



**London Borough of Wandsworth
Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement, July 2023**

Wandsworth Local Plan

Contents

	Purpose of this document	3
1.0	Introduction and context	4 - 5
2.0	Background to the SA process in Wandsworth	6 - 8
3.0	Integrating sustainability considerations in to the Wandsworth Local Plan	9 - 13
4.0	The preferred strategy for the Wandsworth Local Plan	14 - 15
	Appendix One: Monitoring Indicators	

Purpose of this document

In accordance with Article 9 of [Directive 2001/42/EC](#), this Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement responds to the adoption of the Wandsworth Local Plan (19 July 2023) and satisfies the post adoption (Stage E) requirements for sustainability appraisals (SA)/ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) by:

- summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated;
- how opinions expressed through public and other consultations have been taken into account;
- the reasons for adopting the plan in the light of other reasonable alternatives;
- setting out the means of monitoring the plan.

1.0 Introduction and Context

- 1.1 According to National Planning Policy Guidance, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is, ‘a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of local plans and spatial development strategies’, with the purpose of promoting sustainable development by, ‘assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives’.
- 1.2 Carrying out a SA is a means of determining the most important environmental, social and economic factors in relation to an area, and testing the emerging planning policy document against those, with the aim of assessing the plan and seeking ways in which it might be improved or mitigated. It is intended to be applied as an iterative process which informs the development of the plan, carried out as a series of stages as the plan is developed over time.
- 1.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act¹ requires local authorities to carry out SAs during plan preparation with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are incorporated into the requirement for completing SAs. This is reiterated in the National Planning Policy Framework (para. 32)².
- 1.4 The Wandsworth Local Plan was adopted on 19 July 2023, and has been subject to a continuous SA and SEA process. Alongside this, the Council has updated the Health Impact Assessment, Habitats Regulations Assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment alongside the SA of the policy options, policies and main modifications (as these have been required). All of these documents can be found at the Council’s online [examination library](#) and / or on the Council’s website in association with the [various stages of preparation for the plan](#). These assessments were considered together at the outset of the plan-making process as part of the [Integrated Impact Assessment](#), which was issued in December 2018³.

The Development Plan and the Wandsworth Local Plan

- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 The Wandsworth 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 NPPF (2021) 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.
- 1.8 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

¹ Notably Sections 19 and 39

² “Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. The reference to relevant legal requirements refers to Strategic Environmental Assessment”.

³ This was preceded by a Scoping Report in 2016, prepared by CAG Consultants, to support the full review for the Wandsworth Local Plan. The Scoping Report was reviewed to ensure that the evidence base and objectives were up to date and took account of new evidence that may have come forward since its preparation.

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.

