



Integrated Impact Assessment of the Wandsworth Local Plan

Scoping Report

October 2016

Wandsworth Council Integrated Impact Assessment of the Wandsworth Local Plan

A report by **CAG Consultants**
in association with **ClearLead Consulting Ltd**

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Executive Summary

The Scoping Report has been prepared for consultation with key stakeholders in order to agree the scope of an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA). The IIA will be applied to the Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review and Full Review, which have been commenced by Wandsworth Council (the Council). The IIA will incorporate the following types of assessments:

- a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
- a Sustainability Appraisal (SA);
- an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA); and
- a Health Impact Assessment (HIA).

In addition, this report also integrates baseline data for a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The purpose and requirements of these assessments are set out in section 1.2.

This Scoping Report provides baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the plan area, including the likely evolution of the baseline position which would occur without the plan. The Scoping Report also sets out a methodology and framework for the assessment of the Local Plan reviews and their alternatives at later stages of the Plan review process and identifies the significant effects that the assessment will need to focus on.

The key issues identified through the review of baseline data and the objectives of relevant other policies, plans and programmes (PPP) are set out in section 5.2. alongside the proposed IIA Framework. This contains the objectives which will be used to test the performance of the Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review and Full Review with regards to environmental, economic and social effects (including health and equalities).

Table Exec.1 Proposed Assessment Framework

Key issues and priorities for Wandsworth identified through the PPP and baseline review	IIA Objective
<p>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. Need to conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment. Need to protect the most vulnerable heritage assets from harm and seek sensitive re-use and repair to sustain assets into the future. Need to identify, understand, and protect historic assets. Need to require good design which recognises local character.</p>	<p>IIA1: Avoid loss of designated ecological sites, priority habitats and species.</p> <p>IIA2: Protect and enhance the natural environment, geodiversity and biodiversity of the borough.</p> <p>IIA3: 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.</p> <p>IIA4: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and</p>

<p>Need to invest in cultural infrastructure and the public realm. Need to strengthen ecological resilience. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and halt the overall loss of biodiversity, with a particular focus on nationally important habitats and priority species. Need to improve biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. Need to enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and put people at the heart of biodiversity policy. Need to conserve and enhance designated sites. Need to deliver inter-connected multi-functional green infrastructure.</p>	<p>establish and retain inter-connected multi-functional green infrastructure.</p>
<p>Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources Low levels of waste re-use and recycling. Need to identify sufficient waste management facilities in line with the waste hierarchy. Need to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, (reduce, reuse, recycle, energy recovery, disposal), working towards a zero waste economy. Need to enable sufficient and timely provision of sustainable waste management facilities. Need to minimise the environmental impact of transporting waste.</p>	<p>IIA5: To minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources and energy. IIA6: To minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principals of the resource efficiency hierarchy.</p>
<p>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 Need to cut emissions of key pollutants, including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, ammonia, volatile organic compounds and particulates. Need to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change. Need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Need to promote renewable and low carbon energy, including electricity and heat. Need to promote high levels of energy efficiency. Need to minimise the risk of water pollution to human health and the environment. Need to promote water efficiency. Need to prevent inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding. Need to proactively manage sources of local flooding to homes, critical infrastructure and transport networks.</p>	<p>IIA7: Maintain and improve air quality IIA8: Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation IIA9: Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>IIA10: Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers</p>

<p>High demand for affordable housing.</p> <p>Need to promote energy efficient housing, including promoting low-carbon heat networks.</p> <p>Need to deliver a wide choice of high quality, well designed, accessible and adaptable homes and meet identified needs for housing.</p> <p>Need to improve the quality of existing homes and neighbourhoods, especially in deprived areas.</p>	
<p>Access to essential community services</p> <p>Need to provide appropriate social infrastructure to meet the needs of communities</p>	<p>IIA11: Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities, including open space</p>
<p>Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion</p> <p>Lower percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs than the London average.</p> <p>Need to recognise the needs of everyone, advance equality, foster good relations and eliminate discrimination.</p> <p>Need to reduce fuel poverty.</p> <p>Parts of Tooting, Battersea, Queenstown and Roehampton currently show some level of deprivation. These are the borough's "priority neighbourhoods".</p>	<p>IIA12: Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities</p> <p>IIA13: Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief</p> <p>IIA14: Address Council aspirations within priority neighbourhoods</p>
<p>Public health</p> <p>Lower than average (for London) life expectancy.</p> <p>Higher mortality ratio than the London average.</p> <p>Need to promote healthy communities and healthy lifestyles, ensuring good access to green space.</p> <p>Need to avoid, prevent and reduce the harmful effects on health and quality of life of the exposure to environmental noise.</p> <p>Need to address geographic inequalities in health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Need to make Wandsworth safer, particularly in relation to cycling within the Borough.</p>	<p>IIA15: Protect and improve public health</p> <p>IIA16: Reduce the impact of noise</p>
<p>Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure</p> <p>Significant traffic congestion on the main road network.</p> <p>Need to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Overcrowding on public transport at peak times.</p> <p>Promote sustainable transport, especially cycling.</p> <p>Need to reduce the numbers of road traffic casualties.</p> <p>Need to encourage the creation of new rights of way.</p>	<p>IIA17: Encourage the growth of sustainable transport</p> <p>IIA18: Reduce the need to travel</p>
<p>Business and Employment</p> <p>Limited amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation.</p> <p>Loss of industrial land and a need to retain sufficient industrial floorspace.</p> <p>Predominance of small firms.</p> <p>Need to maintain high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</p> <p>Need to promote resource-efficient, low carbon economic growth.</p> <p>There is a range of employment types in the Borough.</p>	<p>IIA19: Provide employment space to meet the borough's needs</p> <p>IIA20: Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities</p>

The Scoping Report was sent out for consultation to key stakeholders¹ (Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Wandsworth Public Health), adjoining boroughs and relevant Council Corporate Policy and review team members including those responsible for equalities, for a 5 week period from 15th August to 16th September 2016. The comments received have further informed the baseline, the review of plans and programmes, and the IIA framework presented in this post-consultation version of the Scoping Report.

¹ Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England are the SEA statutory consultees

1 Introduction

1.1 This Document

- 1.1.1 This document is a Scoping Report which aims to determine the scope of an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review and Full Review, which have been commenced by Wandsworth Council (the Council). The IIA will incorporate the following types of assessments which can either be undertaken separately or, due to their similarities with regards to process and interconnected topics, can be undertaken as an integrated assessment:
- a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
 - a Sustainability Appraisal (SA);
 - an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA); and
 - a Health Impact Assessment (HIA).
- 1.1.2 In addition, this report also integrates baseline data for a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The purpose and requirements of these assessments are set out in section 1.2.
- 1.1.3 This Scoping Report provides baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the plan area, including the likely evolution of the baseline position which would occur without the plan. The Scoping Report also sets out a methodology and framework for the assessment of the Local Plan reviews and their alternatives at later stages of the Plan review process and identifies the significant effects that the assessment will need to focus on.
- 1.1.4 The Scoping Report was sent out for consultation to key stakeholders² (Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Wandsworth Public Health), adjoining boroughs and relevant Council Corporate Policy and review team members including those responsible for equalities, for a 5 week period from 15th August to 16th September 2016. The comments received have further informed the baseline, the review of plans and programmes, and the IIA framework presented in this post-consultation version of the Scoping Report.

1.2 Purpose and Requirements for the Impact Assessments

Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.2.1 The purpose of SA is to assess the potential impacts of the plan (or programme) on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of an area and propose measures to change policy or site allocations to mitigate any conflicting effects identified from the assessment to the plan and its alternatives. SA is an ongoing process required at various stages in the development of Local Plan documents.
- 1.2.2 SA of Local Plans is required under section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) also requires SA of Local Plans. In relation to local planning in England, it is accepted practice to integrate the requirements of

² Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England are the SEA statutory consultees

SA and SEA in to a single assessment process, as set out in Planning Practice Guidance³ (updated 2014). The SA must however incorporate the requirements within the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).

Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.2.3 The IIA incorporates an SEA in line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations which apply to a range of English plans and programmes, including Local Plans. These regulations transpose European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive). The SEA Regulations aim to achieve a high level of protection of the environment, and to integrate the consideration of the environment into the preparation and adoption of plans and with a view to promoting sustainable development. The SEA Regulations require the identification, description and evaluation of the likely significant effects on the environment of a plan and “reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme” (Reg 12 (1(b))).

Equalities Impact Assessment

1.2.4 An EqIA is a way of measuring the potential impact (positive, negative or neutral) that a policy, function or service may have on different groups protected by equalities legislation, notably the Equalities Act 2010. This Act places a general duty on the Council as a public body to pay due regard to advancing equality, fostering good relations and eliminating discrimination for people sharing certain protected characteristics. The equality duty came into force in April 2011 and covers the following Personal Protected Characteristics:

- age;
- disability;
- gender (male/female);
- gender reassignment;
- marriage and civil partnership⁴;
- pregnancy and maternity;
- race;
- religion or belief; and
- sexual orientation.

1.2.5 EqIA is therefore an essential tool for demonstrating that the Council has complied with the law by shaping the way decisions are taken and thereby improving outcomes. It enables a good understanding of different needs and the differential impacts that the policies may have on different groups.

³ <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/>

⁴ Age, Marriage and civil partnership - not all aspects of the duty apply.

Health Impact Assessment

- 1.2.6 HIA is a procedure by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population⁵.
- 1.2.7 HIA is not a statutory requirement of the Local Plan preparation process. However, Planning Practice Guidance⁶ states that “Local planning authorities should ensure that health & wellbeing and health infrastructure are considered in local and neighbourhood plans and in planning decision making.” It also states that “a health impact assessment may be a useful tool to use where there are expected to be significant impacts.”
- 1.2.8 Furthermore, London Plan Policy 3.2C states that “The impacts of major development proposals on the health and wellbeing of communities should be considered, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments”. The emerging Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR) will include allocating sites for development and therefore it is considered to be good practice for health impacts to be considered as part of this process. This is particularly important as the Health and Social Care Act 2012 transferred statutory responsibility for public health to local authorities. The Local Plan will ensure that public health is fully integrated with land use planning, such as in relation to the impacts of development on health and optimising opportunities for land use planning to enable people to lead healthy lifestyles. Wandsworth Public Health has therefore been included as a key consultee for the IIA.
- 1.2.9 It is common within the London Boroughs to integrate HIA and EqIA into an integrated assessment which meets the legal requirements of an SEA and the requirements of SA. Human health is a topic specifically required for consideration by the SEA Regulations and equality of opportunity and social inclusion impacts are commonly included as a part of SA/SEA.

Habitats Regulation Assessment

- 1.2.10 In the UK the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)⁷ has been transposed into domestic legislation as the Habitats Regulations 2010. These require an assessment of any plans which are likely to have a significant effect on any European sites, i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar wetland sites. This is commonly referred to as a HRA. This requirement includes strategic plans with an impact on land use.
- 1.2.11 An HRA screening exercise will be undertaken to determine if the emerging planning policies (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of a European site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This process will be documented in a Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England for approval. Any potential effects from the Local Plan on European sites will be included within the IIA and reported in the IIA Reports. This document includes data about the European sites proposed for consideration in the HRA screening exercise and therefore suggests a scope for the HRA.

⁵ WHO Regional Office for Europe (1999), Gothenburg consensus paper: health impact assessment; main concepts and suggested approach, Brussels: European Centre for Health Policy.

⁶ <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

⁷ Article 6 of the Habitats Directive requires all Member States to undertake an ‘appropriate assessment’ of any plan or project requiring authorisation which would be likely to have a significant effect upon a European site.

1.3 How the IIA will be undertaken

1.3.1 The IIA process is shown in Figure 1.1. This Scoping Report is a part of Stage A of the IIA process (Scoping) and fulfils the requirements to:

- identify environmental, social and economic issues and objectives contained in other strategies, plans and programmes that are relevant to the Local Plan area;
- provide baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area;
- outline an appropriate framework for carrying out the IIA, including objectives and indicators, against which the effect of the plan options and policies will be appraised, mitigated and monitored; and
- meet the requirements of the various assessments outlined in section 1.2 above.

1.3.2 The requirements of the SEA Regulations with regards to Scoping are as follows:

- “when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the [environmental] report, the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies.” (Part 3, Paragraph 5); and
- “where a consultation body wishes to respond to a consultation under paragraph (5), it shall do so within the period of 5 weeks beginning with the date on which it receives the responsible authority’s invitation to engage in the consultation.” (Part 3, Paragraph 6)

1.3.3 These requirements will be met through the consultation on this report.

1.3.4 It is considered best practice to ensure the following during the Scoping stage:

- provide reasons for eliminating issues from further consideration; and
- provide a methodology to focus the appraisal on significant issues.

1.3.5 These elements of best practice have been addressed through the identification of sustainability issues. These are described in section 4 of this report.

Figure 1.1: The IIA process

Local Plan Stage 1: Pre- production - Evidence Gathering	IIA Stages and Tasks
	Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives A2: Collecting baseline information A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems A4: Developing the IIA Assessment framework A5: Consulting on the scope of the IIA
Local Plan Stage 2:	IIA Stages and Tasks
	Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

Production	<p>B1: Testing the plan objectives against the IIA assessment framework</p> <p>B2: Developing the plan options and preparing an Initial or draft IIA Report (not a statutory report)</p> <p>B3: Predicting the effects of the plan and its alternatives</p> <p>B4: Evaluating the effects of the plan and its alternatives</p> <p>B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects</p> <p>B6: Proposing measures to monitor significant effects of implementing local plans</p>
	<p>Stage C: Preparing the formal IIA Report</p> <p>C1: Preparing the formal IIA Report</p>
	<p>Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the local plan and IIA Report</p> <p>D1: Public participation on the preferred options of the local plan and the IIA Report</p> <p>D2(i): Appraising significant changes</p>
Local Plan Stage 3: Examination	IIA Stages and Tasks
	D2 (ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
Local Plan Stage 4: Adoption and monitoring	IIA Stages and Tasks
	D3: Making decisions and providing information
	<p>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the local plan</p> <p>E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring</p> <p>E2: Responding to adverse effects</p>

1.3.6 An SA (integrating EqIA) was undertaken of the Wandsworth Local Plan which was adopted in March 2016. This SA provides useful information for the IIA of the Local Plan Review, to which this Scoping Report relates. Information from the previous SA Report (*Wandsworth Local Plan Proposed Main Modifications Sustainability Appraisal Incorporating Equalities Impact Assessment, September 2015*) has been used and updated in the preparation of this document.

2 The scope and content of the Wandsworth Local Plan

2.1 The Local Plan

- 2.1.1 The Wandsworth Local Plan, together with the London Plan, comprise the development plan for the borough. The role of the Local Plan is to help deliver the Council's Corporate Business Plan and other Council policies and strategies, where relevant, and it must conform with the policies within the London Plan. For some Wandsworth planning policy, for example, transport, waste and sustainable development / low carbon development-related policies, the London Plan approach has been adopted in the Wandsworth Local Plan.
- 2.1.2 The current Wandsworth Local Plan was adopted in March 2016 and consists of the following documents:
- Local Plan - Core Strategy (March 2016);
 - Local Plan - Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) (March 2016);
 - Local Plan - Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD) (March 2016); and
 - Local Plan - Policies Map (March 2016).
- 2.1.3 On adoption of the Wandsworth Local Plan the Council has committed to undertaking a Partial Review and a Full Review of the Local Plan.

2.2 The Local Plan Partial Review

- 2.2.1 The Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR) has commenced and is limited to evidence, policies and site allocations relating to employment and industrial land. The partial review will progress more quickly than the Full Review.
- 2.2.2 The LPPR aims to ensure that the provision of employment land and premises in the Borough continues to support the strategic objectives of Wandsworth Council. The LPPR has the following objectives:
- to review, update or replace Local Plan policies so that they promote sustainable development, are in general accordance with the London Plan and enable good planning decisions to be made;
 - to produce a new Employment Land and Premises Study and update other evidence to ensure that policies are supported by a robust and recent evidence base; and
 - to consider forthcoming changes to national and London-wide approaches to planning for employment land in order to ensure that local policy continues to achieve strategic goals over the lifetime of the plan.

- 2.2.3 A new Employment Land and Premises Study (ELPS) has been produced by AECOM, forecasting the need for industrial and employment land and premises over the life of the plan and assessing the availability of employment land and premises to meet demand. The findings of the ELPS and a Regulation 18 preparation stage consultation have informed a Policy Options Document, which will be consulted on in October 2016, subject to committee and Executive agreement in September.
- 2.2.4 The LPPR will result in the production of a new Local Plan Employment & Industry Document that sits alongside the adopted Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD. These three documents will all be revised, and the policies that the Employment & Industry Document supersedes will be deleted. As set out in the Policy Options Document, it is intended that the LPPR will cover the following issues:
- strategic approach – encouraging sustainable economic growth;
 - protecting and re-designating industrial land;
 - protecting office floorspace;
 - meeting demand for new employment floorspace;
 - requirements for new employment development;
 - affordable, creative and flexible workplaces;
 - managing land for industry, distribution and waste;
 - redundancy of employment premises; and
 - waste and wharves.
- 2.2.5 The LPPR will also allocate appropriate new employment sites and review the relevant existing site allocations. It will also contain Area Spatial Strategies where there are proposed areas of significant change.

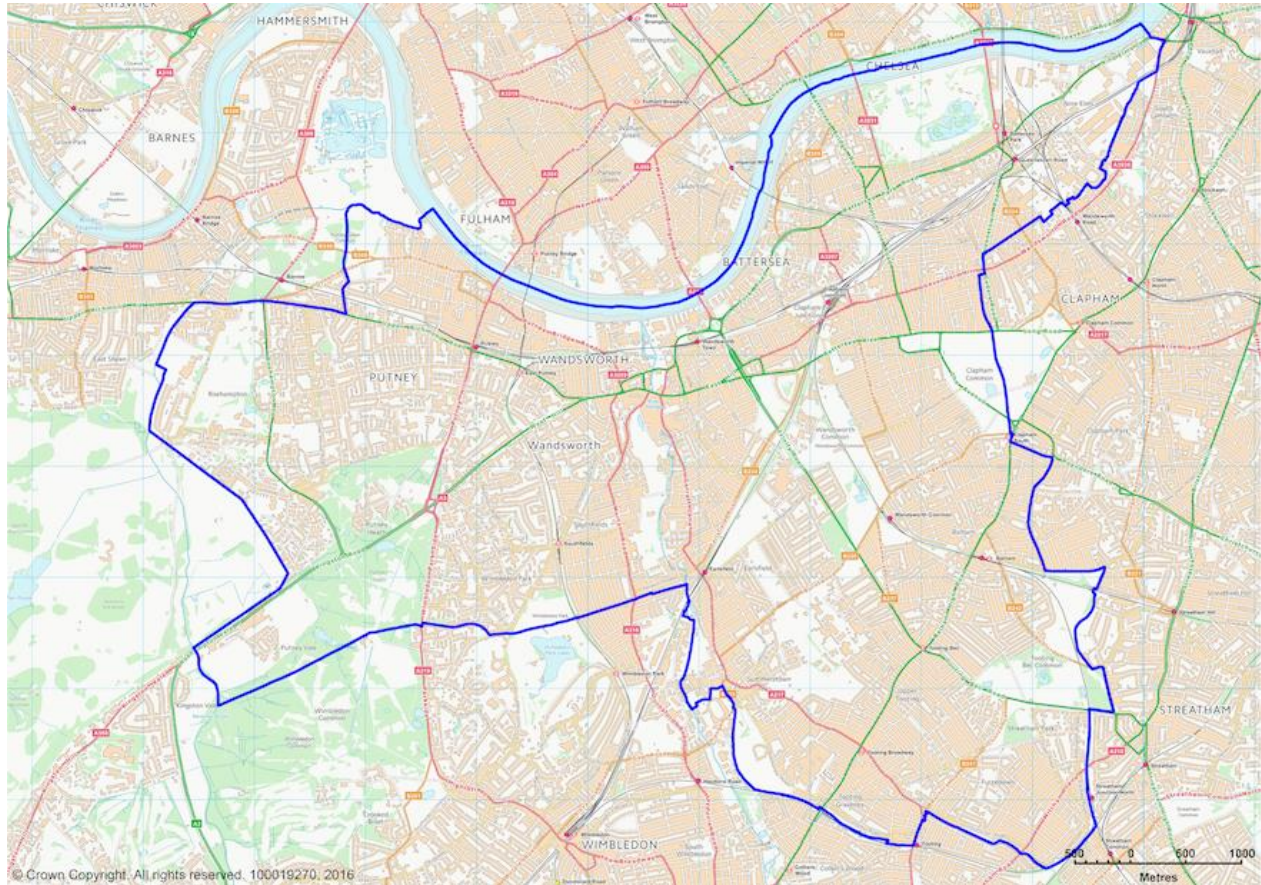
2.3 The Local Plan Full Review

- 2.3.1 The purpose of the Full Review will be to fully replace the adopted Local Plan, which consists of four separate documents, with one Local Plan document. The Local Plan document will set out the overall vision, objectives and policies for future development of Wandsworth borough. The plan will seek to address the Borough's future housing and employment needs and will include a series of strategic policies, which are intended to address the strategic priorities of the area, and a number of development management policies, which together are intended to be used in the day to day determination of planning applications. Once adopted, the Local Plan will guide development across the plan area for a period of 15 years.

