: NE9)</li> <li>32. Middle Wharf, Nine Elms, SW8 (Ref: NE10)</li> <li>33. Cringle Dock, Nine Elms, SW8 (Ref: NE11)</li> <li>34. New Covent Garden Market – (a) Entrance Site, (b) Thessaly Site, (c) Apex Site (Ref: NE12)</li> <li>35. Battersea Park Road (between Stewarts Road and Thessally Road) (Ref: NE13)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

5.3.8 Table 5.3 presents an assessment of the Site Allocations for Nine Elms.

**Table 5.3: Sustainability Appraisal for the Nine Elms Area Strategy Site Allocations**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Nine Elms	O	+	+	++	O	O	O	O	+	++	++	++	+	++	O	O	++	+	++	+		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b></p> <p>The Site Allocations across Nine Elms have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives related to housing opportunity, community access to services and facilities, employment space and promoting sustainable transport. Of course, it has a very positive effect against the objective related to being a Council aspiration for a priority neighbourhood given the area is undergoing substantial renewal. The allocations address pressure on the natural environment with an emphasis on green infrastructure connectivity. Built and historic environment effects impact in a more limited way given the renewal of the area.</p> <p>Traffic management and sustainable transport are addressed across the allocations in the context of securing accessibility by active travel and public transport.</p> <p>The allocations are very positive in their effects for business and employment. Requirements seek to increase the amount of accessible, flexible and modern business accommodation. The allocations retain industrial floorspace.</p>																				<p>The site allocations have positive effects against the sustainability objectives.</p>	<p>No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.</p>



**Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley Regeneration Area Site Allocations**

5.3.9 Seven sites are allocated within the Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley Area Strategy. These are:

- 36. ASDA, LIDL and Boots sites, Falcon Lane, SW11 (Ref: CJ1)
- 37. Clapham Junction Station Approach, SW11 (Ref: CJ2)
- 38. Land on the corner of Grant Road and Falcon Road, SW11 (Ref: CJ3)
- 39. Land at Clapham Junction station, SW11 (Ref: CJ4)
- 40. Winstanley / York Road Regeneration Area, SW11 (Ref: CJ5)
- 41. Peabody Estate, St John’s Hill, SW11 (Ref: CJ6)
- 42. 36-46 St John’s Road and 17 Severus Road, SW11 (Ref: CJ7)

5.3.10 Table 5.4 presents an assessment of the Site Allocations for Clapham Junction and York Road / Winstanley.

**Table 5.4: Sustainability Appraisal for the Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley Area Strategy Site Allocations**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley</b>	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	++	++	++	+	++	++	O	++	O	++	O		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b></p> <p>The Site Allocations across Clapham Junction and York Road / Winstanley clearly address population and household growth and housing demand and supply by promoting regeneration to address deprivation and social exclusion, address public health and ensuring access to essential community services for all residents to meet their needs This has very positive effects against the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The allocations address pressure on the natural and historic environment to a lesser extent by promoting nature and acknowledging heritage.</p> <p>Traffic management and sustainable transport are addressed across the allocations in the context of promoting public transport and active travel.</p> <p>The allocations are very positive in their effects for business and employment. Requirements seek to increase the amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation for the variety of small firms in Wandsworth.</p>																				<p>The site allocations comprehensively have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives.</p>	<p>No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.</p>

## Putney Site Allocations

5.3.11 Six sites are allocated within the Putney Area Strategy. These are:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 43. Wereldhave site, 56-66 Putney High Street, SW15 (Ref: PUT1)           | 46. Putney Telephone Exchange, Montserrat Road, SW15 (Ref: PUT4)       |
| 44. Jubilee House and Cinema, Putney High Street, SW15 (Ref: PUT2)        | 47. Sainsbury's Supermarket, 2-6 Werter Road, Putney, SW15 (Ref: PUT5) |
| 45. Corner of Putney Bridge Road and Putney High Street, SW15 (Ref: PUT3) | 48. 55-61 Putney High Street, SW15 (Ref: PUT6)                         |