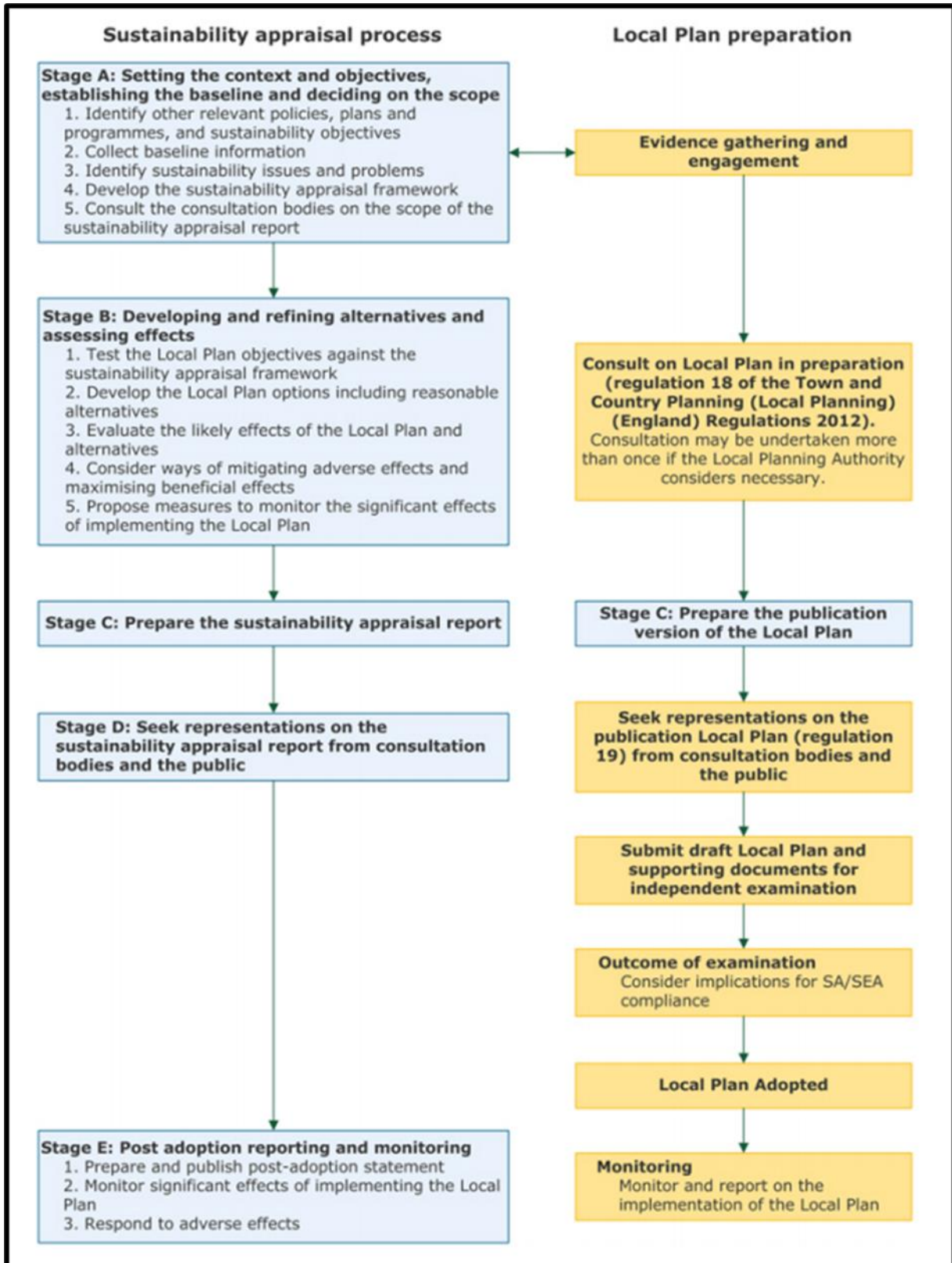
- 1.9 The new Local Plan replaces the policies and site allocations within the previous adopted Local Plan. It sets out the Council’s Vision, Objectives related to environmental, social and economic outcomes and policies for securing delivery of the Council’s ambitions for Wandsworth.
- 1.10 The Plan 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.’
- 1.11 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 (such as the Wandsworth Environment and Sustainability Strategy and Corporate Plan); and new and updated evidence base documents.
- 1.12 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.
- 1.13 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

2.0 Background to the SA process in Wandsworth

- 2.1 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'* (para. 7). 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 Plan⁴.
- 2.2 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 SEA 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.
- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 The five stages to the SA process are set out in Figure 1.1 below⁵. This Adoption Statement fulfils Stage E, post adoption reporting and monitoring, and it reflects on the process of completing the SA over the previous four stages.

⁴ Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 11-001-20190722

⁵ And also within the National Planning Policy Guidance [here](#) (Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 11-013-20140306).



2.5 A SA, incorporating SEA, has therefore been produced alongside the Wandsworth Local Plan. The SA investigated the likely significant impacts on the borough in terms of the contribution towards sustainability when the policies of the Wandsworth Local Plan are implemented.

- 2.6 The newly adopted Local Plan is now part of the statutory development plan for the borough, replacing the previously adopted local plan. 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;
 - the spatial policies, Area Strategies, land use designations and Site Allocations against which planning applications and development proposals will be assessed;
 - the framework for sustainable development;
 - the foundations for enabling renewal, regeneration and economic development, whilst protecting built and natural environmental assets.
- 2.7 The SA has been prepared by officers within the Policy Planning Team. This has allowed for any issues raised during the SA process to be addressed by the officers writing the Plan at the earliest opportunity. The assessments were undertaken alongside the Plan preparation process, building on previous work also undertaken by the Council throughout the stages of the Plan process.

3.0 Integrating sustainability considerations in to the Wandsworth Local Plan

3.1 Environmental and wider sustainability concerns have been integral to the key decisions made in respect of the policies and proposals of the Wandsworth Local Plan. The integration of these considerations into the plan making process has principally been achieved through:

- clear understanding of the context within which the plan is being prepared locally, including the Council’s wider goals for the borough expressed through key documents such as the Corporate Plan and the Wandsworth Environment and Sustainability Strategy;
- the development of a comprehensive evidence base, all of which is couched within a requirement set nationally and regionally to integrate environmental, social and economic considerations into the Plan;
- a focus on emerging best practice to develop the most effective approach for the plan, particularly around balancing environmental, economic and social considerations such as biodiversity impacts, resilience against flood risk, climate change and improving public health outcomes;
- continuous engagement with key stakeholders (including statutory consultees) and the wider public on the emerging Plan and related environmental and sustainability matters, including the fulfilment of the Council’s Duty to Cooperate;
- the consideration of national planning policy and the objectives of other plans and programmes, including the London Plan (adopted in 2021 and subject to its own SA);
- this ongoing assessment through SA, alongside other required assessments such as the Habitats Regulations Assessment.