2.4 Overview of the Plan Area

- 2.4.1 The Plan Area is shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Wandsworth borough boundary



2.4.2 Wandsworth is one of the largest inner London boroughs, stretching from central London at Vauxhall out to the edge of Richmond Park in the west. It includes a diverse range of communities and many distinct districts including Clapham Junction, Battersea and Nine Elms, Balham, Tooting, Wandsworth, Earlsfield, Southfields, Putney and Roehampton.

2.4.3 The five traditional town centres and the nine local centres give focal points and identity to the communities that make up the borough. Within the five town centres themselves are areas of different character, such as in Clapham Junction where the small independent shops of Northcote Road contrast with and complement the large floorplate chain stores in St John's Road. They are supported by the existing nine designated Local Centres and 23 Important Local Parades, which together provide a well distributed and sustainable hierarchy of shopping and related services. Most residential areas are no further than 400 metres from local shops.

2.4.4 The quality of much of the townscape, together with proximity to central London, make Wandsworth an attractive place to live. A third of the borough's land area is occupied by residential properties, many within one of the 45 conservation areas. A quarter of the borough's land area is open space, much of which is in the form of large areas of heath and common, and the Thames forms the northern borough boundary. However, approximately one third of residents live more than 400m away from an area of public open space and some parts of the borough are deficient in childrens' play space.

2.4.5 Strategic radial transport routes, both road and rail, converge in Wandsworth, crossing other routes. Eight Thames bridges link the borough to the north side of the river (2 trains, 1 tube and 5 road crossings). The transportation opportunities offer good accessibility, particularly to central London, with orbital movement recently facilitated by the completion in 2012 of the

London Overground Orbital route, new river bus stops, the North London Line, Cross Rail, two cycle routes and the Transport for London (TfL) hire bikes.

- 2.4.6 The borough is home to a population of about 320,595 (2016). The major home building legacy is 19th century and early 20th century terraced housing, with a significant number of public housing estates, low and high-rise. In recent years, high-rise mixed-use developments have increasingly become a feature of the Thames riverside in areas previously occupied by heavy industry and public utilities. Elsewhere in the borough, structural change in the provision of health and education has seen the closure of a number of hospitals and schools, many of which have been replaced by housing, although school building is now commencing again.
- 2.4.7 The Council's strategy for delivering new homes in the borough (Core Strategy Policy PL5) includes: the development of sites identified in the Site Specific Allocations Document and windfall sites; development in the borough's existing five town centres and adjoining areas; development in the Thames Policy Area; and the limited release of surplus industrial land and sites in the Mixed Use Former Industrial Employment Areas (MUFIEAs). Higher densities of development compatible with the local context are being sought through this policy.
- 2.4.8 The age structure of residents differs significantly from both the national and the Greater London average. The 20-44 year old age group represents 54% of the population compared to 34% nationally and 43% in Greater London. Wandsworth is a diverse borough, with 53% of the population being White English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British. Non-white ethnic groups account for 29% of the population as a whole and 42% of the under 15s.
- 2.4.9 There is a significant concentration of logistical, service and commercial activity in east Battersea and Nine Elms, the Wandle Valley and in the town centres, although much less than 30 years ago. Office, industrial and warehousing vacancy rates are low. Structural change has happened over the last 30 years, with other commercial and housing uses replacing general industrial and storage / distribution uses in some areas.
- 2.4.10 There is a net outflow of 61,000 commuters, with 64,000 commuting into the borough and 125,000 commuting out. Travel to work area data indicates that almost 40% of Wandsworth residents live and work in the Borough or remain within the central London Central Activities Zone and work within the City of London and London Borough of Westminster.
- 2.4.11 Wandsworth is an attractive place to live with a generally prosperous community, but parts of Tooting, Battersea, Queenstown and Roehampton currently show some level of deprivation. These are the borough's "priority neighbourhoods" and have been subject to specific and targeted action to reduce these inequalities. As part of its Aspirations Programme the Council is preparing masterplans for the regeneration of the Winstanley/York Road Estates in Clapham Junction, Battersea and part of the Alton Estate in Roehampton.

3 The review of policies, plans and programmes

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The legislative context in which the Local Plan is being prepared can best be understood through a review of related policies, plans, and programmes (PPP). The SEA Regulations require information on:

- “an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 1); and
- “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 5)

3.1.2 The review process ensures that the Local Plan complies with existing PPP at international, national and regional levels of governance and also reinforces and supports local plans and strategies. The process entails identifying and reviewing those PPP and environmental protection objectives that are directly relevant to both the Local Plan and the IIA. Carrying out this review at an early stage allows for any inconsistencies or constraints within the Local Plan to be addressed and also contributes to the development of an IIA assessment framework.

3.1.3 For practical reasons, the scoping task of identifying related plans and programmes cannot yield an exhaustive or definitive list of legislative/non-legislative documents. In some cases, where lower level plans have been assessed to include the objectives set out at a national or international level, then the national and international plans have not been included. For example, this report refers to the London Plan and the Mayor's strategies on Waste, Energy, Ambient Noise, and Air Quality which have due consideration of European Directives, and National Statutory Acts and associated policy.

3.1.4 An important document is the London Plan, which forms part of the statutory development plan for the borough. As a Spatial Development Strategy and taking account of the fact the Mayor has particular roles and responsibilities, the London Plan sets the strategic context for the Wandsworth Local Plan in relation to topics such as health, emergency services, housing and economic growth (including industry and employment).

3.1.5 The review has been focussed to ensure that only policies that are current and of direct relevance to the Local Plan are reviewed. A detailed outline of the policy documents, the objectives and the targets reviewed is set out in Appendix 1. Section 3.2 below outlines the key messages of the policy documents reviewed.

3.1.6 The completed review of PPP provides the context for the IIA and helps to inform an IIA Assessment Framework of objectives and questions which will guide the subsequent appraisal process (see section 5).

3.2 Summary of key messages from the review of PPP

Population and human health

- Recognise the needs of everyone, advance equality, foster good relations and eliminate discrimination.
- Promote healthy communities and healthy lifestyles, including ensuring good access to green space.
- Reduce health inequalities.
- Provide appropriate social infrastructure to meet the needs of communities.
- Reduce fuel poverty.
- Make Wandsworth safer, particularly in relation to cycling within the borough.

Housing

- Promote energy efficient housing, including promoting low-carbon heat networks.
- Deliver a wide choice of high quality, well designed, accessible and adaptable homes and meet identified needs for housing.
- Improve the quality of existing homes and neighbourhoods, especially in deprived areas.

Transport and access

- Reduce the need to travel.
- Promote sustainable transport, especially cycling.
- Reduce the numbers of road traffic casualties.
- Encourage the creation of new rights of way.

Business and employment

- Maintain high and stable levels of economic growth and employment
- Promote resource-efficient, low carbon growth.

Landscape, townscape and heritage

- Conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment.
- Protect the most vulnerable heritage assets from harm and seek sensitive re-use and repair to sustain assets into the future.
- Understanding the significance of heritage assets in order to conserve and enhance.
- Avoid, as well as minimise and mitigate impacts on heritage assets.

- Require good design which recognises local character.
- Invest in cultural infrastructure and the public realm.

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

- Strengthen ecological resilience.
- Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and halt the overall loss of biodiversity, with a particular focus on nationally important habitats and priority species.
- Improve biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.
- Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and put people at the heart of biodiversity policy.
- Conserve and enhance designated sites.
- Deliver inter-connected multi-functional green infrastructure.

Air quality

- Cut emissions of key pollutants, including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, ammonia, volatile organic compounds and particulates.
- Maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change.

Climatic factors and energy

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Promote renewable and low carbon energy, including electricity and heat.
- Promote high levels of energy efficiency.

Water quality, flooding and climate change adaptation

- Minimise the risk of water pollution to human health and the environment.
- Promote water efficiency.
- Prevent inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding.
- Proactively manage sources of local flooding to homes, critical infrastructure and transport networks.

Noise

- Avoid, prevent and reduce the harmful effects on health and quality of life of the exposure to environmental noise.

Waste

- Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, (reduce, reuse, recycle, energy recovery, disposal), working towards a zero waste economy.

- Enable sufficient and timely provision of sustainable waste management facilities also waste arisings in Wandsworth and from other waste planning authorities in the Western Riverside Waste Authority (WRWA).
- Minimise the environmental impact of transporting waste.
- Protect soil resources and remediate contaminated land.

3.2.1 These key messages drawn from the PPP review have been used to develop an IIA Assessment Framework (see section 5) along with the key issues identified in the baseline data (see section 4).

4 Baseline data and key sustainability issues

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The SEA Regulations require a description of the following to be presented:

- “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 2);
- “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 3); and
- the likely significant effects on the environment... on issues such as (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape (Schedule 2, Paragraph 6).

4.1.2 Gaining an understanding of this information allows the impact of the plan to be assessed and its performance to be monitored after adoption.

4.1.3 The topics set out within the SEA Regulations have been expanded into a number of themes as presented within Table 4.1. This includes socio-economic topics as the Local Plan is being subject to an IIA which involves assessing socio-economic impacts as well as environmental. The topics for this IIA have been based on those used for SA of the current Local Plan however some changes have been made following the updates to the PPP review and the baseline.

Table 4.1 Coverage of the IIA topics

IIA Topics	SEA Topics
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Cultural Heritage Landscape Population
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	Soil
Climate change and air quality	Human Health Water Air Climatic Factors
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	Population Human Health Material Assets
Access to essential community services	Population
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	Population

IIA Topics	SEA Topics
	Human Health
Public health	Population Human Health
Traffic congestion and lack of public transport infrastructure	Air
Business and Employment	Material Assets

4.1.4 Baseline data enables a characterisation of the plan area to be developed. It can put the plan area into context in relation to a national or regional situation or in relation to adjacent areas. It is, therefore, necessary to collect sufficient information about the current baseline state of Wandsworth and to predict the future environmental and socio-economic trends to allow the effects of the Local Plan documents to be adequately predicted and monitored. The detailed baseline information has been compiled in line with published SA guidance⁸ to include comparators, targets, trends and indicators. The starting point for the baseline review was the previous SA work undertaken by the Council on the Local Plan. Baseline data tables prepared for the SA have been updated and added to. Appendix 2 of this report sets out the baseline information in full detail.

4.2 Summary of baseline data

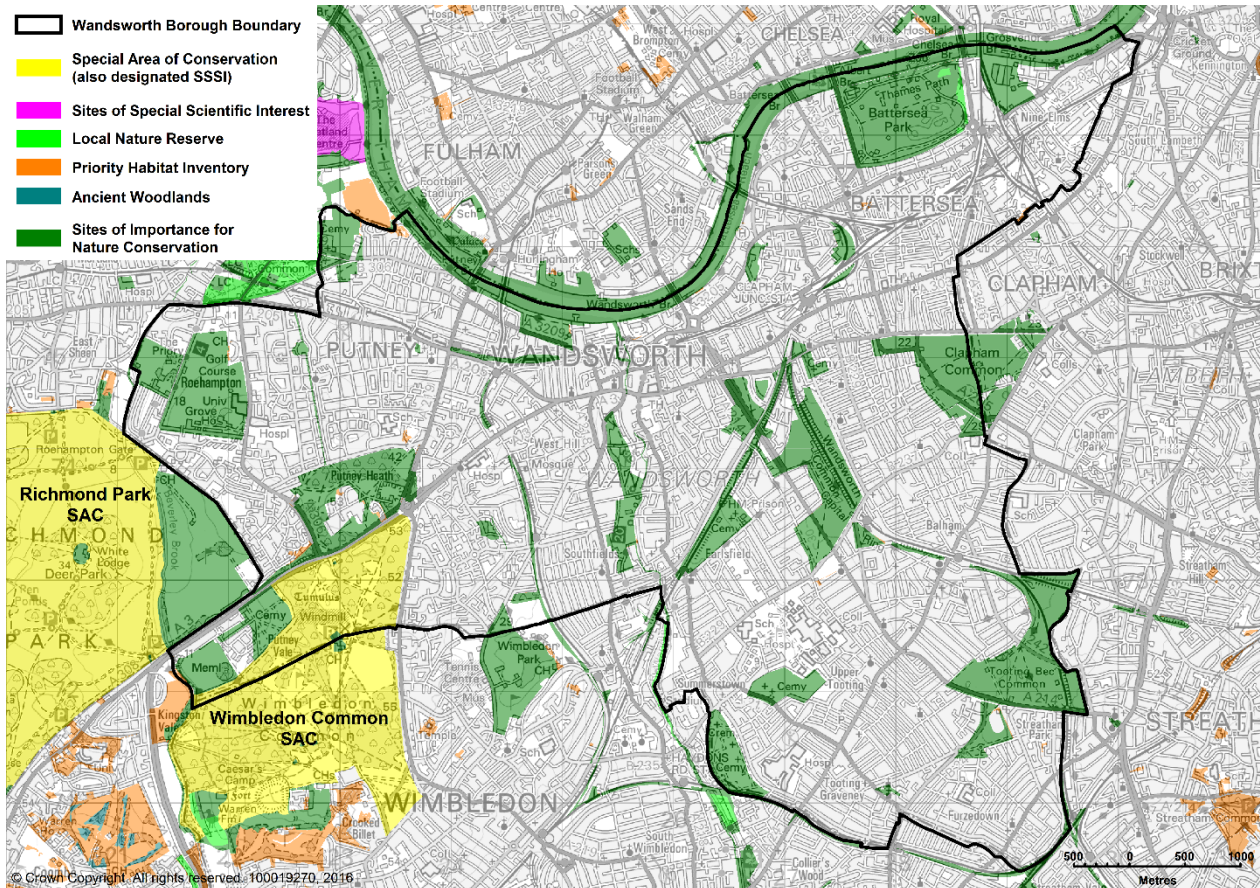
4.2.1 This sub-section provides a "snapshot" of the state of the environment in Wandsworth at a particular point in time and is summarised below under the three main sustainability themes.

⁸ A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2005 ODPM ISBN 1851127887

Environmental

4.2.2 Metropolitan Open Land comprises 702 hectares (20% of the borough), while over two thirds of residents live within 400m of public open space. There are 8km of Thames riverside in Wandsworth and the River Thames Path is a designated National Trail. Planning agreements have resulted in over 7km of the Thames Path being adopted to date.

Figure 4.1: Sites designated for ecological importance



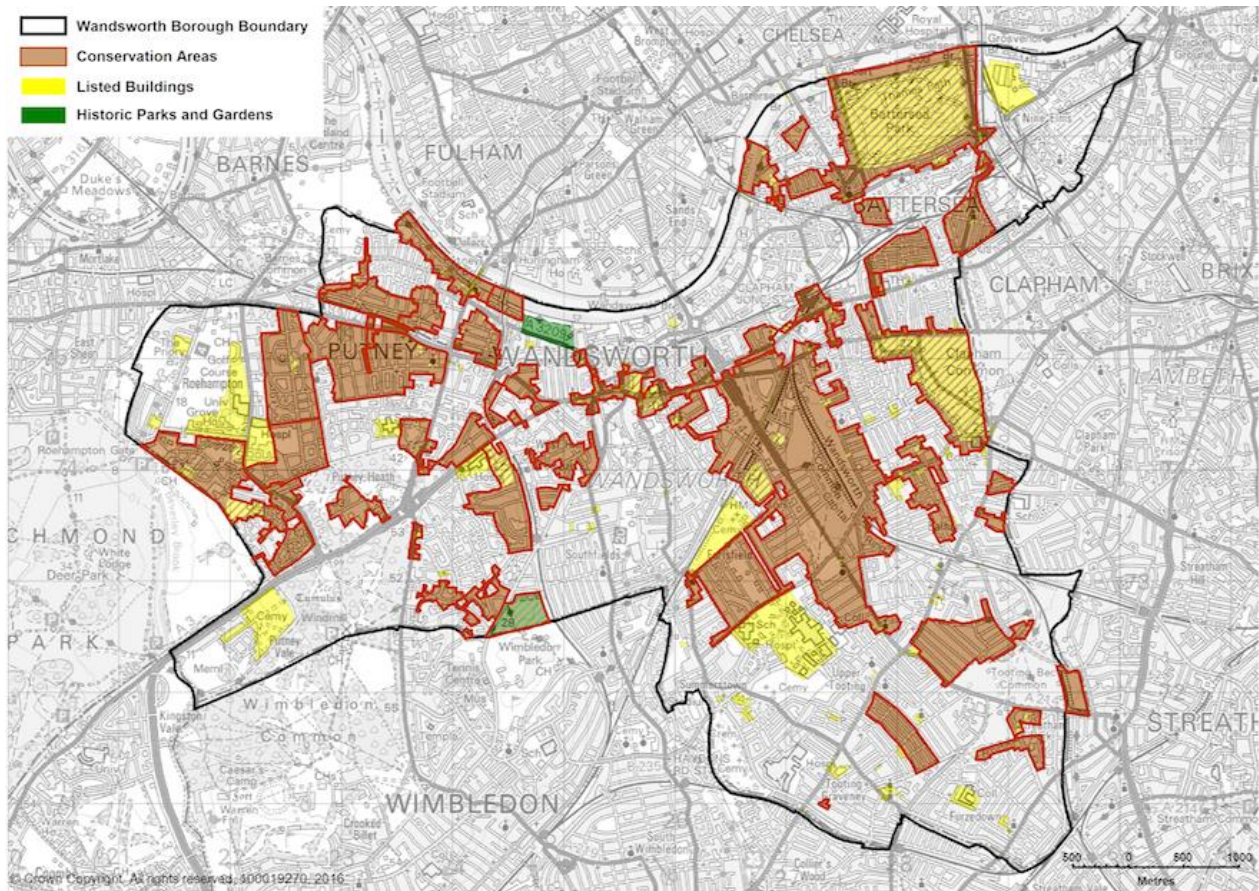
4.2.3 Please note that on Figure 4.1, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are shown only where they do not overlap with another designation (e.g. a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)). There are many important habitats and species within 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 SSSI lie within the borough and the Richmond Park SSSI is adjacent to the borough boundary. These sites are also designated as SACs. Barn Elms Wetlands SSSI is an important site within the neighbouring borough of LB Richmond upon Thames, particularly with regards to local Green Infrastructure connectivity, and European Protected Species within the wider area.

4.2.4 There have so far been a total of 1,600 different species 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.

4.2.5 It is proposed that Wimbledon Common SAC and Richmond Park SAC are considered in the HRA screening exercise to be undertaken alongside the next stage of the IIA. The screening exercise will identify whether the planning policies in the LPPR and the Local Plan full review would result in likely significant effects on European sites. The reasoning for the proposed

scope of the HRA is presented in Appendix 3, which also contains data on the reasons for the site designations, their conservation objectives and factors affecting site integrity.