5.3.12 Table 5.5 presents an assessment of the Site Allocations for Putney.

**Table 5.5: Sustainability Appraisal for the Putney Area Strategy Site Allocations**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Putney	O	O	++	++	O	O	O	O	O	++	O	O	O		O	O	++	O	++	O	The site allocations have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b></p> <p>The Site Allocations across Putney provide very positive effects for core outcomes against the sustainability objectives. The allocations clearly address population and household growth and housing demand and supply by providing locations to accommodate this growth. Of course, traffic management and sustainable transport are addressed across the allocations in the context of public transport and active travel. The allocations are very positive in their effects for business and employment. Requirements seek to increase the amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation.</p> <p>The allocations address pressure on the natural and historic environment by recognising the worth of nature and heritage townscape.</p>																						

## Tooting Site Allocations

5.3.13 Three sites are allocated within the Tooting Area Strategy. These are:

- 49. Market area, Tooting High Street, Tooting SW17 (Ref: TO1)
- 50. St Georges Hospital, Blackshaw Road, SW17 (Ref: TO2)
- 51. 50 – 56 Tooting High Street, Tooting, SW17 (Ref: TO3)

5.3.14 Table 5.6 presents an assessment of the Site Allocations for Tooting.

**Table 5.6: Sustainability Appraisal for the Tooting Area Strategy Site Allocations**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Tooting	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	0	++	0		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b></p> <p>The Site Allocations across Tooting provide very positive effects for core outcomes against the sustainability objectives. The allocations clearly address population and household growth and housing demand and supply by providing locations to accommodate this growth. It is very positive for effects on public health as there is a requirement for a health centre. Traffic management and sustainable transport are addressed across the allocations in the context of public transport and active travel. The allocations are very positive in their effects for business and employment. Requirements seek to increase the amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation.</p> <p>The allocations address, to a lesser extent, pressure on the natural and historic environment by recognising the value of nature and heritage townscape.</p>																				<p>The site allocations have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives.</p>	<p>No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.</p>

## Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area Site Allocations

5.3.15 Three sites are allocated within the Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area Strategy. These are:

- 52. Alton West Intervention Areas, Roehampton, SW15 (Ref: RO1)
- 53. Mount Clare, Minstead Gardens, Roehampton, SW15 (Ref: RO2)
- 54. Queen Mary's Hospital car park, SW15 (Ref: RO3)

5.3.16 Table 5.7 presents an assessment of the Site Allocations for Roehampton and Alton Estate.

**Table 5.7: Sustainability Appraisal for the Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area Strategy Site Allocations**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Roehampton	++	++	++	++	O	O	O	O	O	++	++	O	O	++	++	O	++	O	++	O		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b></p> <p>The Site Allocations for Roehampton are placed in the context of a very positive effect against the priority neighbourhood objective, (14) and comprehensively have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives. The allocations address pressure on the natural, built and historic environment by establishing very positive effects for open space, biodiversity, heritage and landscape. Requirements to respect heritage townscape are clear.</p> <p>The allocations clearly address population and household growth and housing demand and supply by providing locations to accommodate this growth and need over the plan period whilst ensuring access to essential community services (including health) for all residents to meet their needs. Traffic management and sustainable transport are addressed across the allocations in the context public transport, in particular.</p> <p>The allocations are very positive in their effects for business and employment. Requirements seek to increase the amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation to meet local needs.</p>																				The site allocations have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

**Balham Site Allocations**

5.3.17 One site is allocated within the Balham Area Strategy. This is:

55. Sainsbury's Car Park, Bedford Hill, SW12 (Ref: BA1)

5.3.18 Table 5.8 presents an assessment of the Site Allocation for Balham.

**Table 5.8: Sustainability Appraisal for the Balham Area Strategy Site Allocation**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Balham	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0		0	0	++	0	++	0	The site allocation has a very positive effect against the sustainability objectives.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.
<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b></p> <p>The Site Allocation for Balham provides a very positive effect for core outcomes against the sustainability objectives. There is a strong emphasis on the natural, built and historic environment that promotes open space, biodiversity and urban greening. The allocation clearly addresses population and household growth and housing demand and supply by providing a location to accommodate this growth.</p> <p>Of course, traffic management and sustainable transport are addressed within the allocation in the context of active travel. The allocation is very positive in its effect for business and employment.</p>																						

## Riverside Site Allocations

5.3.19 11 sites are allocated within the Riverside Area Strategy. These are:

- 56. Former Prices Candles Factory, 110 York Road, Battersea, SW11 (Ref: RIV1)
- 57. Dovercourt site, York Road, SW11 (Ref: RIV2)
- 58. 11-25 Chatfield Road and 41-47 Mendip Road, SW11(Ref: RIV3)
- 59. Gartons Industrial Estate, Gartons Way, SW11 (Ref: RIV4)
- 60. York Road Business Centre, Yelverton Road, SW11 (Ref: RIV5)
- 61. 36 Lombard Road, SW11 (Ref: RIV6)

- 62. Travis Perkins, 37 Lombard Road, SW11 (Ref: RIV7)
- 63. 19 Lombard Road, 80 Gwynne Road, SW11 (Ref: RIV8)
- 64. The Chopper P.H., 58-70 York Road, SW11 (Ref: RIV9)
- 65. 200 York Road, Travelodge Hotel, SW11 (Ref: RIV10)
- 66. Battersea Church Road/ Crewkerne Court Garage, Somerset Estate, SW11 (Ref: RIV11)

5.3.20 Table 5.9 presents an assessment of the Site Allocations for Riverside.

**Table 5.9: Sustainability Appraisal for the Riverside Area Strategy Site Allocations**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Riverside	++	+	++	++	O	O	++	O	O	++	O	O	O	+	O	O	++	O	++	O	The site allocations have very positive effects against the sustainability objectives. The allocations address pressure on the natural, built and historic environment by promoting open space retention and provision. The Site Allocations recognise and support the value of nature. Requirements to respect heritage townscape is clear; as are heritage assets impacted by the allocations.  The allocations clearly address population and household growth and housing demand and supply by providing locations to accommodate this growth and need over the plan period. The Area Strategy approach generates a slightly positive effect against objective 14.  Sustainable transport is addressed in the context of promoting active travel.  The allocations are very positive in their effects for business and employment. Requirements seek to increase the amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

## Wandle Valley Site Allocations

5.3.21 One site is allocated within the Wandle Valley Area Strategy. This is:

67. Riverside Business Centre and Former Bingo Hall, Bendon Valley, SW18 (Ref: WV1)

5.3.22 Table 5.10 presents an assessment of the Site Allocation for Wandle Valley.

**Table 5.10: Sustainability Appraisal for the Wandle Valley Area Strategy Site Allocation**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Wandle Valley	+	++	0	++	0	0	++	0	0	++	0	0	0		0	0	+	0	++	0			
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b></p> <p>The site allocation for the Wandle Valley has positive effects against the sustainability objectives. The allocation addresses pressure on the natural environment by promoting open space retention and provision. It recognises the value of nature, supports biodiversity and encourages urban greening.</p> <p>The allocation clearly addresses population and household growth and housing demand and supply by providing a location to accommodate this growth.</p> <p>Sustainable transport is addressed in the context of promoting pedestrian connectivity.</p> <p>The allocation is very positive in its effects for business and employment. The requirements to re-provide industrial floorspace is clear.</p>																				The site allocation has a positive effect against the sustainability objectives.	No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.	

## Other Site Allocations

5.3.23 Six sites are allocated outwith the Area Strategies. These are:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>68. Balham Health Centre, 120 - 124 Bedford Hill, London, SW12 (Ref: OUT1)</p> <p>69. 259-311 Battersea Park Road, SW11 (Doddington Estate part) (Ref: OUT2)</p> <p>70. Springfield Hospital, Burntwood Lane / Glenburnie Road, SW17 (Ref: OUT3)</p> | <p>71. Randall Close Day Centre and adjacent Surrey Lane Estate car park, SW11 (Ref: OUT4)</p> <p>72. Bridge Lane Medical Group Practice, 20 Bridge Ln, Battersea, London SW11 (Ref: OUT5)</p> <p>73. Hazel Court, Haydon Way, Battersea, SW11 (Ref: OUT6)</p> |
|---|--|

5.3.24 Table 5.11 presents an assessment of the other Site Allocations.

**Table 5.11: Sustainability Appraisal for Other Site Allocations**

Site Allocation	Scoped Sustainability Objective and Impact																				Conclusions	Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Other	++	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0		
	<p><b>Interpretation Summary</b></p> <p>Other Site Allocations have positive effects against the sustainability objectives. The allocations address pressure on the natural environment by promoting open space retention and provision, and encourages urban greening. Responding to heritage is positively affected.</p> <p>The allocations clearly address population and household growth and housing demand and supply by providing locations to accommodate this growth and ensuring community access to services and facilities.</p> <p>The allocations are very positive in their effects on public health, as they require the re-provision of health facilities where appropriate.</p>																				<p>The site allocations have positive effects against the sustainability objectives.</p>	<p>No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.</p>