3.2 During the plan-making process, the SA has been carried out as an iterative and ongoing process to inform decision making for developing the Plan. The SA was undertaken in accordance with government guidance which encourages a staged approach that integrates appraisal to consider the effects of the emerging plan on socio-economic as well as environmental factors.

Stage A: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

3.3 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](#) (December 2018) which set out the method of appraisal.

Sustainability Appraisal Stages	
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

3.4 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.

- 3.5 The Revised Scoping Report's baseline review established a range of relevant issues for Wandsworth organised around recognised topics and provided baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the borough. Twenty objectives, that have been used to test the performance of the Wandsworth Local Plan, emerged (see below). These establish an appropriate framework for carrying out the SA against which the effect of the Plan policies have been appraised.
- 3.6 The final Scoping Report 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.

Topic	Sustainability Objective
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources and energy. 6. Minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principles of the resource efficiency hierarchy.
Climate change and air quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers.
Access to essential community services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities, including open space.
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Public health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Protect and improve public health. 16. Reduce the impact of noise.
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport. 18. Reduce the need to travel.
Business and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Provide employment space to meet the borough's needs. 20. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities.

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

- 3.7 Stage B was the appraisal and refinement of the Local Plan (Regulation 18⁶ version) with the findings presented in an interim SA Report. It was informed by the responses received on the borough's Issues document (which were made available during the consultation period for the Regulation 18 Plan), and by the findings of the updated evidence base, and further involved:
- comparing the aims of the Local Plan with the twenty 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.
- 3.8 Each policy has also been assessed against alternatives, though only the consideration of reasonable alternatives is necessary. In all cases, this included a 'no policy' option and a 'status quo' option. 'No policy' considers the sustainability outcomes if the proposed policy was not implemented, and in these cases the assessment is based on the National Policy Planning Framework and London Plan. The 'status quo' option considers the sustainability outcomes should adopted plan policies be used in place of the proposed Local Plan policies.
- 3.9 The Stage B 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. The SA received a handful of comments during this period of public consultation, and all comments and responses were made available at the [Regulation 19 stage](#) (Stage C). The conclusions of the process can be found in the document.

Stage C: Preparing the SA report

- 3.10 At Stage C, a final SA Report was prepared to accompany the submission Local Plan and was made available for representations (again, alongside the Local Plan itself) prior to submission and consideration through the Examination in Public (EiP). This process was informed by the responses received on the public consultation held on the first draft of the Plan (Stage B) and appraised the policies as they now stood in their revised form. It involved:
- Predicting and assessing the environmental, social and economic effects of the preferred proposals and policies of the Plan;
 - Developing proposals for monitoring;
 - producing a revised draft of a SA for those policies.
- 3.11 The final policies and proposals for the Local Plan were therefore informed by the Sustainability Appraisal Report and any consultation responses received on the Pre-Publication Plan and SA Report. The final proposals and uses for Site Allocations were assessed against the sustainability objectives and the results were presented in the Stage C SA report. This was published as the [Wandsworth Sustainability Appraisal – Local Plan Publication \(Regulation 19\) Version](#), January 2022.
- 3.12 Overall, the SA 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

⁶ The [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#) sets out the plan-making process; Part 6 sets this out specifically in respect of Local Plans, with Regulation 18 and 19 covering process in respect of the two principal stages of production and consultation.

established that required mitigation. There are instances where there are uncertainties or potential tensions amongst objectives. The key areas where this arose are:

- Traffic and transport (i.e. the risk that growth will lead to increased demand for travel to access new developments and services, which in some cases might have an adverse impact on traffic congestion or overcrowding on public transport);
- Need for additional resources and potential for increased pollution (i.e. new development will result in the consumption of additional natural resources, in particular energy, building materials and water);
- The natural environment (i.e. development has an adverse impact on the natural environment, such as on the biodiversity of rivers or sites designated for nature conservation);
- Balancing heritage protection against other considerations (i.e. new development could harm listed buildings and other heritage assets);
- Provision of housing versus the need for protection of employment land (i.e. the shortage in housing puts increasing on vacant or brownfield sites for residential uses).

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

3.13 Stage D involved:

- Public consultation on the SA Report (and Plan) during Regulation 19;
- Assessing significant changes arising, if appropriate;
- Submission of the Plan with the SA, and the Examination in Public (EiP);
- Consideration of the issues within the SA at Examination, and updates to the SA as a result of modifications arising from the Examination.