Figure 4.2: Key heritage assets in Wandsworth

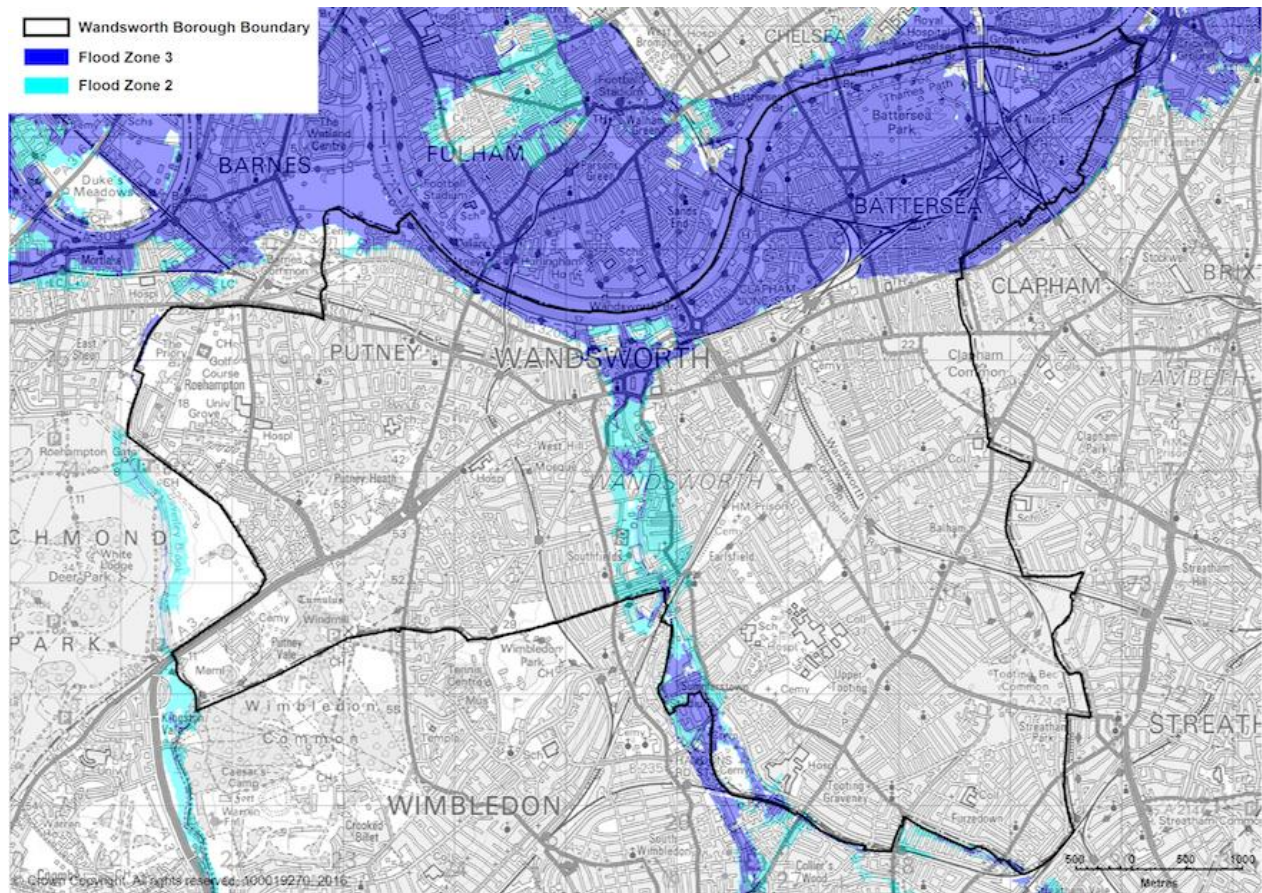


4.2.6 There are 45 conservation areas in Wandsworth (30% of the borough) and a large number of listed buildings (see figure 4.2). Historic England currently identify 16 heritage assets in the borough as being at risk. These include listed buildings such as Springfield Hospital, Battersea Park Station, Queenstown Road Station, Battersea Power Station and a number of important tombs in the Huguenot Burial Ground. Figure 4.2 does not attempt to show all heritage assets in the borough which also includes Archaeological Priority Areas in addition to buildings, structures, street furniture, war memorials, public art and more if it is deemed to be of significance to the borough.

4.2.7 The whole of the borough was designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in 2001, and the Council is in the process of implementing the actions identified in the Air Quality Action Plan (2004) to achieve air quality improvements. In 2013/14 there were five monitoring sites in Wandsworth. The results show that for NO₂, the annual mean targets were only achieved at one of the sites, but the parameters relating to PM₁₀ daily mean were achieved for all of the sites for which there was data. The major source of pollution in the borough is road traffic; there is a dense network of busy roads within the borough. 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.

4.2.8 In 2015/16 there were 51 developments incorporating renewable energy. The council estimate that 28% of the carbon emissions associated with new development was displaced by renewable energy in 2015/16.

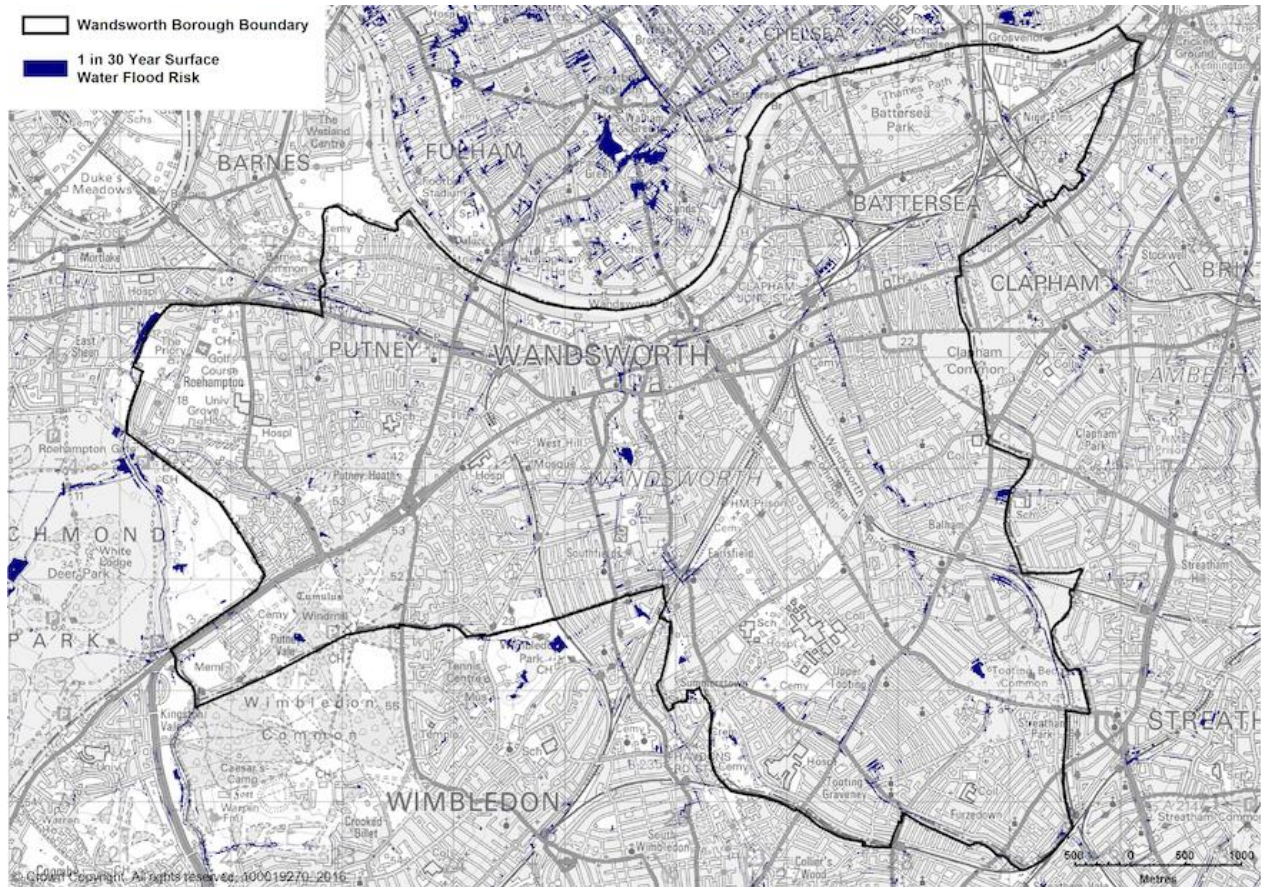
Figure 4.3: Flood risk⁹ from rivers in Wandsworth



4.2.9 Much of the borough is low lying and many properties in the north of the borough in particular are located 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 Graveney 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).

⁹ Flood zone 2 is defined as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of flooding. Flood zone 3 is defined as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of flooding.

Figure 4.4: Surface water flood risk in Wandsworth



4.2.10 Surface water flooding is also an issue for Wandsworth. Historic records show a number of surface water flood events, most notably in July 2007 when intense rainfall caused flash floods and the capacity of the drainage system to 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 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.

4.2.11 There are currently no sites on the Wandsworth Council contaminated land register. All development sites are assessed for contamination potential and measures put in place to remediate contaminated sites, if necessary, via the development control process. There are no other issues identified in relation to soils and therefore soils are scoped out from further consideration in the IIA.

4.2.12 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 in 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 have improved more recently in 2015/16 the last 2 years.

Social

4.2.13 The latest published population estimates show that Wandsworth has grown from 307,000 at the 2011 Census to 312,100 in 2014 representing a 1.7% increase over the three-year time

period. This is lower than the Greater London average increase of 4.5%¹⁰, and the average increase across the South London sub-region of 3.4%. GLA population projections for Wandsworth suggest that by 2037 the Borough's population will grow by approximately 63,400 to 371,700¹¹.

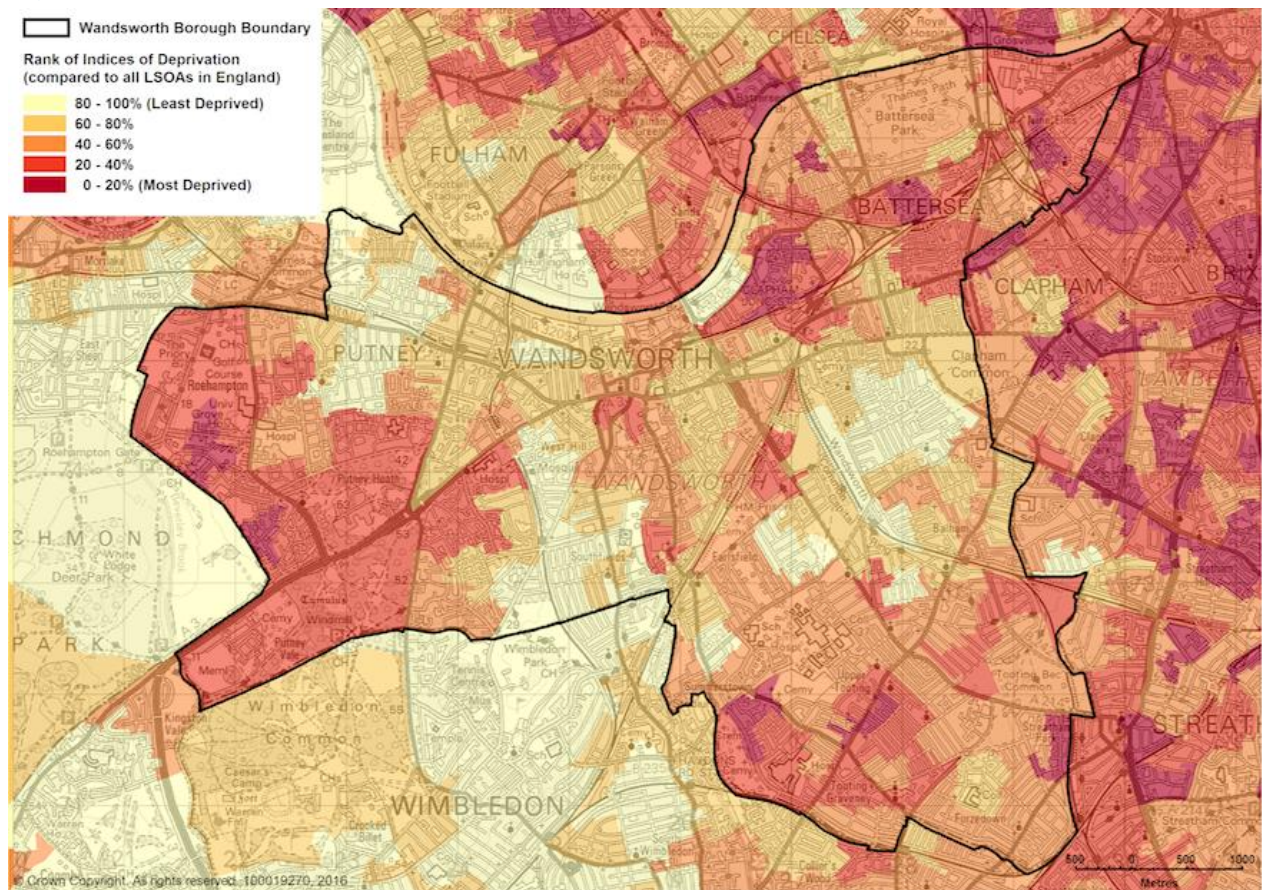
- 4.2.14 The population of Wandsworth was estimated to be 320,595 in 2016. The resident population increase between 2001 and 2016 was 23%, which is higher than the increase for London as a whole (18.8%). Population growth in Wandsworth has been largely driven by natural change (excess of births over deaths). The borough's population is very mobile, with significant levels of annual turnover but overall population change through migration represents a comparatively small component of change. The age structure of residents differs significantly from both the national and London average, with a larger proportion of Wandsworth residents aged 20-44.
- 4.2.15 The population includes a diverse range of ethnic minority communities and faith groups, with 29% of the population in Non-White ethnic groups.
- 4.2.16 Population density is high at 89.6 persons per hectare, compared to 52 persons per hectare in London and 4.1% persons per hectare in England. However, the average household size is 2.35 persons, below the London average of 2.46.
- 4.2.17 32% of residents rent their property from a private landlord, a higher proportion than for London (25%) and England and Wales (16%). 39% of households live in married or co-habiting couple households, less than London (41%) and England and Wales (51%). There is a smaller proportion of lone parent households (9%) than London or England and Wales (13% and 11% respectively) and the same proportion of one-person households (32%) compared to London but a greater proportion than England and Wales (30%). Other households (which include non-related house-sharers) account for 19% of households, significantly higher than London (15%) and England and Wales (8%). More than 18,000 homes were estimated to fail the decent homes standard in 2012/13, all of which were in the private sector.
- 4.2.18 The borough has a large stock of affordable (Council/Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord) housing (23%), just below the London average (25%). House prices are above the London average, as is the house price/earnings ratio. Needs for affordable housing are currently not being met in the borough, as demonstrated by the 5,156 applicants across all of the housing access queues as at 31/05/16. Almost 800 households were unintentionally homeless and in priority need of housing in 2014/15.
- 4.2.19 Wandsworth residents experience slightly lower life expectancy than London and England for both males and females and mortality ratios are higher overall. Infant mortality rates (3.7 per 1000 live births) are also higher than for London (3.6) and England (3.8). Furthermore, the infant mortality rate has been rising in the borough in recent years, in contrast to the trend for London and England.
- 4.2.20 The fertility rate in Wandsworth (1.47 children) has decreased since 2010 having previously increased year on year over the last decade. The current rate is lower than for London (1.71) and England and Wales (1.83). However, the rates of teenage conception are higher (46.8 per 1000 females aged 15-17) than London (40.9) and England (30.9).
- 4.2.21 Wandsworth Council's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014 highlights a number of specific challenges for improving the health and wellbeing of Wandsworth's population, including:

¹⁰ Mid-year Population Estimates 2014, (2014); ONS

¹¹ Round trend-based Population Projections - Central Scenario, (2014); GLA

- high numbers of people with a mental health disorder and the high costs associated with care;
- the need to increase rates of childhood immunisations and breastfeeding;
- increases in the levels of domestic violence;
- providing care to vulnerable families, including addressing housing and employment issues;
- improving care for the elderly, including addressing high levels of excess winter deaths and falls injuries; and
- addressing lifestyle issues, including high levels of sexually transmitted infections, year-on-year increases in alcohol-related hospital admissions and geographic inequalities in lifestyle issues such as smoking, being overweight and lack of physical activity.

Figure 4.5: Rank of Indices of Deprivation at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



4.2.22 The unemployment rate in Wandsworth is lower than the London and England averages and educational attainment is also relatively strong. Compared to the London average, Wandsworth has a relatively high-skilled, high-earning resident population. 69.7% of adult residents hold a degree level education or over, compared to 49.1% across London.

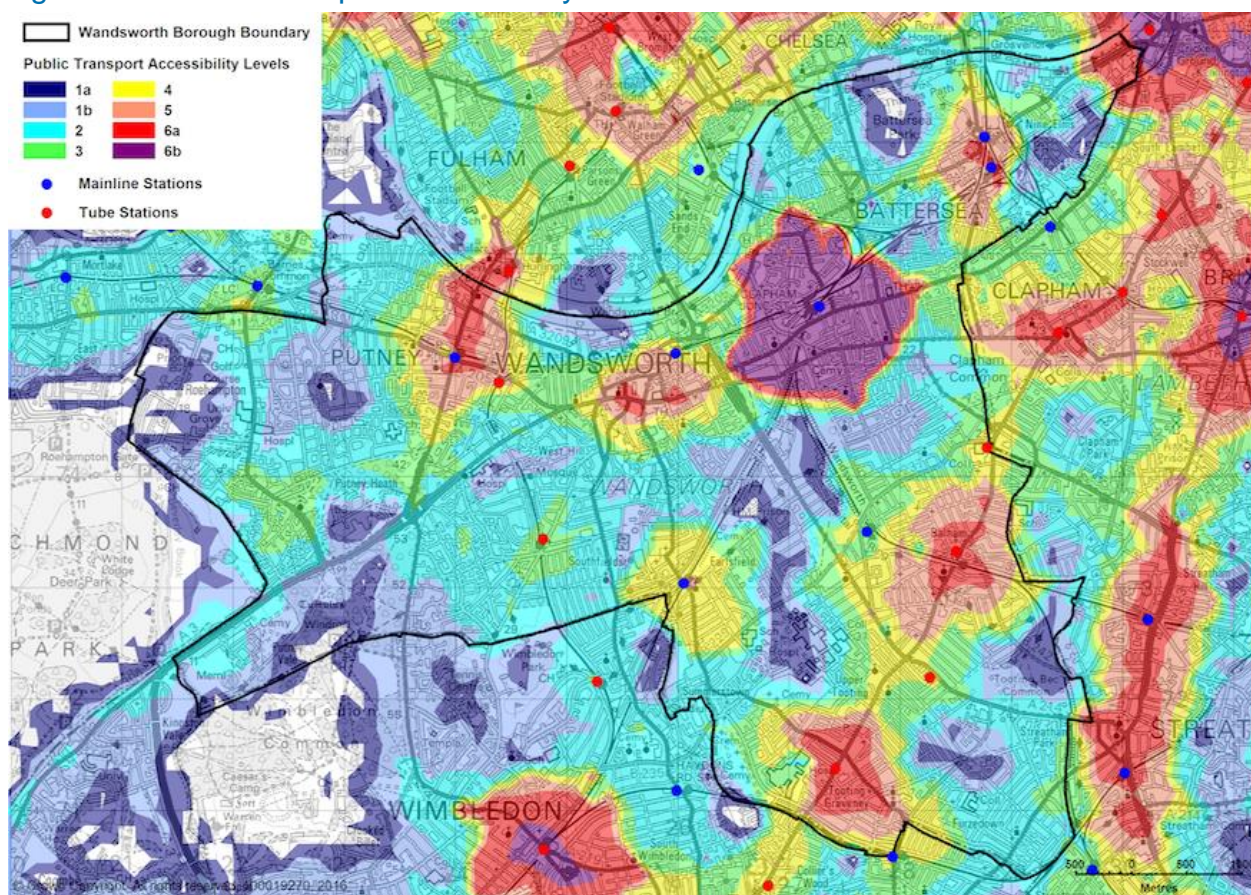
4.2.23 However, data from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (Figure 4.4) highlight the pockets of significant deprivation in the borough. Parts of Battersea, Clapham Junction, Roehampton and Tooting are amongst the 20% most deprived areas in the country. One Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) to the north of Clapham Junction (focused on the Kambala Estate) is in the 10%

most deprived LSOAs in the country. This is in stark contrast to other parts of the borough, some of which are in the 20% least deprived. These contrasts are further illustrated in other data.

4.2.24 A high proportion of residents in employment use public transport to travel to work (60%) compared with London (48%) and England & Wales (16%), and Wandsworth car ownership levels are also lower than London and England & Wales.

4.2.25 58% of the borough now lies within Public Transport Accessibility Levels 3 to 6 (moderate, good, very good and excellent) as defined by the London Plan PTAL map, with 13% being in level 1 (very poor). See figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6: Public transport accessibility



4.2.26 Census data on car ownership indicates that despite a fall in car ownership per household between 2001 and 2011 (from 0.77 to 0.69 cars per household), the total number of cars in the borough has remained broadly the same at around 89,000. In the future, the additional trips made by Wandsworth's growing population will need to be accommodated. However:

- The road network is largely constrained, and more travel by car or van would lead to more congestion, delay, pollution, parking pressure;
- Bus investment by TfL has stabilised and no significant new mileage or capacity is planned;
- Some significant rail and tube plans will affect Wandsworth (e.g. the Northern Line Extension to Battersea) but these will only serve some parts of the borough; and

- Walking levels are broadly stable and already account for a large number of daily trips; the scope to increase walking is limited to a degree by the length of different types of trip, e.g. most trips of a mile or more are not routinely walked.

4.2.27 Evidence outlined within the Cycling Strategy for Wandsworth to 2020 points to cycling as being a significant opportunity for mode shift in Wandsworth, and further growth in cycling would be in line with recent trends. Actions included in the Cycling Strategy which planning could deliver are provision of cycling parking and Travel Plans in new developments. New developments could also contribute to improvements to cycle routes.

Economic

4.2.28 The number of jobs in the borough is forecast to grow by 10,000 to 136,000 over the period 2011 to 2031. Statistics relating to business startups and the number of VAT registered businesses point to a healthy business economy in Wandsworth, and confirms that it continues to be characterised as a small firm economy with 93% of business employing 1-10 people.

4.2.29 The low percentage of vacant units in Town Centres (overall 8%) and the low vacancy rates in industrial floorspace (1.6%) and office uses (2.6%) demonstrate that, in general, the economy of Wandsworth is buoyant. Census information shows that Wandsworth has a much higher than London and UK average percentage of people in the top 3 socio-economic classifications: Higher Managerial, Administrative and Professional classes.