## Site Allocation Overview

5.3.25 Table 5.12 provides an overview of the site allocations appraisal.

**Table 5.12: Overview of Site Allocations Sustainability Appraisal**

Site Allocations		Wands- worth Town	Nine Elms	Clapham Junction and York Road/ Winstanley	Putney	Tooting	Roehampton and Alton Estate	Balham	Riverside	Wandle Valley	Other
Sustainability Appraisal Objective											
1	Avoid loss of designated ecological sites, priority habitats and species.	++	O	O	O	O	++	++	++	+	++
2	Protect and enhance the natural environment, geodiversity and biodiversity of the borough.	++	+	O	O	O	++	++	+	++	O
3	Conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment, including buildings, areas, structures, landscapes, townscapes, important views and archaeological remains.	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	O	++
4	Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and establish and retain inter-connected multifunctional green infrastructure.	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	+
5	Minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources and energy.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Site Allocations		Wands- worth Town	Nine Elms	Clapham Junction and York Road/ Winstanley	Putney	Tooting	Roehampton and Alton Estate	Balham	Riverside	Wandle Valley	Other
Sustainability Appraisal Objective											
6	Minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principals of the resource efficiency hierarchy.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
7	Maintain and improve air quality	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	++	++	O
8	Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
9	Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
10	Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
11	Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities, including open space	++	++	++	O	O	++	O	O	O	++
12	Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities	++	++	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
13	Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief	++	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
14	Address Council aspirations within priority neighbourhoods	++	++	++		O	++		+		O
15	Protect and improve public health	O	O	++	O	++	++	O	O	O	++
16	Reduce the impact of noise	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
17	Encourage the growth of sustainable transport	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	O
18	Reduce the need to travel	++	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
19	Provide employment space to meet the borough's needs	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	O
20	Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	++	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

5.3.26 The Site Allocations have very positive effects across a comprehensive range of scoped sustainability objectives on the assumption that they are to be delivered in full accordance with Local Plan policy. Within each Area Strategy there are different priorities and emphasis. The sites themselves have priority outcomes in response to their context and specific requirements. There are common objectives that the majority of Site Allocations address. These are to conserve and enhance heritage, secure biodiversity, promote urban greening, provide housing opportunities, encourage sustainable transport and provide employment space.

## 6.0 Conclusion

### 6.1 Summary of Sustainability Appraisal Assessment

- 6.1.1 The SA has identified a range of broadly positive effects that the Vision and Objectives, policies, Area Strategies and Site Allocations will have on economic, social and environmental factors. No significant policy gaps were identified and no significant negative effects were established that required mitigation. The assessment benefitted from a Regulation 19 Local Plan with a formed set of policies.
- 6.1.2 A number of reasonable policy alternatives were identified and assessed which confirmed the policy approaches being taken forward in the Local Plan are the most sustainable.
- 6.1.3 The SA has assessed the Vision and Objectives; policy framework; Area Strategies and Site Allocations of the Local Plan and identified the effects on the sustainability objectives. Conclusions are presented in the following paragraphs.

#### **Vision and Objectives**

- 6.1.4 The SA of the Local Plan Vision and its Objectives concluded that it would positively help deliver the majority of the scoped sustainability objectives. There are instances where there are uncertainties or potential tensions amongst objectives. The key areas where this arose are:

- **Traffic and transport:** The Local Plan supports growth, renewal and regeneration. There is the risk that this will lead to increased demand for travel to access these new developments and services, which in some cases might have an adverse impact on travel infrastructure in the local area leading to an exacerbation of traffic congestion or overcrowding on public transport.

The cumulative impacts of growth, renewal and regeneration, and site allocations across the borough are recognised and assessed so that transport infrastructure can plan to accommodate travel across all modes.

- **Need for additional resources and potential for increased pollution:** New development will result in the consumption of additional natural resources, in particular energy, building materials and water. Sustainable design and construction is promoted. Policy to tackle climate change ensures that new development is energy and water efficient and that renewable energy sources are used wherever feasible. Recycling is promoted.
- **The natural environment:** Development in certain parts of the borough could have adverse impacts on the natural environment, such as on the biodiversity of rivers or sites designated for nature conservation. The potential for impacts and the need to avoid harm to habitats and species is recognised in the Local Plan.
- **Balancing heritage protection against other considerations:** With a diversity of conservation areas, listed buildings and other heritage assets, new development

could harm their qualities. The potential for these impacts and the need to avoid harm is recognised in the Local Plan.