3.14 At this stage, the Council consulted on the Local Plan and accompanying SA to find out whether the SA was acceptable, or if policies or proposals could be made more sustainable. The SA again received a handful of comments during this second period of public consultation, and all comments and responses were made available at the [Submission stage](#).

3.15 Wandsworth's Local Plan (Regulation 19), along with the SA and other supporting documents, was submitted to the Secretary of State for [independent examination](#) on 29 April 2022. The Examination Hearing Sessions – held between November 15 and November 30, 2022 – assessed whether the Plan had been prepared in accordance with legal and procedural requirements and whether it is ‘sound’, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#). The Inspectors’ raised two specific questions regarding the SA:

- Has the Wandsworth Local Plan been subject to a SA and have the requirements for SEA been met?
- Is it clear how the SA influenced the final plan and dealt with mitigation measures?

3.16 The Council addressed these questions through written responses (particularly [Main Matter 1](#)) and Examination sessions. Following the hearing sessions, the Planning Inspectors proposed a ‘[Schedule of Main Modifications](#)’ to the Plan, and an [updated Sustainability Appraisal](#) was produced to assess the proposed modifications. These were subject to further consultation from 3 February 2023 to 17 March 2023. Following consideration of the responses received, the Planning Inspectors issued their [Final Report](#) to the Council on 23 June 2023 with a schedule of recommended [Main Modifications](#). This included some minor amendments as a result of the earlier consultation, but these were not of a nature that required a reassessment of the SA.

- 3.17 Overall, the SA of the proposed Main Modifications found that there would be no significant negative effects against the sustainability objectives, with many neutral or positive effects being identified. The modifications did not significantly alter the overall findings of the SA of the Regulation 19 Local Plan Report in terms of delivering positive sustainability outcomes, with a number of amendments to give greater clarity and improvements provided. Particular issues were drawn out in respect of Policies LP4 (Tall Buildings) and LP23 (Affordable Housing), where changes in appraisal were seen as a realigning of competing priorities.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan

- 3.18 This Adoption Statement is Stage E, which involves:
- Finalising aims and methods for monitoring;
 - Responding to adverse effects;
 - Preparing a post-adoption statement (this document).
- 3.19 Following the EiP, the Council issues a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan. This has set out, above, 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.
- 3.20 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 and the monitoring of SA objectives. 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.
- 3.21 Although monitoring is not required until the plan is put into effect, the consideration of monitoring and indicators has been 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.
- 3.22 The table at Appendix One presents the monitoring indicators against the scoped sustainability objectives.

4.0 The preferred strategy for the Wandsworth Local Plan

4.1 The SEA Regulations require that, ‘an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated’.

4.2 As discussed earlier (para 3.8) ‘reasonable alternatives’ were considered for all policies and allocations in preparing the Wandsworth Local Plan, and these took the form of:

- a ‘no policy’ option which considers the sustainability outcomes if the proposed policy was not implemented, or didn’t exist, and was reliant on other plans (such as the London Plan);
- a ‘status quo’ option, which considers the sustainability outcomes if existing local plan policies were used in place of the proposed Local Plan policies.

4.3 Through all iterations, the SA also considered further, specific, alternative options. However, the limited scope of further possible / reasonable alternatives, given other legislation covering matters such as heritage assets and the need to be in conformity with the London Plan, ruled many out. Consequently, the preparation of the Local Plan and the SA only explored policy options where the opportunity for proposing reasonable alternatives met local objectives or responded to locally distinctive issues. In Wandsworth’s case, this included specific issues within the wider themes, including:

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.

- 4.4 The options and alternatives for the policies to be included in the draft Local Plan, as well as Site Allocations, were assessed against the sustainability objectives. The SA results informed which policy options, site allocations and proposals to include in the draft Local Plan.
- 4.5 Within each iteration of the SA, it identified a range of broadly positive effects that the Vision and Objectives, policies, Area Strategies and Site Allocations had on economic, social and environmental factors. These consistently performed more favourably than the alternatives. As the plan has progressed, the policies have become gradually more certain and the outputs from the SA better targeted.
- 4.6 The SA recognises where there are tensions and uncertainties between the Plan's objectives, but the SA does not aim to ensure that all outputs are positive, only that possible tensions are identified and mitigations are in place (see para 3.12 above). However, the Plan and the SA have also been tested through Examination and been further modified, and the Council is content that the final adopted version presents the favourable strategy when compared against reasonable alternatives.

Appendix One: Monitoring Indicators

Topic	Objective	Potential Indicators	Sources
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>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"> 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>Energy consumption</p> <p>Volumes of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste generated.</p>	<p>DBEIS</p> <p>Council/GLA</p>
Climate change and air quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Improved air quality in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas measured through annual mean and number of days when air pollution (PM₁₀ and NO₂) 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