4.2.30 Since 2010¹², approximately 36.9 hectares of industrial land in Wandsworth has been redeveloped for other uses.

Summary of future trends

4.2.31 Analysis of future trends can help to determine whether existing plans are achieving or moving away from agreed targets and help to identify future sustainability problems. While lack of consistent data sets has meant that it is not possible to identify trends for all baseline information collected it is hoped that, over time, more information on Wandsworth trends will become available and reported in the Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report.

4.2.32 Projections indicate a significant increase in total population (23% increase to 379,200 from 2011 to 2031). Average household size is projected to increase slightly from 2.31 in 2011 to 2.32 in 2031, contributed to by the high number of births, which is projected to continue. This has a significant effect on the number of new houses required to be built in the borough over the plan period. Trends in the average house price comparator shows a widening gap between average house prices in Wandsworth and the rest of London. The gap between house prices and earnings also continues to increase. These trends confirm that demand for new housing, including affordable housing in Wandsworth, is likely to increase and that affordability is continuing to be a significant issue. Longer term trends relating to housing quality are positive, with a decrease in overcrowding, households in priority need and properties classed as unfit.

4.2.33 Overall economic activity rates have increased from 73% in 2001 to 78% in 2011 and are projected to increase, as are self-employment rates, having increased from 9% in 2001 to 12% in 2011. Wandsworth is projected to continue as a small firm economy. The number of jobs in the borough is projected to increase from 126,000 to 136,000 by 2031, with most growth being in service-based employment while employment in industrial jobs is forecast to fall. This has a significant impact on the type of employment space required in Wandsworth over the plan period.

¹² Employment Land and Premises Study (AECOM, August 2016)

4.2.34 The proportion of employed residents who use public transport to travel to work has increased from 56% in 2001 to 60% in 2011. The proportion of car-less households has increased from 41% in 2001 to 45% in 2011. The number of pedestrians killed or seriously injured in road accidents has decreased significantly in the last ten years.

4.2.35 There was a marked improvement in recycling and composting levels from 25% in 2009/10 to 28% in 2011/12, however this had decreased to 21% by 2014/15. Changes in legislation covering climate change, renewable energy, flooding and waste has given rise to new issues which have had limited information to have been monitored in the past but are being incorporated in the Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report indicator framework for future monitoring. Monitoring shows more developments are providing energy from renewable resources with 51 new build completed developments incorporating renewable energy in 2015/16, compared to 31 in the previous year.

4.3 Summary of Key Issues from the baseline review

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.

Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources

- Low levels of waste re-use and recycling.

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.

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.

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".

Public health

- Lower than average (for London) life expectancy.
- Higher mortality ratio than the London average.

Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure

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

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.

4.4 Limitations of the information and assumptions made

- 4.4.1 Collection of baseline data is a continuous process as new information becomes available. Information gaps need to be identified. Government guidance recognises the inevitability of gaps in information and the regulations require the SA report to include "any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information" (Schedule 2, Paragraph 8).
- 4.4.2 This is summarised below and within the Appendix 2 where relevant.
- 4.4.3 There are limitations in baseline data as information may lack detail, may not be collected regularly, or may be unreliable. Important sources of baseline data such as Census information has presented problems in identifying trends, as the information collected changes substantially each decade. Some data sources identified in the last SA undertaken by the Council have been altered in their collection and representation of the data, while it is possible that, during the huge task of identifying and appraising relevant plans and programmes, some may have been overlooked. Specific difficulties include:
- the series of revisions to base population estimates in between Censuses impacts on rates calculated using population as well as actual population;

- disclosure, confidentiality and copyright restrictions on some data sources, particularly national statistics. There are restrictions on publication, for example, the PAYCHECK Income data;
- ease of access and availability - not all data is available to download from the web and tracing down the source can prove difficult. Some data is only available for a charge, for example NOMIS Business Register and Employment Survey data;
- output geography - some data is only released at a regional level due to sample size issues or lack of resources;
- changing output geography- with less information available at smaller level such as Output Areas which may have changed between Censuses;
- the baseline is limited with regards to identifying polarisation of the population in respect of health indicators i.e. specific health issues and interactions with, for example, deprivation factors. These details would be assessed at the development / planning application level through a lower tier of Health Impact Assessment;
- there are differing models and data sources for the same data. For example, population data sources include GLA projections, CLG projections and ONS statistics and projections; and
- lack of national or regional data sources requiring the monitoring and reporting to be developed as part of the Councils own monitoring systems, for example the amount of renewable energy secured through new development.

4.5 Data gaps identified

4.5.1 There are limitations in the baseline data. Some of the information may lack detail, may not be collected regularly, or may be unreliable. Important sources of baseline data such as Census information has presented problems in identifying trends, as the information collected changes substantially each decade. It is possible that, during the huge task of identifying and appraising relevant plans and programmes, some may have been overlooked. 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:

- all indicators reliant on the Census (e.g. those providing detail on population structure, household composition, economic activity of individuals, self-assessment of health and transport use) lack current data;
- the series of revisions to base population estimates in between Censuses impacts on rates which are calculated using this population data;
- there is no local trend data on biodiversity available. Data on species populations has not been gathered in a consistent and comparable manner to allow robust high level trend analysis. Such data as there is has come from different sources captured with different methods and therefore only demonstrates trends in recording effort from people not changes in the species population itself. The data available does allow for comment at the individual planning application level;

- there is no up-to-date data on the borough's population who are in an open space deficiency area. This could potentially be plotted onto GIS and used to inform later stages of the IIA but it is dependent on gaining up-to-date Census data for Super Output Areas. In addition, areas deficient in childrens' play space data dates from 2007 and several play space areas have since closed; and
- data for some of the indicators, e.g. those relating to landscape and townscape, were previously generated by the council but not all of this data is regularly updated.

5 Proposed Assessment Framework

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The IIA Framework has been developed in an iterative manner using the SA Framework prepared for the Wandsworth Local Plan which was adopted in March 2016 as a starting point. The SA Framework prepared for the Wandsworth Local Plan has been reviewed and found to be largely fit for purpose. The key messages identified in the PPP review in Section 3 and the issues identified through the baseline data analysis presented within Section 4 have been incorporated into the IIA Framework and minor adjustments have been made to the IIA Framework in order to ensure that it reflects the key sustainability issues in the Borough that will apply during the Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review and Full Review Local Plan timescale.
- 5.1.2 The IIA Framework contains 20 IIA Objectives which will be used to appraise the sustainability performance of the Local Plan and its alternatives. The IIA Framework reflects the key sustainability issues which are specifically relevant to the Borough.
- 5.1.3 Whilst many objectives may complement each other (such as 'IIA7: Maintain and improve air quality' and 'IIA9: Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation') other objectives may be in tension with each other, such as those which protect the environment and health (e.g. IIA5 and IIA15) and those which promote development (e.g. IIA20 and IIA11). In order to ensure that development in the borough is sustainable, the IIA will seek the simultaneous achievement of all IIA Objectives through the Local Plan reviews and ensure that no one objective is achieved at the cost of others.

5.2 Key Issues and IIA Objectives

Table 5.1 Proposed Assessment Framework

SEA Topic	Key issues and priorities for Wandsworth identified through the PPP and baseline review	IIA Objective
Biodiversity Fauna Flora Cultural Heritage Landscape Population	<p>Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment</p> <p>Pressure for development on open spaces.</p> <p>SSSIs in unfavourable, recovering condition.</p> <p>Some priority species in decline.</p> <p>Loss of wildlife habitats.</p> <p>European designated sites vulnerable to recreation pressure and air pollution could be affected by the Local Plan reviews.</p> <p>Large number of conservation areas within the borough.</p> <p>Need to conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment.</p> <p>Need to protect the most vulnerable heritage assets from harm and seek sensitive re-use and repair to sustain assets into the future.</p> <p>Need to identify, understand, and protect historic assets.</p> <p>Need to require good design which recognises local character.</p> <p>Need to invest in cultural infrastructure and the public realm.</p> <p>Need to strengthen ecological resilience.</p> <p>Need to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and halt the overall loss of biodiversity, with a particular focus on nationally important habitats and priority species.</p> <p>Need to improve biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.</p> <p>Need to enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and put people at the heart of biodiversity policy.</p> <p>Need to conserve and enhance designated sites.</p> <p>Need to deliver inter-connected multi-functional green infrastructure.</p>	<p>IIA1: Avoid loss of designated ecological sites, priority habitats and species.</p> <p>IIA2: Protect and enhance the natural environment, geodiversity and biodiversity of the borough.</p> <p>IIA3: 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.</p> <p>IIA4: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and establish and retain inter-connected multi-functional green infrastructure.</p>
Soil	<p>Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources</p> <p>Low levels of waste re-use and recycling.</p>	<p>IIA5: To minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources</p>

SEA Topic	Key issues and priorities for Wandsworth identified through the PPP and baseline review	IIA Objective
	<p>Need to identify sufficient waste management facilities in line with the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Need to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, (reduce, reuse, recycle, energy recovery, disposal), working towards a zero waste economy.</p> <p>Need to enable sufficient and timely provision of sustainable waste management facilities.</p> <p>Need to minimise the environmental impact of transporting waste.</p>	<p>and energy.</p> <p>IIA6: To minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principals of the resource efficiency hierarchy.</p>
<p>Human Health</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Air</p> <p>Climatic Factors</p>	<p>Climate change and air quality</p> <p>Challenging London-wide targets for emissions reductions and decentralised energy provision.</p> <p>High number of properties at risk of flooding (fluvial and pluvial).</p> <p>Whole population live within an Air Quality Management Area.</p> <p>Need to cut emissions of key pollutants, including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, ammonia, volatile organic compounds and particulates.</p> <p>Need to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change.</p> <p>Need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Need to promote renewable and low carbon energy, including electricity and heat.</p> <p>Need to promote high levels of energy efficiency.</p> <p>Need to minimise the risk of water pollution to human health and the environment.</p> <p>Need to promote water efficiency.</p> <p>Need to prevent inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Need to proactively manage sources of local flooding to homes, critical infrastructure and transport networks.</p>	<p>IIA7: Maintain and improve air quality</p> <p>IIA8: Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation</p> <p>IIA9: Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS</p>
<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p> <p>Material Assets</p>	<p>Population and household growth and housing demand and supply</p> <p>Resident population is growing fast and this is projected to continue.</p> <p>High and increasing population density.</p> <p>High demand for affordable housing.</p> <p>Need to promote energy efficient housing, including promoting low-carbon heat networks.</p> <p>Need to deliver a wide choice of high quality, well designed, accessible and adaptable homes and meet identified needs for housing.</p> <p>Need to improve the quality of existing homes and neighbourhoods, especially in deprived areas.</p>	<p>IIA10: Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers</p>

SEA Topic	Key issues and priorities for Wandsworth identified through the PPP and baseline review	IIA Objective
Population	<p>Access to essential community services Need to provide appropriate social infrastructure to meet the needs of communities</p>	IIA11: Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities, including open space
Population	<p>Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion Lower percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs than the London average. Need to recognise the needs of everyone, advance equality, foster good relations and eliminate discrimination. Need to reduce fuel poverty. Parts of Tooting, Battersea, Queenstown and Roehampton currently show some level of deprivation. These are the borough's "priority neighbourhoods".</p>	<p>IIA12: Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities</p> <p>IIA13: Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief</p> <p>IIA14: Address Council aspirations within priority neighbourhoods</p>
Population Human Health	<p>Public health Lower than average (for London) life expectancy. Higher mortality ratio than the London average. Need to promote healthy communities and healthy lifestyles, ensuring good access to green space. Need to avoid, prevent and reduce the harmful effects on health and quality of life of the exposure to environmental noise. Need to address geographic inequalities in health and wellbeing. Need to make Wandsworth safer, particularly in relation to cycling within the Borough.</p>	<p>IIA15: Protect and improve public health</p> <p>IIA16: Reduce the impact of noise</p>
Air	<p>Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure Significant traffic congestion on the main road network. Need to reduce the need to travel. Overcrowding on public transport at peak times. Promote sustainable transport, especially cycling. Need to reduce the numbers of road traffic casualties. Need to encourage the creation of new rights of way.</p>	<p>IIA17: Encourage the growth of sustainable transport</p> <p>IIA18: Reduce the need to travel</p>
Material Assets	<p>Business and Employment Limited amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation.</p>	IIA19: Provide employment space to meet the borough's needs

SEA Topic	Key issues and priorities for Wandsworth identified through the PPP and baseline review	IIA Objective
	<p>Loss of industrial land and a need to retain sufficient industrial floorspace.</p> <p>Predominance of small firms.</p> <p>Need to maintain high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</p> <p>Need to promote resource-efficient, low carbon economic growth.</p> <p>There is a range of employment types in the Borough.</p>	<p>IIA20: Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities</p>

6 Next Steps

- 6.1.1 The next stage in the IIA is to assess the emerging policy options which will include potential development sites for the Borough. The findings of the assessment will be presented within an IIA Report (a non-statutory report) which will be consulted upon alongside the policy options consultation likely to commence in October / November 2016.
- 6.1.2 A formal IIA Report will be consulted on alongside the Draft Local Plan Partial Review which is scheduled to take place in March 2017, as shown in Table 6.1.
- 6.1.3 Representations made in relation to the IIA during all consultation periods will be taken into account in the IIA and the way in which they have been taken into account will be reported within the IIA Adoption Statement, prepared when the Local Plan Reviews are adopted.

Table 6.1: Local Plan Partial Review Timetable

Stage	Exercise	IIA Tasks	Timeframe
Stage 1: Preparation	Regulation 18 preparation stage consultation		Dec 2015 – Jan 2016
	Employment Land Study	Scoping	Apr – Jul 2016
	Call for sites		Jun – Sep 2016
	Policy Options consultation	Assessment of options	Oct / Nov 2016
Stage 2: Publication	Publish submission version	Assessment of Proposed Submission Local Plan Partial Review and preparation of formal IIA Report	Mar 2017
	Regulation 19 submission version consultation		Mar – Apr 2017
Stage 3: Examination	Submission to Secretary of State	Assessment of modifications and amendment of IIA Report	Oct 2017
	Examination	Assessment of modifications proposed by the Inspector and amendment of IIA Report	Dec 2017 – Apr 2018
Stage 4: Adoption	Adoption	IIA Adoption Statement	Jul 2018/Dec 2018

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Appendix 1: Review of policies, plans and programmes

Table A.1 is divided into international, national, London and local (Wandsworth) documents and under each heading the documents are grouped under the following sub-headings:

- Overarching documents;
- Population and Human Health (SEA topics: Population and Human Health);
- Housing (SEA topic: Material Assets)
- Transport and Access (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including Material Assets, Air, Climatic Factors, Soils etc);
- Business and Employment (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including Population and Material Assets);
- Landscape and Townscape (SEA topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological);
- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (SEA topics: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna);
- Air quality (SEA topic: Air);
- Climatic Factors and Energy (SEA topic: Climatic Factors);
- Water Quality, Flooding and Climate Change Adaptation (SEA topics: Water and Climatic Factors);
- Noise (SEA topic: Human Health); and
- Waste (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including population, climatic factors, soils etc).

The key messages / sustainability objectives are summarised in Section 5 of the Scoping Report. Please note that many of the documents are cross-cutting but are only included in one category to avoid Table A.1 becoming overly repetitive.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
International		
Overarching documents		
Agenda 21 Declaration – Rio de Janeiro (1992) Convention on Biological Diversity – Rio de Janeiro (1992)	Committed countries to the principles of sustainable development.	Recognise the needs of everyone. Effective protection of the environment. Prudent use of natural resources. Sustainable economic growth and employment.
World Summit on Sustainable Development – UN Johannesburg (2002)	Re-affirmed Nations' commitment to the principles of sustainable development.	Recognise the needs of everyone. Effective protection of the environment. Prudent use of natural resources. Sustainable consumption and production. Climate change and energy. Natural resource protection. Sustainable communities.
Review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2009)	In July 2009 the Commission adopted the 2009 Review of the EU SDS. It underlines that in recent years the EU has mainstreamed sustainable development into a broad range of its policies. This Strategy proposes measures to deal with important threats to Europeans' wellbeing, and will continue to provide a long term vision and constitute the overarching policy framework for all Union policies and strategies. The review highlights priorities for urgent action: to curb and adapt to climate change, to decrease high energy consumption in the transport sector and to reverse the current loss of biodiversity and natural resources. The shift to a safe and sustainable low-carbon and low-input economy will require a stronger focus in the future.	Climate change and energy. Sustainable consumption and production. Prudent use of natural resources. Natural resource protection.
The EU 7 th Community Environment Action Programme (2013)	Adopted in 2013 covering the period up until 2020 and sets out the vision for 2050: "Through this Environment Action Programme (EAP), the EU has agreed to step up its efforts to protect our natural	Three of the priority areas are: protect nature and strengthen ecological resilience; boost resource-efficient, low-carbon growth; and reduce environment-related threats to human health

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	capital, stimulate resource-efficient, low-carbon growth and innovation, and safeguard people's health and wellbeing – while respecting the Earth's natural limits.”	and wellbeing.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (SEA topics: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna)		
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan – Nagoya (2010)	Sets 20 headline targets for 2020 ('Aichi' targets).	Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation	Aimed at halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, the strategy provides a framework for action.	Conserving and restoring nature; Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Combating invasive alien species; and Addressing the global biodiversity crisis.
International EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EEC] (1992) International EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (2009) – codified	The main aim of the Habitats and Birds Directives is to conserve and enhance species and habitats through Natura 2000 sites.	Support biodiversity and conservation of wildlife and habitats.
Air quality (SEA topic: Air)		
NECD and the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP Gothenburg Protocol) (2012)	The revised protocol specifies emission reduction commitments in terms of percentage reductions from base 2005 to 2020. It has also been extended to cover one additional air pollutant, namely particulate matter (PM2.5), and thereby also black carbon as a component of PM2.5.	Between 2005 and 2020 the EU member states to jointly cut their emissions of sulphur dioxide by 59%, nitrogen oxides by 42%, ammonia by 6%, volatile organic compounds by 28% and particles by 22%.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	However, most EU member states decided only to accept emission reduction obligations for 2020 that are even less ambitious than – or at best largely in line with – business-as-usual, i.e. reductions expected to be achieved anyway solely by implementing already existing legislation.	
Ambient Air Quality Framework Directive (2008) & the 4 th daughter directive (2004)	The Directives develop an overall strategy through the setting of long-term quality goals and an aim to control the level of certain pollutants and monitor their concentrations.	Minimise the adverse effects of air pollution.
Climatic Factors and Energy (SEA topic: Climatic Factors)		
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997) Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (2012)	The Kyoto Protocol contains the key obligation requiring the reduction in anthropogenic GHG emissions to an average of 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Doha Amendment saw parties commit to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020.	Promote energy efficiency measures for residents through grants, advice and training. Minimise the adverse effects of air pollution. Implement measures to reduce the use of energy, emissions from transport and encourage tree planting and retention of spaces.
European Renewable Energy Directive (2009)	The UK should achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.	Promote renewable energy
European Energy Efficiency Directive (2012)	This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency to ensure target of 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency is achieved.	Promote high levels of energy efficiency
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010)	Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting.	Improve the energy performance of buildings, including the energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting.
Water Quality, Flooding and Climate Change Adaptation (SEA topics: Water and Climatic Factors)		
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	The major aims are to address pollution from urban wastewater and from agriculture and to improve Europe's waterways.	Minimise the risk of pollution to human health and the environment. Protect natural resources.
Noise (SEA topic: Human Health)		