- **Provision of housing (including affordable housing) versus the need for protection of employment land and premises:** The shortage in housing, particularly affordable housing, puts increasing pressure on redeveloping vacant or brownfield sites for residential uses. In Wandsworth, the pressure to develop housing leads to a demand for re-using existing employment sites. This loss of sites can be harmful to the local economy. Local Plan policy ensures that employment land and premises are retained and protected.

## Policy Framework

6.1.5 The testing of the Local Plan's policies established that they represent a framework that best addressed the sustainability objectives. Table 6.1 provides an overview of the Local Plan policy in relation to the effects against the sustainability objectives (grouped by topic).

**Table 6.1: Policy Effects Against Sustainability Appraisal Topics**

SA Topic	Addressed in Local Plan Policy Framework								
	Area Strategies' Place-making Policy	Achieving Design Excellence	Tackling Climate Change	Providing for Wandsworth's People	Providing Housing	Building a Strong Economy	Vitality, Vibrancy and Uniqueness of the Borough's Centres	Supporting Sustainable Transport	Blue & Green Infrastructure Natural Environment
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	++	++	+	++		+	+	+	++
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	++	++	++		+		O		
Climate change and air quality	++	++	++	+	+	+	O	+	++
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	++	++	O	+	++		++		
Access to essential community services	++	++	O	++	+	+	++	+	++
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	

	Addressed in Local Plan Policy Framework								
SA Topic	Area Strategies' Place-making Policy	Achieving Design Excellence	Tackling Climate Change	Providing for Wandsworth's People	Providing Housing	Building a Strong Economy	Vitality, Vibrancy and Uniqueness of the Borough's Centres	Supporting Sustainable Transport	Blue & Green Infrastructure Natural Environment
Public health	O	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	++
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	++	++	O	++	O	+	+	++	++
Business and Employment	++	+	+	O		++	+	+	

- 6.1.6 The testing of the Local Plan's policies established that they represent a framework that best addressed the sustainability objectives. The above shows that the Local Plan policy framework has a particularly positive effect when appraised against the sustainability objective topics of:
- Access to essential community services
  - Public health
  - Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure

It plays strongly in the effects against:

- Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment
  - Climate change and air quality
  - Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion
  - Population and household growth and housing demand and supply
- 6.1.7 Consequently, it can be concluded that the policy framework presented in the Local Plan (Regulation 19) has significant positive sustainability effects.

#### **Area Strategies**

- 6.1.8 The SA considered the seven Area Strategies and two overarching Area Strategies. The Area Strategies for Wandsworth are:

- Wandsworth Town
- Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Opportunity Area (Including Battersea Design and Technology Quarter)
- Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley Regeneration Area
- Putney
- Tooting
- Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration Area
- Balham

In addition, covering broader areas, Area Strategies have also been prepared for:

- Riverside
  - Wandle Valley.
- 6.1.9 Table 6.2 provides an overview of the effects against the scoped sustainability objectives.



Table 6.2: Sustainability Appraisal of Area Strategies

Area Strategy	Wandsworth Town	Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea	Clapham Junction and York Road/ Winstanley	Putney	Tooting	Roehampton and Alton Estate	Balham	Riverside	Wandle Valley
1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	++
2	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	++	++
3	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
4	++	++	++	O	O	+	O	++	++
5	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
6	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
7	++	O	+	++	++	O	O	O	O
8	O	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
9	++	O	++	O	O	O	O	O	+
10	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
11	++	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+
12	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	+
13	++	++	+	O	O	O	O	+	+
14	++	O	++		++	++		++	
15	O	O	+	O	++	O	+	O	+
16	O	O	+	+	O	O	+	O	O
17	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
18	+	++	+	+	O	O	O	O	O
19	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	+
20	+	++	+	+	O	O	O	O	O

6.1.10 The SA established positive effects for all Area Strategies. It confirmed the areas to be the most appropriate locations for development; being areas where growth and change is expected to occur. The following emerged:

- Wandsworth Town - The Wandsworth Town Area Strategy had many very positive effects regarding the scoped sustainability objectives; particularly as it addressed Council aspirations in the Wandle Delta. The emphasis on the area's heritage and townscape was a positive effect. The emphasis on green infrastructure and biodiversity contributed to the positive effects.

A key component for the Area Strategy was to ensure appropriate housing and access to community amenities. As the Area Strategy supported the provision of workspace and access to work, it positively affected the sustainability objectives for employment. The Strategy promoted active travel and public transport allowing the positive effects for sustainable travel to be highlighted.

- Nine Elms - The Area Strategy had very positive benefits for green infrastructure and renewable energy. Housing provision, residents' access to community amenities and equality were emphasised through the sustainability appraisal. Sustainable transport was supported. The Area Strategy emphasises employment in relation to provision of workspace and access to it.

The incorporation of Battersea Power Station allowed the Area Strategy to have a positive effect for heritage. The needs for biodiversity are positive.

- Clapham Junction and York Road / Winstanley - This Area Strategy established a very positive benefit as it responded to address Council aspirations within the priority neighbourhood of the York Road / Winstanley Regeneration Area. This helped support inclusion and equality. It establishes positive effects for housing provision and community access to services and facilities. Also, the Area Strategy responds well against objectives for heritage and green infrastructure enhancement. Sustainability travel and encouraging reductions in the need to travel were positively affected.
- Putney - Regarding the built, historic and natural environment the Area Strategy brought positive benefits. It provided positive effects for housing provision, community access to services and addressing exclusion. The promotion of sustainable travel and employment space provision were positive in their effects supplemented by positive effects for travel reduction and access to employment opportunities.
- Tooting - Tooting is a priority for regeneration that means it had very positive effects related to priority neighbourhood action, inclusion, equality, health, housing and access to community services and facilities. The heritage environment was recognised resulting in a positive effect.

The Area Strategy provided a positive effect for sustainable travel and the promotion of employment space.

- Roehampton and Alton Estate - Responding to Council priority neighbourhoods allowed a very positive effect for the **Roehampton and Alton Estate Regeneration**

Area Strategy. This supported positive effects for housing and inclusion. Positive effects for built, natural and heritage environments were established. Sustainable transport was promoted that brings positive effects against the objectives; as it did for employment space provision.

- Balham - positive effects emerged in the appraisal for sustainability objectives related to the natural and heritage environments. Reducing social exclusion, improving health, ensuring good and appropriate housing and promoting accessible community services were all positive effects.

The Area Strategy was very positive with respect to promoting sustainable travel. Employment space provision was positively affected.

- Riverside - Responded strongly to natural, heritage and built environment objectives. The Area Strategy had positive effects for housing provision, access to community facilities, inclusion and equality. This positive emphasis was also reflected in very positive effects employment space provision. The Riverside Area Strategy has very positive effects for sustainable transport.
- Wandle Valley - Performs particularly strongly against sustainability objectives for the protection, enhancement and promotion of open space, ecology, biodiversity, heritage and green/blue infrastructure. Flood mitigation was also positively affected. The Area Strategy generated positive effects regarding housing opportunity, access to community services and facilities, reducing social exclusion, equality and improving health. It is supportive of sustainable transport and employment space provision.

### **Site Allocations**

- 6.1.11 Appraisals were undertaken on each group of Site Allocations within the Area Strategies. The Site Allocations identified in the Local Plan were assessed as having a positive or neutral effect against the scoped sustainability objectives. Within each Area Strategy area there were different priorities and emphasis. The sites themselves had priority outcomes in response to their context and specific requirements. There were common objectives that the majority of Site Allocations address. These were to conserve and enhance heritage, secure biodiversity, promote urban greening, provide housing opportunities, encourage sustainable transport and provide employment space.

## 6.2 Limitations

6.2.1 Collection of baseline data is a continuous process as new information becomes available. Information gaps need to be identified. Some of the information may lack detail, may not be collected regularly, or may be unreliable. In addition, data in some key areas is unavailable at borough level, only available for a fee or subject to confidentiality or copyright restrictions. Specific difficulties include:

- Ease of access and availability - not all data is available on the web and tracing down the source can prove difficult. Some data is only available for a charge.
- There is no local trend data on biodiversity available.