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
World Health Organisation Guideline Values (2006)	Provides guideline values for noise levels	Between 23.00 and 07.00 hours, noise levels should not exceed 30 dB Laeq to allow undisturbed sleep. Outdoor noise levels of 50 dB should not be exceeded between 07.00 and 23.00, in order to prevent people being 'moderately annoyed'.
The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) (2002)	Monitoring the environmental problem Informing and consulting the public Addressing local noise issues Developing a long-term EU strategy.	"define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent and reduce on a kilometers basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise."
Soils and Waste (SEA topics: Soil and interrelationships with population, climatic factors etc)		
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008)	The Directive defines waste and requires the Secretary of State to establish waste prevention programmes by 12 December 2013 along with a waste management plan. Establishments handling waste must take reasonable measures to apply the "waste hierarchy" where this represents the best environmental option and those collecting paper, metal, plastic or glass must, from 1 st January 2015, take measures to ensure separate collection. Member States should ensure that waste is disposed of without endangering human health and without harming the environment.	Encourage further recycling and recovery of waste. Reduce the impact of waste on human health and the environment.
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	These regulations implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98.	Encourage further recycling and recovery of waste. Reduce the impact of waste on human health and the environment.
Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	The Directive sets limits on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste member states can landfill.	Minimise the risk of pollution to human health and the environment. Encourage further recycling and recovery of waste.
National		
Overarching documents		
Securing the Future – the UK Government Sustainable Development	Aims to bring together the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other in order to form the key	Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
Strategy (Updated March 2005)	principles of policy making.	Effective protection of the environment. Prudent use of natural resources. Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) and associated Planning Practice Guidance	The NPPF sets out the Government's new purpose and principles for planning and sustainable development. It introduces a presumption in favour of sustainable development that is the basis for every plan, and every decision. It promotes positive growth – making economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations. It requires that Local Plans are prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and sets out what could make a proposed plan or development sustainable or development unsustainable.	Supporting a prosperous rural economy. Promoting sustainable transport. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes and meeting identified needs for housing. Requiring good design. Promoting healthy communities. Protecting Green Belt land. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. Local Plans to be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.
Population and Human Health (SEA topics: Population and Human Health)		
Equalities Act 2010	This Act places a general duty on the Council as a public body to pay due regard to advancing equality, fostering good relations and eliminating discrimination for people sharing certain protected characteristics. The equality duty came into force in April 2011 and covers the following Personal Protected Characteristics: Age; Disability; Gender (male/female); Gender reassignment;	Advance equality, foster good relations and eliminate discrimination. Contributing to equality of opportunity and inclusivity.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	Marriage and civil partnership; Pregnancy and maternity; Race; Religion or belief; and Sexual orientation.	
High Quality Care for All, the Darzi review (2008)	The review of the National Health Service supported services to promote health including combating obesity, consumption of healthy food, increased levels of physical activity, and encouragement to companies to invest more in the health of their workforce.	Support healthy lifestyles including healthy eating and physical exercise.
Fair Society, Healthy Lives, the Marmot Review (2010)	This review of health inequalities highlighted the need to reduce health inequalities as a matter of fairness and social justice. It concluded that action on health inequalities requires action across all the social determinants of health. It identifies the creation of healthy, sustainable communities as one of a priority set of objectives for improving health, the promotion of which is via measures, the promotion of which is via measures which also help tackle climate change and achieve sustainability objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give every child the best start in life 2. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives 3. Create fair employment and good work for all 4. Ensure healthy standard of living for all 5. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities 6. Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention. highlights the availability of green space as a means of reducing health inequalities.	Creation of healthy, sustainable communities. Reduce health inequalities. Improve access to green space
The Sustainable Development Commission's 'A key to tackling health inequalities' (2010)	Concludes that measures such as active travel, promoting green spaces and healthy eating will yield co-benefits for both health and carbon emissions and requires that opportunities for healthy, low-carbon living should be	Support healthy lifestyles including healthy eating and physical exercise. Support low carbon living.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	distributed in ways that favour people with low incomes and so help to reduce their vulnerability to ill-health.	Ensure equality of opportunities for healthy lifestyles and low carbon living.
HM Government, Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)	The Government sports strategy 'Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation' contains targets in relation to the social impact of sport along with policies around elite sport. The strategy explicitly states that the Department of Culture Media and Sport and Defra will work together to ensure the potential of our natural capital to meet physical activity needs is met.	Support healthy lifestyles including promotion of sport and physical activity.
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010), English Nature (now Natural England)	Makes recommendations for provision of green space	English Nature (now Natural England) recommends that provision should be made of at least 2ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1000 population according to a system of tiers into which sites of different sizes fit: no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace; there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home; there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km; and there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km.
Public Health Outcomes Framework, NHS, January 2012	The Public Health Outcomes Framework <i>Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency</i> sets out a vision for public health, desired outcomes and the indicators that is intended to aid understanding of how well public health is being improved and protected.	Increase healthy life expectancy. Reduce differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities.
Play Strategy for England; DCMS, 2008	Strategy aims that: In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for	Provide variety of safe, attractive, accessible and engaging places for play (supervised and unsupervised) free of charge in every neighbourhood.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	<p>all children and young people; Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.</p>	
Civil Contingencies Act (2004)	The Act and accompanying non-legislative measures, delivers a single framework for civil protection in the country.	Ensure preparedness for emergencies
Housing (SEA topic: Material Assets)		
Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)	<p>The Act allows the modification or discharge of the affordable housing elements of section 106 planning gain agreements in order to make developments more viable. Contains measures to extend permitted development rights to allow single-storey extensions of up to eight metres. Introduces measures to allow developers to take planning applications to the Planning Inspectorate where a council has “consistently failed to meet statutory requirements to consider applications on time”. Removes the need for the communities’ secretary to approve local development orders (LDOs), which relax planning rules in specific areas, after they have been drawn up by local authorities. Includes measures to speed up the planning application process. Reduces the volume of extra paperwork required with a</p>	Improve the supply of housing

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	planning application; removing over-lapping development consent regimes that require multiple extra permissions from different government agencies	
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)	The overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for 49nauthori, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of 49nauthori while respecting the interests of the settled community. Sets out the governments aims for 49nauthor sites, specific planning policies for 49nauthor sites and requirements for producing local plans.	Contributing to equality of opportunity and inclusivity. To increase the number of 49nauthor sites in appropriate locations with planning permission. To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which 49nauthori can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.
Local Environmental Quality: Valuing the Neighbourhoods in Which We Live (2013)	Guidance on the derivation and application of the values used in the economic valuation tools.	Quality of life and wellbeing. Management and protection of the local environment.
Business and Employment (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including Population and Material Assets)		
London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games – The Legacy: Sustainable Procurement for Construction projects, A Guide (2013)	Reference guide bringing together London 2012’s learning on sustainable procurement of construction projects. Includes eight principles to inform procurement for construction projects.	Sustainable procurement in construction projects.
Landscape and Townscape (SEA topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological)		
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future – DCMS (2001)	Guidance on the importance of maintaining historical buildings and sites and protecting heritage for the enjoyment of future generations.	Protect historic buildings and conservation areas. Protect the most vulnerable environments from pollution.
Transport and the Historic Environment English Heritage (2004)	This document sets out English Heritage’s vision for a sustainable transport strategy based upon increasing the proportion of journeys made by more environmentally friendly modes, reducing the need for travel, innovation and imagination in solving transport problems, and taking account of and preserving the historic environment.	Promote more sustainable travel choices and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.
Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes 1-3	Advice Note 1, The Historic Environment in Local Plans: This document sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans. Advice Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking:	

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	<p>This document contains useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorized works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Advice Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets: This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.</p>	
Conservation Principles – Policies and Guidance; English Heritage 2008	<p>Conservation Principles: the historic environment is a shared resource everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment understanding the significance of places is vital significant places should be managed to sustain their values decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent documenting and learning from decisions is essential</p>	Significant places should be managed to sustain their values
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (SEA topics: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna)		
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	Government vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver that ambition.	Protecting and improving our natural environment. Growing a green economy. Reconnecting people and nature International leadership.
UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)	The Plan describes the UK’s biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources (2011-2020). It forms the UK Government’s response to the new strategic plan of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), published in 2010 at the CBD meeting in Nagoya, Japan. This includes 5 internationally agreed strategic goals (objectives) and supporting targets to be achieved by 2020.	Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
		ecosystem services. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.
Biodiversity 2020 (2011)	Provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK is implementing international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea.	To halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020. Demonstrate a move towards landscape scale conservation. Put people at the heart of biodiversity policy. Reduce environmental pressures. Improve our knowledge.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Establishes Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) in Northern Ireland and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Great Britain.	To protect native plants and wildlife. Defra sets targets to improve SSSIs. Define and monitor public rights of way.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CroW Act)	The Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Schedule 9 of the Act amends SSSI provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, including provisions to change SSSIs and providing increased powers for their protection and management.	Encourages the creation of new routes Have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity. Duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations (2012)	Required to transpose the provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4(4) (second sentence) and Article 10 of the EU Wild Bird Directive. These Regulations are intended to ensure clearer transposition of these provisions by giving additional and specific duties to relevant bodies. The Regulations also make a number of amendments to transpose more clearly certain elements of the Habitats Directive.	Maintain or to adapt wild bird populations at certain levels. Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for wild birds. Outside those areas which are specifically designated as important bird habitats, ensure that efforts are taken to avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats. Encourage research and any work required as a basis for the protection, management and use of wild bird

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
		populations.
UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011)	The UK National Ecosystem Assessment (UK NEA) is the first analysis of the UK's natural environment in terms of the benefits it provides to society and our continuing economic prosperity.	To ensure that decision-makers in government, business and society have the knowledge, foresight and tools to mitigate, adapt to and benefit from environmental change.
Making Space for Nature, September 2010	A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network: Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS	Species and habitats should be restored and enhanced in comparison with 2000 levels. Improve the long term sustainability of ecological and physical processes that underpin the functioning of ecosystems, thereby enhancing the capacity of ecosystem services. Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	The NERC Act places a duty on public bodies (including local authorities) to consider biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions	To ensure that Public authorities should consider how wildlife or land may be affected in all the decisions that they make. They should particularly consider this when: Making planning decisions about development and land use. Developing new infrastructure such as roads, buildings or flood defences. Managing public space, nature reserves or civic buildings. Promoting the local area to visitors or investors. Deciding how to deal with waste and pollution. Making decisions about energy and water use Sourcing wood or plant products.
Air quality (SEA topic: Air)		
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010	Sets out the action needed at international, EU, national, regional and local levels to make sure air quality and climate change policies are integrated to achieve the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change	Maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change
The UK National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern	This sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long	The Air Quality Strategy sets objectives for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems based on a

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Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
Ireland (2011)	term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment.	critical levels approach, i.e. concentrations of pollutants in air above which damage to sensitive plants may occur. In addition, critical loads have been used for the Strategy to assess the risks to habitats from acidification and eutrophication.
Air quality: impact pathway guidance (2013)	Provides an overview of the impact pathway methodology.	Reflect air quality impacts in decision-making.
Climatic Factors and Energy (SEA topic: Climatic Factors)		
Community Energy Strategy (2014)	Sets out the role that communities can play in helping to meet the UK's energy and climate change challenges, including supporting a sustainable and secure energy system; reducing UK greenhouse gas emissions; and lowering consumer bills.	Reducing energy use. Generating energy from renewable sources.
Water Quality, Flooding and Climate Change Adaptation (SEA topics: Water and Climatic Factors)		
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	Provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer.	Local Authorities are required to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a local strategy for flood risk management.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England; DEFRA, EA 2011	National strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management	Risk Management authorities must work together to identify the likelihood and location of flooding and coastal erosion in order to reduce the risk of harm. Authorities should prevent inappropriate development, improve forecasting and encourage greater community knowledge of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion.
National Flood Emergency Framework	The National Flood Emergency Framework is intended to cover the development, maintenance, testing and, when necessary, implementation of operational response arrangements that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> able to respond promptly to any changes in alert levels; <input type="checkbox"/> developed on an integrated basis, combining local flexibility with national consistency and equity; 	In planning and preparing for a flooding emergency, the Government's strategic objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> protect human life and alleviate suffering; and, as far as possible, property and the environment; <input type="checkbox"/> support the continuity of everyday activity and the restoration of disrupted services at the earliest opportunity; and

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Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> capable of implementation in a flexible, phased, sustainable and proportionate way; <input type="checkbox"/> based on the best available scientific evidence; <input type="checkbox"/> based on existing services, systems and processes wherever possible, augmenting, adapting and complementing them as necessary to meet the unique challenges of a flood emergency; <input type="checkbox"/> understood by, and acceptable to, emergency planners and responders; <input type="checkbox"/> designed to promote the earliest possible return to normality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> uphold the rule of law and the democratic process.
Building Regulations (Part H)	<p>The Department for Communities and Local Government is responsible for policy on Building Regulations. These exist to ensure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people in and around buildings.</p> <p>Part H of the Building Regulations specifically covers drainage. It strongly recommends a more sustainable approach to surface water management with a hierarchy that suggests disposal to watercourses and sewers is the last resort.</p>	Reduce the risk of flooding from surface water
Climate Change Allowances	<p>Recent updates to climate change allowances may have an impact upon the development sites in terms of flood risk. The National Planning Practice Guidance refers planners, developers and advisors to the Environment Agency guidance on considering climate change in Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs). This guidance was updated in February 2016 and is available on Gov.uk</p> <p>The guidance can be used for planning applications, local plans, neighbourhood plans and other projects. It provides climate change allowances for peak river flow, peak rainfall, sea level rise, wind speed and wave height. The guidance provides a range of allowances to assess fluvial flooding, rather than a single national allowance. It advises on what allowances to use for assessment based on vulnerability</p>	Reduce the risk of flooding

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	classification, flood zone and development lifetime.	
River flows guidance (Environment Agency)	The guidance on Gov.uk provides central, higher central and upper end allowances for peak river flow over three different timeframes up to the year 2115. The Environment Agency River Basin District maps can be used to determine the applicable river basin.	Reduce the risk of flooding
Peak rainfall guidance (Environment Agency)	The guidance on Gov.uk shows anticipated changes in extreme rainfall intensity in small catchments (<5 sq. km) and urban catchments. Central and upper end estimates are provided. The new allowances and supporting advice in 'Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances' are relevant when preparing strategic flood risk assessments for development plan documents and flood risk assessments for planning applications falling within the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).	Reduce the risk of flooding
Thames river basin district: River basin management plan (2015)	To provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning	Reflects the environmental objectives of the WFD: to prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater to achieve objectives and standards for protected areas to aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater the cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants
Adaptation to climate change: National adaptation programme (2013)	Sets out what government, businesses and society are doing to become more climate ready.	Adapting successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities.

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Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
Noise (SEA topic: Human Health)		
Noise Policy Statement for England; DEFRA 2010	Sets out need for effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development	Manage noise to: avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; mitigate and address adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life
Soils and Waste (SEA topics: Soil and interrelationships with population, climatic factors etc)		
Safeguarding our Soils - A Strategy for England (2009)	Protecting soils and the important ecosystem services they provide. Preventing soil pollution. Effective soil protection during construction and development. Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land.	Protect soil resources. Remediate contaminated land.
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	This sets out the Government's policies on sustainable waste management and well as providing guidance on preparing Local Plans and on determining planning applications. It forms part of the National Waste Management Plan for the UK.	Protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and reusing it as a resource wherever possible. Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognises the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities. Deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, (reduce, reuse, recycle, energy recovery, disposal) addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for. Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities.

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		<p>Help implement the national waste strategy.</p> <p>Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links), complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste.</p>
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	Provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfills the mandatory requirement of the revised Waste Framework Directive.	<p>Work towards a zero waste economy.</p> <p>Reduce the impact of waste on human health and the environment.</p>
Waste Prevention Programme for England (2013)	The roles and actions for government and others to reduce the amount of waste produced in England.	<p>Reducing waste.</p> <p>Using resources more efficiently.</p> <p>Reducing carbon emissions.</p>
London-wide		
Overarching documents		
The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (including Suggested Changes to the MALP July/August 2015)	<p>The London Plan provides a framework for land-use management, development and regeneration in London.</p> <p>Priorities include:</p> <p>Accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces. Make London a better city for people to live in.</p> <p>Make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth.</p> <p>Promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination.</p> <p>Improve London's accessibility.</p> <p>Make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city.</p>	<p>Promote sustainable economic development.</p> <p>Promote social inclusion and community cohesion.</p> <p>Promote community and stakeholder involvement.</p> <p>Promote regeneration.</p>
Population and Human Health (SEA topics: Population and Human Health)		
The London Health Inequalities Strategy	To influence and improve the wider determinants of health, for example having good quality accommodation in healthy	In terms of healthy places, the Mayor is committed to

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(2010)	neighbourhoods and enjoying good employment prospects and earning capacity as well as good access to health and social care, are essential prerequisites in achieving the Mayor's long term goal of eliminating health inequalities.	<p>working with partners to:</p> <p>Ensure new homes and neighbourhoods are planned and designed to promote health and reduce health inequalities in order to be in general conformity with the London Plan;</p> <p>Improve the quality of London's existing homes and neighbourhoods, especially in those areas with the poorest levels of health;</p> <p>Manage public places across London to be safer and more inclusive;</p> <p>Deliver new and improved opportunities for healthier lifestyles; and</p> <p>Raise awareness of the health benefits of access to nature and green spaces and extend these benefits to all Londoners.</p> <p>In terms of achieving the aims set out in this publication, the Mayor is committed to working with partners to:</p> <p>Provide regional vision and leadership and support strategic partnership action, tracking and reporting on progress towards improved health outcomes for London;</p> <p>Support the development of local leadership expertise and capacity to influence and ensure effective action to reduce health inequalities;</p> <p>Ensure health inequalities considerations are systematically embedded in strategies, programmes and investment decisions;</p> <p>Specify intended health inequalities outcomes and develop programme-specific targets in strategies and programmes impacting on social and economic determinants of health; and</p> <p>Build a stronger evidence base on effective interventions and the economic case for action on health inequalities, openly sharing learning and building</p>

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		knowledge.
London Food Strategy (2006)	<p>The strategy sets out a vision up to 2016</p> <p>It sets out a framework and action to help deliver a food system that is consistent with the Mayor's objective that London should be a world-class sustainable city</p> <p>The strategy also addresses the negative impact on local and global environments of high levels of food imports. It seeks ways to support local, regional and organic producers, and help connect them to London markets and consumers.</p>	<p>Improve Londoners' health and reduce health inequalities via the food they eat</p> <p>reduce the negative environmental impacts of London's food system</p> <p>support a vibrant food economy</p> <p>celebrate and promote London's food culture</p> <p>develop London's food security</p>
Mayor of London –Social Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Guidance (2015)	Gives guidance on assessing the need for social infrastructure. Emphasises the need to plan across services particularly between health and planning. Sets targets for the provision of burial space.	Provide appropriate social infrastructure to meet the needs of communities.
Housing (SEA topic: Material Assets)		
The Mayor's Housing Strategy 2014	<p>The over-riding aim of this strategy is to increase the supply of well-designed housing of all tenures by putting in place the resources to deliver more than 42,000 homes a year.</p> <p>Supply is at the heart of it, underpinning each of its five key priorities:</p> <p>increasing housing supply to levels not seen since the 1930s;</p> <p>better supporting working Londoners and helping more of them into home ownership;</p> <p>improving the private rented sector and promoting new purpose-built and well managed private rented housing;</p> <p>pushing for a new, long-term financial settlement for London Government to drive housing delivery; and</p> <p>bringing forward land for development and accelerating the pace of housing delivery through Housing Zones and the London Housing Bank.</p>	<p>All new homes should meet high design standards, with minimum space standards and should be designed to be accessible and adaptable for people at all stages of their lives.</p> <p>Improving the quality and energy efficiency of existing homes also remains a key priority.</p> <p>To achieve this, the Mayor will make funding available to ensure that all boroughs are able to reach the Decent Homes standard by 2016 and will encourage retrofitting for improved energy efficiency across all sectors.</p>
Mayor's Sustainable Design and	Guidance and support on the sustainability policies in the	Reduce carbon emissions.

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Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	London Plan including, energy and carbon, air quality, flooding, urban greening, and pollution control.	Improve air quality.
Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2016)	This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of housing policies in the 2015 London Plan and the 2016 Minor Alterations to the Plan (MALP). It replaces the 2012 Housing SPG. It is likely that further guidance or advice on affordable housing will be required once more detail is known about the Government's approach to housing and planning and its implications for London	
Transport and Access (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including Material Assets, Air, Climatic Factors, Soils etc)		
The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)	Challenges and desired outcomes associated with six Mayoral goals: Support economic development and population growth. Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners. Improve the safety and security of all Londoners. Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners. Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience. Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy.	Balancing capacity and demand for travel through increasing public transport capacity and/or reducing the need to travel. Protecting and enhancing the natural environment. Reducing air pollutant emissions from ground-based transport, contributing to EU air quality targets. Improving perceptions and reducing impacts of noise. Facilitating an increase in walking and cycling. Reducing the numbers of road traffic casualties. Reducing CO2 emissions from ground-based transport, contributing to a London-wide 60% reduction by 2025.
The Mayor's Vision for Cycling in London (2013)	A Tube network for the bike. Safer streets for the bike More people travelling by bike. Better places for everyone.	Improve health and fitness. Improve air quality. Reduce carbon emissions. Reduce overcrowding on public transport.
Business and Employment (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including Population and Material Assets)		
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2010)	The Strategy sets out this vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be achieved. It includes 5 key objectives on the cross-cutting themes of: Innovation, Value for money. Equality of opportunity and	Promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and creativity.