6.2.2 Where possible the most up to date evidence has been used to assist in the predicting of Local Plan effects on sustainability objectives, however gaps in knowledge and data are acknowledged. Uncertainties and assumptions across the SA included:

- The exact design of future development proposals is subject to planning approval and unknown at this stage.
- The exact scale of energy and water demand, waste production and emissions resulting from development are unable to be quantified. It will depend on a number of factors including: the design of new development; waste collection and disposal regimes; and individual behaviour with regard to recycling and reuse.
- The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of employers.
- The level of investment in community facilities and services that may be stimulated by new development is uncertain at this stage and will in part be dependent on the policies of the Local Plan, site specific proposals and viability.
- The exact scale of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the implementation of the policies and proposals contained in the Local Plan will be dependent on a number of factors including: the design of new development; future travel patterns and trends; individual energy consumption behaviour; and the extent to which energy supply has been decarbonised over the plan period.

## 7.0 Monitoring and Next Steps

### 7.1 Monitoring

7.1.1 The sustainability effects of implementing the Local Plan must be monitored in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake remedial action. Stage E of the SA process requires the monitoring of SA objectives. Although this stage is not required until the plan is put into effect, the consideration of monitoring and indicators should be undertaken throughout the process. The SA provides a monitoring framework that will identify sustainability effects. It is intended that they will help form the basis of the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) and will be monitored on a regular basis following the adoption of the Local Plan.

7.1.2 Stage E involves:

- Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.
- Responding to adverse effects.

Stage E also entails monitoring the significant effects of the adopted Plan in order to measure its performance against sustainability objectives and inform future policy revisions.

7.1.3 Table 7.1 presents potential monitoring indicators against the scoped sustainability objectives.

**Table 7.1 – Potential Monitoring Indicators**

Topic	Objective	Potential Indicators	Sources
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avoid loss of designated ecological sites, priority habitats and species.</li> <li>2. Protect and enhance the natural environment, geodiversity and biodiversity of the borough.</li> <li>3. Conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment, including buildings, areas, structures, landscapes, townscapes, important views and archaeological remains.</li> <li>4. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and establish and retain inter-connected multifunctional green infrastructure.</li> </ol>	<p>Change in area of designated SINCS</p> <p>Number of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement.</p> <p>Number of heritage assets ‘at risk’.</p> <p>Number of Listed Building proposals approved</p> <p>Hectares of accessible open space per 1,000 population or percentage of people living in Open Space Deficiency Areas.</p>	<p>Council</p> <p>NE/Council</p> <p>HE</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Council</p>
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources and energy.</li> <li>6. Minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principals of the resource efficiency hierarchy.</li> </ol>	<p>Energy consumption</p> <p>Volumes of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste generated.</p>	<p>DBEIS</p> <p>Council/GLA</p>
Climate change and air quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Maintain and improve air quality</li> <li>8. Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation</li> <li>9. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS</li> </ol>	<p>Improved air quality in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas measured through annual mean and number of days when air pollution (PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>) exceeds acceptable levels.</p> <p>Renewable energy capacity installed by type.</p> <p>Number of new major developments that incorporate SuDS and reduce water runoff.</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.</p>	<p>GLA</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Council</p>

Topic	Objective	Potential Indicators	Sources
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	10. Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers	Net additional dwellings by type and size. Housing delivery test. Net affordable housing completions.	Council
Access to essential community services	11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities, including open space	Proportion of new housing development with access to public greenspace within 400m walking distance.	Council
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	12. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities 13. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief 14. Address Council aspirations within priority neighbourhoods	Ranking of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of deprivation in the borough, out of England.  Employment rates by ethnicity.  Wandsworth Local Fund expenditure.	DHCLG  ONS  Council
Public health	15. Protect and improve public health 16. Reduce the impact of noise	Life expectancy at birth.  Noise complaints made or number of noise abatement notices served.	Public Health England  Council
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport 18. Reduce the need to travel	Travel to work by different modes (e.g. bus, train, car, bike, foot). Traffic volumes/density of traffic.	ONS  DoT
Business and Employment	19. Provide employment space to meet the borough's needs 20. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	Employment land and floorspace available by type. Employment rate.	Council  ONS/Nomis

## 7.2 Consulting on this Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 7.2.1 This SA Report is issued for consultation. Views or representations on any aspect of the Report are encouraged; particularly, as to whether the effects that are predicted are likely and whether there are any significant effects which have not been considered.

## 7.3 Next Steps

- 7.3.1 Following consultation, the SA Report, together with the consultation responses received, will be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the Local Plan for examination.



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