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	<p>diversity.</p> <p>Sustainable development and environmental improvement,</p> <p>Health and health inequalities,</p> <p>Community safety, Climate change and mitigation.</p>	<p>Ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world.</p> <p>Make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance.</p> <p>Give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers.</p> <p>Attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits from this investment and in particular from the opportunity created by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy.</p>
Landscape and Townscape (SEA topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological)		
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2010) – A vision for culture across London; and 2014 update	<p>The Strategy sets out the Mayor's proposals for developing and promoting cultural life in London, setting out the vision, priorities and recommendations for how to strengthen the cultural life of Londoners across the capital. It recognises the significance of the cultural and creative sectors in making London a successful world city, and puts forward a case for its continued support and investment.</p> <p>The 2014 update summarises recent achievements, assesses progress against objectives, updates with new evidence and also outlines further actions.</p>	<p>Encourage cultural activities in development and regeneration proposals.</p> <p>Invest in infrastructure and the public realm.</p> <p>Promote creative industries and the visitor economy including support for innovation, education and skills.</p>
Streets For All: A Guide to the management of London's Streets, English Heritage (2000)	<p>This document is a good practice guide to street scene design, promoting excellence in materials use and workmanship to improve the urban environment and public realm. It includes as a key theme the need to reduce street clutter and better co-ordinate street furniture.</p>	<p>Promote regeneration.</p>
Updated Best Practice Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies (Mayor and CABE Space 2008)	<p>The Guide aims to assist boroughs in producing an open space strategy and establish a common framework for benchmarking and strategic planning in London. The guidance looks beyond an assessment of needs and opportunities, to delivery, management and monitoring through a strategy and action plan. In this way assessments</p>	<p>Provide leisure development sites to match demand.</p> <p>Promote healthy living. Improve quality of life.</p> <p>Provide comprehensive guidance with an emphasis on identifying existing deficiencies and needs and securing new provision and future management.</p>

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	and audits are incorporated into a comprehensive strategy. Its vision and objectives should be determined locally through consultation with stakeholders and user groups.	
Shaping Neighbourhoods: Character and Context: Supplementary Planning Guidance Non-Technical Summary (February 2014)	Provide specific guidance on the attributes of character and local context in London (physical, cultural, socio-economic, perceptions and experience), information on relevant data sources, analysis and appreciation of the correlation and inter relationships between these different aspects of character, manage change in a way that sustains and enhances the positive attributes of that place, and how this helps in informing change and development.	Integrate sustainable design with its context including urban greening/green infrastructure, climate change adaptation. Recognise local historic character and contribute to conservation management.
Mayor of London Town Centres, Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	Guidance on the implementation of London plan Policy 2.15 Town Centres and associated Annex, and of other policies in the Plan with specific reference to town centre development and management.	Advance the role of town centres in promoting safe, healthy, sustainable neighbourhoods with quality design and public realm, now and for the future. Promote inclusive access by public transport, shopmobility, walking and cycling to the range of goods and services in town centres.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (SEA topics: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna)		
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	This Strategy sets 14 policies and 72 proposals to protect and care for London's biodiversity. Key aims include: establishing principles for the use and management of the water and land beside the River Thames; encourage the management, enhancement and creation of green space for biodiversity, and promote public access and appreciation of nature; promote the conservation and enhancement of farmland biodiversity; encourage greening of the built environment and the use of open spaces in ecologically sensitive ways; and encourage businesses to play a major role in the programme for conserving London's biodiversity.	Support biodiversity and conservation of wildlife and habitats. Protect the most vulnerable environments from pollution.
London Biodiversity Partnership Action	The partnership aims to protect and enhance the capitals habitats and species for future generations to benefit from	To protect and conserve nationally important habitats

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Plan 1996	and enjoy.	and priority species within the capital. Identify habitats and species that are declining or are vulnerable on a regional scale.
All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	To create a network of interlinked, multi-functional and high quality open spaces connecting town centres, public transport hubs, major employment and residential areas with the parks and open spaces, the Thames and the green urban fringe.	Deliver a multi-functional green infrastructure across London.
All London Green Grid policy framework (2015)	This comprises the London Plan policies on green infrastructure and urban greening (and those relating to open spaces, biodiversity, trees & woodland, and river corridors) plus the All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance and a series of ALGG Area Frameworks.	The ALGG aims to: Increase access to open space. Conserve landscapes and the natural environment and increase access to nature. Adapt the city to the impacts of climate change. Make sustainable travel connections and promote cycling and walking. Encourage healthy living. Promote sustainable food growing. Enhance visitor destinations and boost the visitor economy. Promote green skills and sustainable approaches to design, management and maintenance.
For the love of trees – London	A programme that aims to engage Londoners in the planting of 40,000 trees in 2015-16.	20,000 trees to be planted in an urban woodland at King George’s Field in Ealing, and 20,000 free trees to be provided to London’s schools; The programme also encourages Londoners to learn more about the value of the ‘urban forest’ through publishing the new iTree survey of London’s trees.
Natural Capital: Investing in a Green Infrastructure for a Future City (2015)	The Task Force’s vision is for a high quality and well maintained green infrastructure to help keep London healthy, happy, moving and functioning.	1. Promoting Healthy Living – improving health outcomes by increasing physical activity, reducing stress and removing pollutants. 2. Strengthening Resilient Living – keeping the city cool, its air clean, and protecting it from flooding. 3. Encouraging Active Living – increasing levels of walking and cycling.

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		<p>4. Creating Living Landscapes – enhancing natural processes for the benefit of people and wildlife and conserving the most special landscapes, habitats and species.</p> <p>5. Enhancing Living Space – providing a range of outdoor space for cultural, civic, learning and community activity, including productive landscapes.</p>
Mayor of London – Preparing Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies SPG (2013)	Protecting, managing and enhancing trees and woodland to improve the quality of life for all Londoners.	Protect, maintain and enhance trees and woodland in London.
Air quality (SEA topic: Air)		
The Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy (2010)	The Strategy concentrates on policies to reduce emissions from road vehicles and sets out measures to tackle London’s air quality problem. Key aims include: delivering improvements to London’s air quality and includes measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues.	<p>Promote healthy living.</p> <p>Promote and improve the local environment.</p> <p>Minimise the adverse effects of air pollution.</p> <p>Meet the EU air quality targets.</p>
Draft London Local Air Quality Management policy guidance (2016)	Draft guidance and the main proposed requirements and resources for the new London Local Air Quality Management system (LLAQM), for consultation. The LLAQM is a call to action and it is hoped that this renewed focus on LAQM in London will help to ensure that local authority air quality resource is protected, or where possible increased.	In addition to the objectives set in 2000 Regulations, London boroughs have a new, flexible role in working towards reducing emissions and concentrations of PM2.5.
Mayor’s Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	Sets out the methodology for assessing the air quality impacts of construction and demolition in London. Identifies good practice for mitigating and managing air quality impacts that is relevant and achievable, with the over-arching aim of protecting public health and the environment.	Improve air quality.
Climatic Factors and Energy (SEA topic: Climatic Factors)		
Delivering London’s Energy Future:	This is the Mayor’s climate change mitigation and energy	To limit further climate change the Mayor has set a

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climate change mitigation strategy (2011)	strategy. It sets out his strategic approach to limiting further climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London.	target to reduce London's CO2 emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025.
London Energy Plan	The London Energy Plan explores how much energy London would need in the future, where it might be needed and the different ways of supplying that energy. It is a set of interconnected data models for building demand, power, heat, distributed energy and transport, which have been developed using the best available data and with input from a range of stakeholders.	The initial outputs of the London Energy Plan are an interactive spatial map of London's energy supply and demand to 2050 and options for the required supporting infrastructure.
District Heating Manual for London (2014)	Aims to create a consistent framework for delivering efficient, interconnecting, district heating networks and is also designed to help guide local planning authorities in London.	To promote low-carbon heat networks. Specifically, to help meet the Mayor's target of having 25% of London's energy supply from decentralised energy sources by 2025.
Mayor of London – Using Local Powers to Maximise Energy Efficiency Retrofit Toolkit (July 2013)	A toolkit developed to help London councils identify and implement solutions to help attract investment and delivery for energy efficiency measures.	Minimise fuel bills Reduction in fuel poverty Local employment Reduction in carbon emissions
Energy Planning – GLA Guidance on preparing energy assessments (2016)	This update to the Energy Planning Guidance contains additional text aimed at: Clarifying energy targets and baselines in the context of Government announcements regarding zero carbon policy Including an overheating checklist to be completed at pre-application and submission stage to help developers and planning officers identify and address overheating risk from concept design stage Clarifying the hierarchy in London Plan Policy 5.6 and situations where CHP is or is not considered appropriate for developments	Reduce energy use in buildings.
RE:NEW programme RE:FIT programme	RE:NEW is a programme to help make London's homes more energy efficient. It helps organisations such as London boroughs, housing associations, and universities to implement retrofit projects helping to cut carbon emissions and alleviate fuel poverty.	Improved energy efficiency in domestic and non-domestic buildings.

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	RE:FIT is a programme to help make London's public buildings more energy efficient. It offers support to London boroughs, schools, universities, hospitals, leisure centres and museums to implement retrofit projects and achieve large financial savings.	
Water Quality, Flooding and Climate Change Adaptation (SEA topics: Water and Climatic Factors)		
The TE2100 Plan, Environment Agency (2012)	Sets out the strategic direction for managing flood risk in the Thames estuary to the end of the century and beyond. It sets out how we will continue to protect 1.25 million people and £200 billion worth of property from tidal flood risk.	The TE2100 Plan recommends what actions the Environment Agency and others will need to take – in the short term (next 25 years), medium term (the following 15 years) and long term (to the end of the century).
The Mayor's Climate change adaptation strategy (2011)	Provides a strategic approach to managing the climate risks now and in the future. Managing risks and increasing resilience by considering who and what is vulnerable to extreme weather today, considers how climate change will affect the existing climate risks, or create new risks or opportunities in the future and provides a framework for action.	To improve management to reduce or mitigate against the effects of climate change.
Securing London's water future: The Mayor's Water Strategy (2011)	The strategy promotes increasing water efficiency and reducing water wastage to balance supply and demand for water, safeguard the environment and help tackle water affordability problems. It also sets out how the Mayor will help communities at risk of flooding to increase their resilience to flooding.	The strategy calls for organizations involved in the city's water management to: Invest in a water management and sewerage infrastructure system that's fit for a world class city and will create jobs. Support and encourage Londoners to take practical actions to save water, save energy and save money off their utility bills. Realise the potential of London's sewerage as an energy resource to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to manage flood risk through enhancing green spaces.
Draft London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan – LSDAP (2015)	This is a long-term plan intended to inspire, facilitate and co-ordinate a step-change in how we manage rainwater in	To achieve a 1% reduction in surface water flows in the sewer network each year for 25 years, resulting in a

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	<p>the Capital. It seeks to roll back the tide of grey, impermeable surfaces and replace them with a mosaic of new green features, such as raingardens and green roofs.</p> <p>The draft Action Plan sets out the need for sustainable drainage systems to be implemented right across London, and proposes a series of actions for each of London's key land use sectors to deliver the necessary changes. Publication of the final plan is expected later in 2016.</p>	25% reduction in flows by 2040.
Noise (SEA topic: Human Health)		
The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	<p>The overall vision for the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy is to mitigate the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework. The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigate the adverse impacts of road traffic noise; encourage preferential use of quieter vehicles, operations and technology; mitigate the adverse impacts of noise from freight and servicing; promote effective noise management on rail networks in London; mitigate the adverse impacts of aircraft noise in London, especially at night; improve noise environments in London's neighbourhoods, especially for housing, schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive uses; and protect and enhance London's open spaces, green corridors, green chains and public realm. 	<p>Promote and improve the local environment.</p> <p>Reduce the impact of noise on human health.</p> <p>Separate new developments from major sources of noise.</p>
Waste (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including population, climatic factors, soils etc)		
The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011)	<p>The Strategy sets out an overarching framework of policy until 2031. It aims is to reduce municipal waste to landfill, to reduce household waste, to increase recycling, re-use and repair, to reduce waste related greenhouse gas emissions and to increase energy recovery from waste, along with the proportion of London's waste that is managed within its</p>	<p>Encourage further recycling and recovery of waste.</p> <p>Reduce the impact of waste on human health on the environment.</p>

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	boundaries.	
The Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy (2011)	It sets out initiatives and case studies to help all kinds of London's businesses, from shops, restaurants, office buildings, manufacturers to construction companies to save money, inspire new business ideas, and reduce harm to the environment.	Focus on waste reduction and efficient management of resources to reduce the financial and environmental impact of waste. Manage as much of London's waste within its boundaries as practicable boost recycling performance and energy generation
London, the circular economy capital: Towards a circular economy (2015)	This sets out the context and opportunities for a London circular economy route map. It aims to: inform the thinking about future policy; raise awareness within both the private and public sector of what a circular economy is. That way they can start to identify where opportunities exist; and engage stakeholders who want to work with LWARB (London Waste & Recycling Board) and GLA in this area.	Initial focus areas for action in London have been identified as: the built environment; food; textiles; electricals; and plastics.
Local		
Overarching documents		
Wandsworth's Corporate Business Plan (2015) Incorporating revised corporate objectives (2016)	The Corporate Business Plan reflects resident priorities, and other significant policy developments or commitments within the Council. The objectives within the plan are important to the Council as a high-level statement of its intent. Minor changes are set out in the 'proposed revised corporate objectives for 2016/17' reflect developments and policy direction	The council's 5 strategic objectives (with many more sub-objectives) reflect its priorities and ongoing corporate ambitions: Deliver high quality, value for money services (cross-cutting objective). Improve opportunities for children and young people with an emphasis on early intervention and preventative work. Make Wandsworth an attractive, safe, sustainable and healthy place. Promote health, independence and wellbeing for all adults with disabilities and preventative care and support for adults in need – including carers and those in housing need. Build a prosperous, vibrant and cohesive community.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
Wandsworth's Environmental Ambition Statement (2010)	This Ambition Statement aims to communicate our long-term intentions for a more sustainable borough. Our commitments relate to our sustainable community strategy, Our Wandsworth 2018 (see below)	Demonstrating leadership on sustainability in partnership with local communities. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions to slow down climate change and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Preparing for and adapting to the unavoidable effects of climate change. Tackling consumption of resources, energy and pollution A cleaner, greener, healthier and safer borough that does not compromise the wellbeing of future generations.
Our Wandsworth 2018: the sustainable community strategy for Wandsworth	Vision of the Wandsworth strategic partnership is to partnership is to make Wandsworth 'A place which is safer, healthier, more prosperous and sustainable – a good place to live and work now and a better place in the future.'	Priorities for action are: –Making Wandsworth safer. –Improving the local environment and transport. –Building a prosperous community. –Ensuring children and young people meet their full potential. –Improving health and social care including services for older people. –Meeting housing need. –Supporting active citizens and good neighbours
Wandsworth's Environmental Action Plan (2011)	The Action Plan aims to implement the Council's Environmental policy.	Includes key targets and environmental policy aims for the 13 key issues identified in the Council's Environmental Policy.
Population and Human Health (SEA topics: Population and Human Health)		
Wandsworth Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2014) And 2015 update: children	To update and agree commissioning priorities which will improve health and wellbeing outcomes. The JSNA spans health and council services, for all ages. It is the responsibility of Public Health, Children's Services, and Adult Social Care. The 2015 Update: To provide an assessment of Children in Need (children who have been assessed by children's	Identifies priority areas for action which impact on: Protecting and improving public health; Reducing health inequalities; Ensuring target groups have access to services.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	social care to be in need of services	
Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020	Sets out the Health & Wellbeing Board's priorities in response to the needs identified in the JSNA	Includes a priority on Healthy Places, which includes commitments on urban design, healthy homes and community assets.
Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives Strategy	Provides data on obesity and associated conditions, and includes a priority on Making the healthy choice the easy choice'.	'Making the healthy choice the easy choice' includes the following long-term priorities: Pursue opportunities to for health considerations to influence the environment through planning policy e.g. determine the feasibility of restricting the density of take away outlets in areas such as near schools and parks. Investigate the potential use of neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) for capital spend on health promoting projects including exercise facilities.
Wandsworth Children & Young People's Plan 2011-2015	Ensure that young people are safeguarded and achieve the best possible outcomes.	Includes 12 priority outcomes to be reviewed annually.
2016 – 2021 Air Quality Action Plan revised measures and actions	Sets out WBC's commitment to taking actions to improve air quality	Includes multiple planning-related measures, such as: Measure 3: Ensuring air pollution is embedded in corporate policy Measure 6: Encouraging walking and cycling and the use of public transport, and discouraging people driving to stations Measures throughout Group 4, Development and buildings Measure 12.3 Proactive response to reducing emissions from demolition and construction work
Active Wandsworth Strategy 2011-2016 (consultation document)	To promote physical activity through 3 strategic aims: Improving Places – involves, protecting and improving the number and quality of places for active travel, active recreation and sport, across the borough including the River Thames, highways, parks, playing fields, sports facilities, leisure centres, schools and other community buildings	Contains multiple planning-related priorities, for example: To promote physically active travel and ensure the physical environment encourages people to be physically active.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	<p>where physical activity and sport take place.</p> <p>Inspiring People – involves recruitment, training and deployment of human resources in terms of volunteers, coaches, officials, administrators, walk leaders and instructors in terms of supporting people to provide high quality opportunities to participate in active travel, active recreation and sport.</p> <p>Increasing Participation – involves providing children and young people with an active and healthy start to life and installing a lifelong participation in physical activity and sport, providing adults with choice and information on leading an active and</p> <p>healthy lifestyle and supporting those most at risk where inactivity is affecting their health or where physical activity can contribute to the prevention and management of long term conditions, for example Type II diabetes.</p>	To ensure any major or regeneration proposals consider sport and physical activity options e.g. Springfield, Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea
South London Physical Activity Network 2007-2016	To develop and enhance existing relationships and to establish new partnerships and networks, using sport and physical activity as the catalyst, to bring about positive social and economic well-being of local communities.	To increase participation in sport and physical activity by 1% year on year and to widen access to under-represented groups.
Playing Pitch Strategy (2014)	<p>Seeks to provide a framework for planning decisions made by Wandsworth Council in the ten years up to 2024.</p> <p>Objectives to include: to best manage the supply and demand for sports pitches in the borough, to maintain and improve the playing pitch facilities and to help address the key issues emerging from the Playing Pitch Assessment.</p> <p>Consider the current and future sporting and recreational needs of the Borough and, where resources permit, address them.</p> <p>The Strategy should help to attract external investment to contribute to the improvement of playing pitch facilities in the Borough</p>	<p>To engage with all partners involved to ensure that playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities are regarded as vital assets of the community, which can contribute to the achievement of Council priorities.</p> <p>Protect open spaces.</p> <p>Improve health.</p>
Housing (SEA topic: Material Assets)		

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
Wandsworth Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2012)	The assessment addresses the key housing issues to meet current and future housing needs arising in Wandsworth, in line with the NPPF and to inform the Local Plan review.	To improve the deliverability of housing including affordable housing and special needs housing. Provide decent homes for all.
Wandsworth Strategic Housing Market Assessment update (2014)	Supplements the 2012 SHMA data and provides a full analysis of local housing needs as required by the NPPF.	Ensure people have access to suitable housing.
Wandsworth Housing Strategy (2015)	To provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers.	Encourage and make better use of existing housing stock Make better use of assets and opportunities to deliver better homes and neighbourhoods to deliver high volume of housing required to meet the demands and changing expectations of local people. Deliver solutions in quantum to meet demand and aspirations, to tackle affordability issues and to sustain the delivery of housing and improve options over the longer term.
Transport and Access (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including Material Assets, Air, Climatic Factors, Soils etc)		
Wandsworth cycling strategy to 2020	To set out the case for supporting more people to cycle more often in and through the borough.	- to increase cycling mode share - to make cycling safer - to promote cycling as an everyday mode choice. Target: for mode share to increase to 7.0% of all trips by 2016.
The Second Local Implementation Plan for Wandsworth (2011)	Sets out updated proposals for delivering the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) at the local level. LIPs should seek to achieve the six MTS goals.	Supporting economic development and population growth Enhancing the quality of life for all Londoners Improving the safety and security of all Londoners Improving transport opportunities for all Londoners Reducing transport's contribution to climate change and improving its resilience Supporting delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
Landscape and Townscape (SEA topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological)		
Cultural Strategy, Wandsworth Council (undated)	to identify the key developments required to achieve the vision for culture, and to contribute to achieving the objectives in 'Our Wandsworth 2018', the Sustainable Community Strategy for the borough	For everyone to have the opportunity to participate and celebrate culture through a variety of activities which will: Develop skills and talents. Widen horizons and increase well-being. Promote community engagement and cohesion through an appreciation of Wandsworth's diversity. foster a sense of place and belonging within the neighbourhoods and communities of the borough.
Parks Management Strategy 2011-2020	Identifies three key strategic aims which will assist in achieving the overall vision of the strategy, to deliver the vision of "a place with excellent and diverse parks and green spaces that everyone can enjoy and visit". Note there are also detailed management plans for individual parks (which are currently in the process of being updated)	To protect, manage and improve all of the parks and green spaces managed by the Parks Service.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (SEA topics: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna)		
Borough Tree Strategy (2001)	Provides a framework for tree management in the Borough.	Includes an Action Plan for Trees – 19 key actions including; Prevent unnecessary loss of trees Increase community involvement in tree care Encourage recycling of tree waste Encourage tree planting Produce best practice guidance Promote awareness of trees through environmental education.
Air quality (SEA topic: Air)		
Air Quality Action Plan (2004)	The Plan gives the main measures that the local authority intends to implement to ensure that, in future, air quality will meet national air quality standards.	Promote and improve the local environment. Minimise the adverse effects of air pollution.

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
Air Quality Progress Report 2015	To provide information on progress with the implementation of the measures contained within the Air Quality Action Plan Local authorities are required to review and assess air quality against the objectives in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 and the amendment regulations. The air quality objectives to be assessed are for the following seven pollutants: carbon monoxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and particles (PM10).	Identify and monitor air quality on an annual basis in line with the regulations.
2016 – 2021 Air Quality Action Plan revised measures and actions	Revised measures and actions are presented under the following categories: Group 1. Demonstrating the Council's commitment to improving air quality Group 2. Communicating about Air Quality Group 3. Reducing emissions and exposure Group 4. Development and buildings Group 5. Regulation and Monitoring	Improving air quality
Water Quality, Flooding and Climate Change Adaptation (SEA topics: Water and Climatic Factors)		
Surface Water Management Plan 2012	Outlines the preferred surface water management strategy for the borough.	To develop a robust understanding of surface water flood risk. Identify critical drainage areas Make recommendations for surface water management.
Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2016	Outlines the duty of the Council under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to coordinate flood risk management within the Borough. The strategy's aim is to set out the approach to managing flood risk from local sources (i.e. surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses) in both the short and longer term, with proposals for actions that will help to manage the risk in a way that delivers the greatest benefit to its residents, businesses and the environment. The Strategy complements and supports the National Strategy ⁶ , published by the Environment Agency in 2011, which outlines a national framework for flood and coastal	1. Further understand the risk of flooding across the London Borough of Wandsworth, 2. Encourage appropriately mitigated development across the London Borough of Wandsworth, 3. Seek to identify funding and resources available for flood risk management, 4. Proactively manage sources of local flooding to homes, critical infrastructure and transport networks by working in partnership with others, 5. Work with Risk Management Authorities to raise awareness of flood risk with communities, residents and businesses and how they can better protect themselves

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
	risk management, balancing the needs of communities, the economy and the environment.	and their property, and 6. Use knowledge of flood risk to inform the emergency response to flooding within the London Borough of Wandsworth.
River Wandle Catchment Management Plan	<p>Four aims:</p> <p>Habitat and wildlife: the river supports a mosaic of habitats with high biodiversity</p> <p>Water: plentiful and clean, and varied in its flow speeds, widths and depths</p> <p>Good access: sympathetically managed pathways along the whole river</p> <p>Engagement: everyone in the catchment aware of the river and knowing how their actions can affect it. Councils, businesses, government agencies and the public working together for the river</p>	<p>Objective 1: water quantity. Water supply in all sections of the river is sufficient to sustain a healthy population of native flora and fauna and is resilient to risk of drought or flood from extreme weather events or management for human use</p> <p>Objective 2: water quality. Quality of water flowing in the River Wandle meets the standards required for Good Ecological Potential and is stable with no risk of deterioration</p> <p>Objective 3: dynamics of flow. The river has a re-naturalised varied profile that creates a diversity of flow speeds and water quantity to provide all the key habitat types required by the native flora and fauna associated with lowland chalk streams</p> <p>Objective 4: fish and fisheries. Thriving populations of native fish associated with chalk rivers are present and able to move freely</p> <p>Objective 5: macrophytes, trees and the wider river habitat. Communities associated with chalk rivers are abundant along the river, providing good habitat variety for wildlife and for people</p> <p>Objective 6: invertebrates. The diverse communities associated with chalk rivers are abundant along the river, playing important roles in ecosystem function and complexity, such as providing a food source for other wildlife</p> <p>Objective 7: phytobenthos. Good populations associated with chalk rivers are present along the river</p>
Waste (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including population, climatic factors, soils etc)		

Table A.1: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP)		
Document Title	Key Aim(s) of the PPP	Key Sustainability Objectives
WRWA Joint Waste Policy Statement (July 2013)	<p>Seek to achieve a continued reduction in the amount of waste produced.</p> <p>Increase the amount of waste that is re-used.</p> <p>Encourage the creation of new, meaningful, job opportunities.</p> <p>Minimise disruption to others.</p> <p>Reduce costs of operations to provide the best possible deal for Council Tax payers</p>	<p>Embrace the concepts of waste prevention.</p> <p>Recycle, compost or recover energy from the waste that is collected.</p> <p>Minimise the environmental impact of transporting the waste.</p>

Appendix 2: Baseline data

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
IIA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Total resident population	2016	2001 (Census): 260,400 2011 (Census): 307,000 2016: 320,595	2001 (Census): 7,322,400 2011 (Census): 8,173,900 2016: 8,700,000 (est)	2001 (Census): 52,360,600 2011 (Census): 56,075,900		Population increased by 60,195 between 2001 and 2016.	Census and ONS Mid-Year Estimates, Nomis	
Resident population change (%)	% Change from 2001 to 2016	23% increase from 2001 to 2016	London: 18.8% Increase from 2001 to 2016	E&W: 9% Increase From 2001 to 2013		23% increase in Wandsworth's resident population between 2001 and 2016	ONS Mid-Year Estimates	The unique age structure and highly mobile nature of the borough's residents raises concerns about the ONS methodology used to count the population, particularly in terms of migrants.
Projected Population Change	2001 to 2041	2001: 272,171 2006: 292,783 2011: 308,300 2016: 321,308 2021: 335,913 2026: 346,819 2031: 356,080 2036: 366,087	2001: 7,336,909 2006: 7,701,603 2011: 8,217,475 2016: 8,768,378 2021: 9,295,973 2026: 9,750,334 2031:10,138,234 2036:			37.8% % increase between 2001 to 2041, compared with 47.2% % in Greater London	2013 GLA SHLAA Projections GLA 2014 round of trend-based population projections – Results Update 03-2015	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		2041: 375,007	10,488,895 2041: 10,797,114					
Population turnover	2009-10	2009-10: 3000 (0.98%) more people in Wandsworth during this one year period.	2001: 376,528 (5.2% of London population)			Between 2001 and 2008 Wandsworth had the 4 th highest volume of migration per 1,000 population in England & Wales. Population growth in Wandsworth has been largely driven by natural change (excess of births over deaths). The borough's population is very mobile, with significant levels of annual turnover but overall population change through migration represents a comparatively small component of change. Wandsworth's birth rate has increased by 29% over the last ten years (2001-10).	Census / Mid-Year Estimates Components of Change Wandsworth Mid-Year Population Estimates 2010 GLA 2014 round SHLAA-based population projections: Capped Household Size Model, Short-term migration scenario, Components of Change.	
Population	2015	Wandsworth: 92.8	London: 55.1	England: 4.1		2001: 77.5	ONS Mid-Year Estimates /	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
density (persons per hectare)		persons per hectare				2006: 83.4 2011: 89.6 Projections: 2021: 96.9 2026: 101.4 2031: 103.4 Wandsworth has a far greater population density than both London and E&W.	2012 GLA SHLAA Projections	
Age structure of resident population	2011	0-4 years: 7% (21,700) 5-19 years: 13% (39,500) 20-29 years: 23% (70,900) 30-44 years: 31% (93,800) 45-59 years: 14% (43,500) 60+ years: 12% (37,600) Total: 100% (307,000)	0-4 years: 7% 5-19 years: 17% 20-29 years: 18% 30-44 years: 25% 45-59 years: 17% 60+ years: 15% Total: 100%	0-4 years: 6% 5-19 years: 18% 20-29 years: 14% 30-44 years: 21% 45-59 years: 19% 60+ years: 22% Total: 100%		20-44 year olds have increased by 18% (from 140,000 in 2001 to 164,700 in 2011). Larger proportion of Wandsworth residents aged 20-44 compared to London and E&W.	ONS Mid-Year Estimates / Census	
Proportion of population aged 0-15	2016	17.3%	20.2	18.8			GLA Estimates, London Datastore	
Proportion of population of working age	2016	90.6%	88.5	32.2			GLA Estimates, London Datastore	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Proportion of population aged 65 and over	2016	9.4%	11.5	17.7			GLA Estimates, London Datastore	
Resident population by broad ethnic group	2011	White: 71% (219,200) Mixed: 5% (15,200) Asian or Asian British: 11% (33,300) Black or Black British: 11% (32,800) Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 2% (6,400) Total Non-White: 29% (87,800) Total: 100% (307,000)	White: 60% Mixed: 5% Asian or Asian British: 18% Black or Black British: 13% Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 3% Total Non-White: 40% Total: 100%	White: 86% Mixed: 2% Asian or Asian British: 8% Black or Black British: 3% Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 1% Total Non-White: 14% Total: 100%		Since 2001 the population of mixed or multiple ethnic group increased by 75% and population of Asian / black Asian ethnic group increased by 64%. Collectively representing an additional 5% of the total population. The proportion of non-white ethnic groups in Wandsworth (29%) is lower than London as a whole (40%) but much greater than England and Wales (14%).	Census / ONS Experimental Mid-Year Estimates by Ethnic Group	
IIA Topic: Housing (SEA Topics Population, Material Assets)								
Dwelling stock	2015	138,840	2001: 3,090,000 2002: 3,106,000 2003: 3,124,000 2004: 3,146,000 2005: 3,168,000 2006: 3,193,000	2001: 21,207,000 2002: 21,337,000 2003: 21,481,000 2004:		2001: 120,740 2002: 121,370 2003: 122,320 2004: 123,380 2005: 124,870 2006: 125,980	Census / Communities and Local Government Housing Statistics	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			2007: 3,220,000 2008: 3,248,000 2009: 3,276,000 2010: 3,300,000 2011: 3,318,000 2012: 3,383,030 2013: 3,404,070 2014: 3,427,650 2015: 3,454,490	21,636,000 2005: 21,805,000 2006: 21,992,000 2007: 22,190,000 2008: 22,398,000 2009: 22,564,000 2010: 22,693,000 2011: 22,814,000 England: 2012: 23,111,000 2013: 23,236,000 2014: 23,372,000 2015: 25,543,000		2007: 127,430 2008: 128,460 2009: 130,040 2010: 131,610 2011: 132,090 2012: 135,600 2013: 136,560 2014: 137,760		
Vacant Dwellings	2015	2015: Long term vacant: 263 (0.2%) Total vacant: 1309 (0.9%)	London (2012): Long term vacant: 23,870 (0.7% of total stock) Total vacant: 72,101 (2.2% of total stock) 2013: Total	England (2012): Long term vacant: 259,128 (1.1% of total stock) Total vacant: 709,426 (3.1% of total stock) 2013: Total vacant: 635,127		Long term vacant: 2008: 737 2009: 704 2010: 657 2011: 549 2012: 532 2013: 493 2014: 437	Communities and Local Government Housing Statistics (Live Table 615 (Council Tax Base))	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			vacant: 59,313 (1.7%) 2014: Total vacant: 56,715 (1.6%) 2015: Total vacant: 59,881 (1.7%)	(2.7%) 2014: Total vacant: 610,123 (2.6%) 2015: Total vacant: 600,179 (2.3%)		Total vacant: 2008: 1,705 2009: 2,111 2010: 1,643 2011: 1,586 2012: 1,869 2013: 1,472 2014: 1,390 Wandsworth vacant dwelling stock has remained proportionally lower than that of both London and England.		
No. of households	2011 to 2041	2011: 130,747 2016: 137,881 2021: 146,400 2026: 154,044 2031: 160,988 2036: 167,663 2041: 173,601	2011: 3,180,600 2015: 3,219,800 2016: 3,476,600 2021: 3,679,000 2026: 3,863,600 2031: 3,988,800 2036: 4,092,200			Projected increase of 42, 854 (33%) households between 2011 and 2041.	2012 GLA SHLAA Projections GLA 2014 round trend-based household projections – short-term migration variant. 2015 2015 Labour Force Survey (LFS), Office for National Statistics	
Percentage change in number of households since 2001	% change since 2001	2001: 119,400 2011: 10% 2016: 15% 2021: 22% 2026: 29% 2031: 34% 2036: 40% % 2041: 45%	2001: 3,036,600 2011: 8% 2016: 14% 2021: 21% 2026: 27% 2031: 31% 2036: 35%			Projected increase in households of 40% % between 2001 and 2036, compared to 35% for London.	2013 GLA SHLAA Projections GLA 2014 round SHLAA-based population projections: Capped Household Size Model, Short-term migration scenario, Components of Change.	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England & Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Household Size	2001 to 2036	2001: 2.24 2006: 2.28 2011: 2.31 2016: 2.35 2021: 2.35 2026: 2.34 2031: 2.33 2036: 2.32	London 2001: 2.39 2006: 2.37 2011: 2.48 2016: 2.46 2021: 2.43 2026: 2.39 2031: 2.36 2036: 2.33	England 2001: 2.37 2006: 2.34 2011: 2.36 2016: 2.35 2021: 2.33 2026: no data 2031: no data		Average household size projected to increase by 0.08 people between 2001 and 2036. Wandsworth average household size is lower than London.	2013 GLA SHLAA Projections / CLG (Live Table 401) on Household Estimates and Projections	
Household Composition	2011	One Person: 42,106 (32%) Married Couple Households: 35,260 (27%) Cohabiting Couple Households: 15,418 (12%) Lone Parent Households: 12,338 (9%) Other Households: 25,371 (19%) All Households: 130,493 (100%)	London: One Person: (32%) Married Couple Households: (32%) Cohabiting Couple Households: (9%) Lone Parent Households: (13%) Other Households: (15%) All Households: (100%)	England & Wales: One Person: (30%) Married Couple Households: (41%) Cohabiting Couple Households: (10%) Lone Parent Households: (11%) Other Households: (8%) All Households: (100%)		Wandsworth has much lower proportion of married couple households than London or E&W, but larger proportion of co-habiting couples. Less lone parent households in Wandsworth.	Census	
Dwelling type	2011	Households (with at least one usual resident): 130,493 (96%)	Households (with at least one usual resident):	Households (with at least one usual resident): (96%)		2001: Households (with residents): 115,653 (85%)	Census	*Definitions used for dwelling type in 2001 Census are not comparable

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		Vacant: 5,404 (4%) Second residence: 10,805 (8%) All household spaces: 135,897 (100%) Detached: 3,338 (2%) Semi-Detached: 9,995 (7%) Terraced: 32,907 (24%) Purpose Built Flats: 59,538 (44%) Converted/ shared house: 27,080 (20%) In commercial building: 2,939 (2%) Caravan / temp structure: 100 (0%)	(96%) Vacant: (4%) Second residence: (7%) All household spaces: (100%) Detached: (6%) Semi-Detached: (19%) Terraced: (23%) Purpose Built Flats: (38%) Converted/ shared house: (13%) In commercial building: (2%) Caravan / temp structure: (0%)	Vacant: (4%) Second residence: (6%) All household spaces: (100%) Detached: (23%) Semi-Detached: (31%) Terraced: (25%) Purpose Built Flats: (16%) Converted/ shared house: (4%) In commercial building: (1%) Caravan / temp structure: (0%)		Vacant: 5,913 (4%) All household spaces: 31,916 (23%) Detached: 2,840 (2%) Semi-Detached: 8,603 (6%) Terraced: 31,916 (23%) Purpose Built Flats: 48,869 (36%) Converted/ shared house: 26,638 (20%) In commercial building: 2,601 (2%) Caravan / temp structure: 99 (0%) Wandsworth has a higher proportion of purpose built flats, converted / shared houses than London		with 2011 Census
Household Tenure	2011	All Households: 130,493 (100%) Owned (outright): 24,067 (18%) Owned (mortgage or loan): 35,326 (27%) Shared (part owned	All Households (100%) Owned (outright): (21%) Owned (mortgage or	All Households: (100%) Owned (outright): (31%) Owned (mortgage or loan): (33%)		Owning outright has remained at 18% between 2001 and 2011, while households owning with a mortgage / loan	Census	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		and part rented): 1,911 (2%) Social rented (from LA): 16,752 (13%) Social rented (Other): 9,764 (8%) Private rented (Private landlord or letting agency): 39,171 (30%) Private rented (Other): 2,146 (2%) Living rent free: 1,356 (1%)	loan): (27%) Shared (part owned and part rented): (1%) Social rented (from LA): (14%) Social rented (Other): (11%) Private rented (Private landlord or letting agency): (24%) Private rented (Other): (1%) Living rent free: (1%)	Shared (part owned and part rented): (1%) Social rented (from LA): (9%) Social rented (Other): (8%) Private rented (Private landlord or letting agency): (15%) Private rented (Other): (1%) Living rent free: (1%)		has decreased from 33% to 27%. Renting from local authority has decreased (15% to 13%), while private renting showed a large increase from 22% in 2001 to 30% in 2011, a far higher proportion than London (24%) or E&W (15%).		
Household overcrowding (households with over 1.0 persons per room)	2011	Wandsworth households with over 1.0 persons per room: 3.8% (4,978)	London 5.8%	England and Wales: 2.0%		2001: 3.45% (3,955) Increase in overcrowding since 2001	Census	
Number of housing completions (units)	2014/15	2014/15: Total number of completions (net): 1,074	2014/15: Total number of completions (net): 27,819		Net gain of 1,724 dwellings per year, (17,240 over 10 year period 2015-2025)	2006/07: 1,278 2007/08: 1,031 2008/09: 1,560 2009/10: 1,539 2010/11: 481 2011/12: 979 2012/13: 774 2013/14: 1,197	WBC Housing AMR / London Plan AMR	Conventional dwelling completions only
Number of affordable housing	2014/15	2014/15: 242 (23%)	2013/14: 6,914 (27%) 2014/15: 6,856		Net gain of 293 affordable	2006/07: 239/1,278 (19%) 2007/08:	WBC Housing AMR / London Plan AMR	Conventional dwelling completions only

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
completions			(25%)		homes per year, (4,614 over 15 year period 2015-30).	303/1,031 (29%) 2008/09: 481/1,560 (31%) 2009/10: 478/1,539 (31%) 2010/11: 110/481 (23%) 2011/12: 266/979 (27%) 2012/13: 209/774 (27%) 2013/14: 224 (19%)		
Affordable housing as a % of total housing stock	2014/15	2014/15: 242 (23%)	London 2013: 24% affordable 2014/15: 6,856 (25%)	England 2013: 18% affordable 2014/15: 66,640 (28%)		2009: 21% 2010: 21% 2011: 21% 2012: 21% 2012: 20% 2013: 26%	English Local Authority Statistics on Housing / CLG (Live table 100) London AMR 2014/15.	
Average House price by type	April 2016	April 2016: Det: £1,667,935 Semi: £1,157,893 Terr: £824,535 F/M: £519,298 Overall: £606,611	London March 2013: Detached: £650,446 Semi-Detached: £378,291 Terraced: £337,278 Flat / maisonette: £331,010 Overall:	England & Wales March 2013: Detached: £254,163 Semi-Detached: £152,314 Terraced: £120,675 Flat / maisonette: £151,280 Overall:		Mar 2007: £347k Mar 2008: £392k Mar 2009: £328k Mar 2010: £370k Mar 2011: £384k Mar 2012: £397k Apr 2014: £529k Apr 2015: £562k Apr 2016: £607k Wandsworth well above London overall average.	Land Registry	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			£368,854 April 2014: Det: £688,122 Semi: £435,644 Terr: £381,773 F/M: £337,738 Overall: £375,337 April 2016: Det: £854,209 Semi: £560,152 Terr: £491,996 F/M: £413,963 Overall: £470,025	£160,282 England: April 2014: Det: £292,607 Semi: £180,531 Terr: £158,218 F/M: £179,535 Overall: £194,251 April 2016: Det: £332,968 Semi: £209,075 Terr: £183,666 F/M: £210,281 Overall: £224,731				
House price / earnings ratio	2015	2015: Median house price to earnings ratio: 17.06 (provisional)	2013: Median house price to earnings ratio: 9.11 (CLG/GLA) Mean house price to earnings ratio: 8.41 (based on average house price of £368,854 and mean annual gross earnings of £43,866)	2013: England (not including Wales) Median house price to earnings ratio: 6.83 (CLG/GLA) Mean house price to earnings ratio: 4.72 (based on average house price of £160,282 and mean annual		CLG/GLA Data (median) 2009: 10.82 2010: 11.89 2011: 12.17 2012: 13.33 2013: 14.44 2014: 17.04 2015: 17.06 (provisional)	CLG/GLA Land Registry/ASHE (Nomis)	Calculations using mean and median earnings and house prices can produce very different results. Mean figures can vary significantly year on year due to sampling methodology used in ASHE. Data published nationally by CLG using median.

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			2014: Median house price to earnings ratio: 10.41 2015: Median house price to earnings ratio: 11.04 (provisional)	gross earnings of £33,975) 2014: Median house price to earnings ratio: 7.2 2015: Median house price to earnings ratio: 7.36 (provisional)				
Annual number of residential property sales (existing dwellings)	2015 (Q4)	1,883	Average for all London Boroughs: 2015 (Q4): 3,048	Average for all English authorities: 2015 (Q4): 2,355		2010: 1,763 2011: 1,757 2012: 1,762 2013: 2,088 2014: 2,427	ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas	
Households unintentionally homeless and in priority need of Housing	2014/15	2014/15: 787	4,940 households (Jan-Mar 2016), (4% lower on previous quarter and 13% higher than same quarter in 2015).	England: 14,780 households (Jan-Mar 2016), (up 2% on previous quarter and 9% on same quarter in 2015).		2006/07: 589 2007/08: 508 2008/09: 583 2009/10: 426 2010/11: 509 2011/12: 591 2012/13: 657	Local Authority Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix / English Local Authority Statistics on Housing londonspovertyprofile.org.uk	
Dwellings failing to meet the decent homes standards	2012/13	Private: 18,044 Local Authority: 0	22%	Apr 2015 England: 105,700 non-decent LA homes.(28% decrease from 2014).		2007/08: Private: 16,574 / LA: 26 2008/09: Private: 18,044 / LA: 0 2009/10: Private: 18,044 / LA: 0	Local Authority Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix / English Local Authority Statistics on Housing londonspovertyprofile.org.uk WBC AMR 2013/14.	Decent homes are now measured by the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS). Measured as dwellings with

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						2010/11: Private: 18,044 / LA: 0 2011/12: Private: 18,044 / LA: 0 2013/14: 253 private sector dwellings were improved to meet decent house standards.		category 1 hazards.
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	2014/15	96% (completions 2.7% above previous year).	Awaiting data from GLA			2006/07: 100% 2007/08: 100% 2008/09: 100% 2009/10: 100% 2010/11: 99.8% 2011/12: 99.5% 2012/13: 97% 2014/15: 96%	WBC & London Plan Annual Monitoring Report	From June 2010 garden land is excluded from the definition of previously developed land.
IIA Topic: Human Health (SEA Topic Human Health)								
Life Expectancy at Birth	2016	Male: 79.79 Female: 83.74	2008-12: Male: 79.3 Female: 83.5 2010-14: Male: 80 Female: 84	E&W 2008-12: Male: 78.8 Female: 82.7 England 2010-14: Male: 79.4 Female: 83.1		Male: 2001-2005: 75.8 2002-2006: 76.1 2003-2007: 76.3 2004-2008: 76.6 2005-2009: 76.9 2007-2011: 78.4 2008-2012: 78.8 2014:79.15 2015: 79.48 Female	London Health Observatory via London Datastore	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						2001-2005: 80.3 2002-2006: 80.5 2003-2007: 80.6 2004-2008: 80.7 2005-2009: 81.1 2007-2011: 82.4 2008-2012: 82.2 2014: 83.26 2015: 83.47		
Standardised Mortality Ratio	2014	2012: SMR (All Ages): 99.2 Lowest SMR (All Ages): Thamesfield 67.5 Highest SMR (All Ages): St Marys Park: 150.6 2014: SMR All Ages: Male: 96 Female: 92	2012: SMR (All Ages): 93 2014: SMR All Ages: Male: 92 Female: 91	2012, England: All ages: 100		2009: 95 2010: 95 2011: 95	ONS / London Health Observatory	SMR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that area is to die compared to the standard population, in this case England. An SMR of 100 indicates that average mortality, higher than 100 indicates higher than average mortality, lower than 100 indicates lower than average mortality.
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000	2009-2011	3.4	4.4	England 4.4		Infant mortality rates are lower than for London and England.	NHS (The Information Centre – Indicator Portal)	
Live Births (3 year average)	2012 (only)	3.9	3.8	4			6.1.4 London Datastore Infant and Perinatal Mortality	
	2013 (only)	3.7	3.6	3.8		2008-2010: 3.3		

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Mortality rate from all cancers at ages under 75 - all persons (per 100,000)	2012-2014	136.96	134.57	England: 100		2008-2010: 116.02 2009-2011: 101.38 2010-2012: 141.55 2011-2013: 145.26	Health and Social Care Information Centre	
Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75 - all persons (per 100,000)	2012-2014	86.72	80.47	England: 100		2008-2010: 75.50 2009-2011: 64.42 2010-2012: 83.08 2011-2013: 87.24	Health and Social Care Information Centre	
Deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD), under 75 years (standardised mortality ratio)	2008-2012	2008-2012: 82.9	100.8	England: 100		2006-2010: 85.7 2007-2011: no data	Public Health England	
Self assessment of health (% of residents)	2011	Very Good/Good health: 87% Fair Health: 9% Bad/Very Bad Health: 4%	Very Good/Good health: 83% Fair Health: 11% Bad/Very Bad Health: 5%	Very Good/Good health: 81% Fair Health: 13% Bad/Very Bad Health: 5%		2001 Census: Good Health: 75% Fairly Good Health: 18% Not Good Health: 7% A greater proportion of residents in Wandsworth reported to be in good health than London and E&W.	Census	Categories changed slightly between 2001 and 2011 but are broadly comparable when grouped.

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Self assessment of long-term health problem or disability (% of people living in households)	2011	With long-term health problem or disability: 11% (34,386) Without long-term health problem or disability: 89% (272,609)	With long-term health problem or disability: 14% Without long-term health problem or disability: 86%	With long-term health problem or disability: 18% Without long-term health problem or disability: 82%		2001: With long-term health problem or disability: 13% (34,822) Without long-term health problem or disability: 87% (225,558)	Census	Categories changed slightly between 2001 and 2011 but are broadly comparable when grouped.
Total fertility rate (TFR)	2015	1.43	London: 2006: 1.85 2007: 1.91 2008: 1.95 2009: 1.95 2010: 2.00 2011: 1.84 2014: 1.71 2015: 1.72	England and Wales: 2006: 1.86 2007: 1.91 2008: 1.97 2009: 1.97 2010: 2.00 2011: 1.93 2014: 1.83 2015: 1.82		2006: 1.58 2007: 1.57 2008: 1.63 2009: 1.63 2010: 1.66 2011: 1.60 2014: 1.47 Wandsworth's fertility rate is considerably lower than the London and England & Wales rates which are similar.	ONS Vital Statistics Birth Summary Tables, London Datastore	Total Period Fertility Rate is the average no. of live-born children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of this year throughout their child bearing life span.
Teenage (15-17) Conception Rates per 1000 Female Population (Three year average)	2008-2010 2010-12 2011-13 2013 (only)	46.8 30.1 25.5 21.4	40.9 29.1 25.5	England and Wales: 38.2 England: 30.9 27.6		2007-2009: 53.0 2008-2010: 46.8 2010-2012: 30.1 2011-2013: 25.5 Wandsworth shows a 48% reduction 2007-2013.	London Health Observatory / NHS (The Information Centre – Indicator Portal) London Datastore	These rates are affected by the accuracy of ONS mid-year population estimates which are used as a denominator in calculations.

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England & Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
	2014 (only)	19.3						
Child excess weight in 4-5 year olds	2014/15	19.8%	2007/08: 22.9 2008/09: 23.6 2009/10: 24.3 2010/11: 23.5 2011/12: 23.3 2012/13: 23.0 2013/14: 23.2 2014/15: 22.2	England: 2007/08: 22.6 2008/09: 22.8 2009/10: 23.1 2010/11: 22.6 2011/12: 22.6 2012/13: 22.2 2013/14: 22.5 2014/15: 21.9		2007/08: 21.5 2008/09: 20.8 2009/10: 21.8 2010/11: 22.7 2011/12: 22.0 2012/13: 21.7 2013/14: 19.9 2014/15: 19.8	Health and Social Care Information Centre, National Child Measurement Programme Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework	
Child excess weight in 10-11 year olds	2014/15	33.3%	2007/08: 36.3 2008/09: 36.0 2009/10: 36.9 2010/11: 37.1 2011/12: 37.5 2012/13: 37.4 2013/14: 37.6 2014/15: 37.2	England: 2007/08: 32.6 2008/09: 32.6 2009/10: 33.4 2010/11: 33.4 2011/12: 33.9 2012/13: 33.3 2013/14: 33.5 2014/15: 33.2		2007/08: 36.9 2008/09: 34.3 2009/10: 35.4 2010/11: 35.8 2011/12: 34.9 2012/13: 34.6 2013/14: 33.8 2014/15: 33.3	Health and Social Care Information Centre, National Child Measurement Programme Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework	
Excess weight in adults	2012-14	53.3%	58.4%	England: 64.6%		No trend data available	Active People Survey, Sport England Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework	
Percentage of physically active adults	2015	69.3%	2012: 57.2% 2013: 56.2% 2014: 57.8% 2015: 57.8%	England: 2012: 56.0% 2013: 56.0% 2014: 57.0% 2015: 57.0%		2012: 65.0% 2013: 63.0% 2014: 66.5%	Active People Survey, Sport England Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework	
Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	Mar 2014 - Feb 2015	16.0%	Mar 2011 - Feb 2012: 8.1 Mar 2012 - Feb 2013: 10.5 Mar 2013 - Feb	England: Mar 2011 - Feb 2012: 14.0 Mar 2012 - Feb 2013: 15.3		Mar 2011 - Feb 2012: 14.8 Mar 2012 - Feb 2013: 8.2 Mar 2013 - Feb	Natural England: Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) survey Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			2014: 11.8 Mar 2014 - Feb 2015: 12.3	Mar 2013 - Feb 2014: 17.1 Mar 2014 - Feb 2015: 17.9		2014: 20.4 Mar 2014 - Feb 2015: 16.0		
IIA Topic: Social Exclusion (SEA topics Population, Human Health)								
The percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A* – C grade GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and Maths.	2014/15	58.2%	61.0%	56.8%	Improve GCSE results	2010/11: 61.7% 2011/12: 58.3% 2012/13: 61.3% 2013/14: 59.1% 2014/15: 58.2%	Department for Education	
The percentage of KS2 pupils achieving level 4 or better in tests: Maths English	2011 2012-13 2013-14	Maths: 85% English: 85% Maths: 89% English: 90% Maths: 89% English: 91%	Maths: 82% English: 83% Maths: 86% English: 88% Maths: 88% English: 90%	England Maths: 80% English: 82% Maths: 83% English: 86% Maths: 85% English: 89%	Improve KS2 results	2007: Maths: 77% English: 80% 2008: Maths: 79% English: 83% 2009: Maths: 84% English: 83% 2010: Maths: 84% English: 83% Wandsworth remains above London and	Department for Education	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						England levels.		
The percentage of residents (aged 16-74) who attained level 4/5 qualifications:	2013	64.2%	40% of London residents attained level 4/5 qualifications	30% of residents in England & Wales achieved level 4/5 qualifications		<p>2001</p> <p>Wandsworth overall: 47%</p> <p>Top 3 Wards:</p> <p>Thamesfield (62%)</p> <p>Northcote (60%)</p> <p>East Putney (59%)</p> <p>Bottom 3 Wards:</p> <p>Roehampton (23%)</p> <p>Latchmere (36%)</p> <p>Furzedown (37%)</p> <p>Higher proportion of residents qualified to level 4/5 in Wandsworth than London or E&W.</p>	Census WBC AMR 2013/14	<p>Updates every 10 years (not comparable with 2001 attainment levels)</p> <p>Note: Census definition of qualification levels: Level 4/5: 1st degree, higher degree, NVQ levels 4-5, HND, HNC, Teacher, Medical Doctor, Dentist etc.</p>
Proportion of young people (16-18 year olds) not in full time education employment or training (NEET)	2015	3% (180)	3.1% (7,890)			<p>2011: 5.1% (260)</p> <p>2012: 7.1% (410)</p> <p>2013: 3.5% (210)</p> <p>2014: 2.9% (170)</p>	Department for Education/WBC	<p>DfE figures for 2011 cannot be compared with previous years because in the latest data young people have been recorded according to where they live, rather than where they</p>

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Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
								study, as had been the case in the past.
Index of Deprivation Borough level rankings	2010 & 2015	Rank of Average Score: 158				Rankings (out of 354) Average Score: 2007: 144 2010: 121	CLG	
Index of Deprivation Ward level rankings	2015	Wandsworth average SOA rank: 17,385				2007: 15,158 2010: 14,337	CLG	
Economic Activity of residents aged 16-74 (%)	2011	Economically Active: 78% of which: Part Time: 8% Full Time: 51% Self-employed: 12% Full-time student: 3% Unemployed: 4% Economically Inactive: 22% Retired: 6% Economically inactive-Student: 6% Looking after home/family: 4% Permanently sick/disabled: 3% Economically inactive-Other: 3%	Economically Active: 72% of which: Part Time: 11% Full Time: 40% Self-employed: 12% Full-time student: 4% Unemployed: 5% Economically Inactive: 28% Retired: 8% Economically inactive-Student: 8% Looking after home/family: 5% Permanently sick/disabled:	(E&W) Economically Active: 70% of which: Part Time: 14% Full Time: 40% Self-employed: 10% Full-time student: 4% Unemployed: 3% Economically Inactive: 30% Retired: 14% Economically inactive-Student: 6% Looking after home/family: 4% Permanently sick/disabled:		2001 Economically Active: 73% of which: Part Time: 6% Full Time: 51% Self-employed: 9% Full-time student: 3% Unemployed: 4% Economically Inactive: 27% Retired: 7% Economically inactive-Student: 6% Looking after home/family: 6% Permanently	Census	

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Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			4% Economically inactive-Other: 3%	4% Economically inactive-Other: 2%		sick/disabled: 4% Economically inactive-Other: 4%		
Claimant count rate	Sept 2015	Overall: 1.7% Highest ward: 3.4% Roehampton & Putney Heath 2 nd highest ward: 3.2% Latchmere	London: 2.4%	England: 2.1%		Mar 2007: 2.2% Mar 2008: 1.8% Mar 2009: 2.9% Mar 2010: 3.2% Mar 2011: 2.9% 2012: 3.1% 2015: 1.7%	ONS – Neighbourhood Statistics, GLA	A series of base data changes used in the model take into account new labour force and population data. These revisions have led to some discontinuities in rates. From October 2015, the series included ONS is JSA CLAIMANTS ONLY.
Percentage of economically active (16-74 year olds) unemployed by broad ethnic groups	2011	Total White: 71% Total Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups: 5% Total Asian / Asian British: 11% Total Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: 11% Total Other Ethnic Group: 2%	Total White: 60% Total Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups: 5% Total Asian / Asian British: 18% Total Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: 13% Total Other	England: Total White: 85% Total Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups: 2% Total Asian / Asian British: 5% Total Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: 3% Total Other Ethnic Group: 1%		2001: Total White: 4% Total Mixed: 9% Total Asian or Asian British: 9% Total Black or Black British: 13% Total Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 6%	Census	Changes in ethnicity questions introduced in the 2011 census mean it is not possible to compare groups.

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			Ethnic Group: 3%					
Percentage of households receiving housing benefit (borough level only)	May2015	26,443 (no household number figures)	820,011 (25%)	GB: 4,135,233		March 2009: 24,150 (19%) 2010: 26,320 (12%) 2011: 26,910 (21%) 2013: 27,577 2014: 27,066	DWP 6.1.5 Housing Benefit Claimants, Borough London Datastore London May 2015: GLA 2014 round trend-based household projections – short-term migration variant. 2015	These rates are affected by the accuracy/presence of ONS household estimates which are used as a denominator in calculations.
Domestic burglaries for every 1000 households.	2016	Per 1,000 households: 0.9% Per 1,000 population: 0.4%	43,939 (5%)			Per 1,000 households. 2007/08: 17.9 2008/09: 14.1 2009/10: 14.3 2010/11: 14.9	Metropolitan Police Service	These rates are affected by the accuracy of ONS household estimates which are used as a denominator in calculations.
Violent crimes (against the person, sexual offences and robbery) for every 1000 population.	2016	7,073 (22%)	229,668 (26%)			2007/08: 25.0 2008/09: 18.1 2009/10: 18.5 2010/11: 20.1 2016: 22%	Metropolitan Police Service	These rates are affected by the accuracy of ONS mid-year population estimates which are used as a denominator in calculations.
Robberies (personal and commercial) for every 1000 population	2016	543 (1.7%)	21,203 (2.4%)			2007/08: 4.9 2008/09: 4.1 2009/10: 4.6 2010/11: 4.0 2016: 1.7%	Metropolitan Police Service	These rates are affected by the accuracy of ONS mid-year population estimates which are used as a

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
								denominator in calculations.
Vehicle crimes for every 1000 population	2016	2,721 (8.5%)	72,950 (8.4%)			2007/08: 15.0 2008/09: 13.5 2009/10: 12.0 2016: 8.5% 2010/11: 10.6	Metropolitan Police Service	These rates are affected by the accuracy of ONS mid-year population estimates which are used as a denominator in calculations.
Percentage of Households in Neighbourhood Watch Schemes	2010/11	22.1%				2006/07: 20% 2007/08: 21% 2008/09: 21.5% 2009/10: 22.6% Decrease between 2006/07 and 2007/08 due to re-registration of schemes, removing non-operational watches.	WBC	In 2006/07 all schemes underwent a re-registration process, with vacant and effectively non-operational watches, that were included before, scrapped in the re-registration, therefore comparison with earlier figures is not accurate.
IIA Topic: Transport and Access (SEA Topic Population)								
Percentage of residents using public transport to work	2011	59.6% of residents use public transport to travel to work	Greater London 48.2%	England and Wales: 15.9%		1991: 47.6% 2001: 56.2%	Census	
Number of schools with green travel	2015	96 schools in Wandsworth (82%) had developed travel plans by the end of			Increase the number of companies	2006/07: 50% 2007/08: 63% 2008/09: 77%	WBC Air Quality Action Plan progress report 2015	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
plans		2014			and schools with travel plans.	2009/10: 87% 2015: 82% 2015: The Council continues to offer support to all schools running sustainable travel initiatives. The Council has a target for five schools to improve their TfL travel plan accreditation status (STARS – Sustainable Travel – Active, Responsible, Safe) each year. During the 2013/14 academic year, 31 schools achieved accreditation of which 17 improved their status.		
No. people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents	2014	81			Reduce total number of people KSI to no more than 92 by 2020.	2004-2006: 135 2005-2007: 140 2006-2008: 138 2007-2009: 134 2012: 109 2013: 99	DfT, Wandsworth Local Implementation Plan	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						2014: 81		
No. of Pedestrians killed or seriously injured in road accidents	2010-2014	147 pedestrians	2012: 1,123 2013: 838 2014: 779		Reduce pedestrians KSI per year	2004-2006: 43 2005-2007: 46 2006-2008: 50 2007-2009: 46 2010: 28 2011: 35 2012: 35 2013: 27 2014: 19	DfT, Wandsworth Local Implementation Plan 6.1.6 Road Casualties by Severity	
Distance Travelled to Work (km)	2011	Less than 2km: 15,186 2 km to less than 5 km: 27,706 5 km to less than 10 km: 66,099 10 km to less than 20 km: 30,265 20 km to less than 30 km: 3,316 30 km to less than 40 km: 1,655 40 km to less than 60 Km: 1,286 60 km and over: 2,028 AVERAGE: 10.3km	Less than 2km: 592,704 2 km to less than 5 km: 842,585 5 km to less than 10 km: 1,044,897 10 km to less than 20 km: 926,414 20 km to less than 30 km: 248,123 30 km to less than 40 km: 79,268 40 km to less than 60 Km: 45,476 60 km and over: 64,049	England and Wales: Less than 2km: 23% 2 km to less than 5 km: 23% 5 km to less than 10 km: 21% 10 km to less than 20 km: 18% 20 km to less than 30 km: 6% 30 km to less than 40 km: 3% 40 km to less than 60 km: 2% 60 km and over: 3% AVERAGE: 15km		Comparing Wandsworth residents and Greater London's distance travelled to work, a greater proportion travel less than 10km in Wandsworth (67%) compared to Greater London (58%).	Census	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			AVERAGE: 11.8km					
Car and Van Ownership	2011	No cars or vans: 45% One car or van: 43% Two or more cars or vans: 12%	Greater London- No cars or vans: 42% One car or van: 41% Two or more cars or vans: 17%	England and Wales- No cars or vans: 26% One car or van: 42% Two or more cars or vans: 32%		No cars or vans: 1991: 44% 2001: 41%	Census	
Density of Traffic (million km/year)	2014:	751	29,332	428,215		Trend of traffic flows since 2000 shows a general reduction in numbers- 2006: 873 2007: 937 2008: 914 2011: 795 2012: 787 2013: 763 2014: 751	DfT	
Average vehicle speeds during the weekday morning peak on locally managed 'A' roads	Dec 2015	10.9 mph	14.6 mph	England: 23.4 mph		Dec 07: 11.5 Dec 08: 11.9 Dec 09: 12.2 Dec 10: 12.0 Dec 11: 12.4 Dec 12: 12.4 Dec 13: 12.1 Dec 14: 11.6 Significant	Department for Transport Congestion Data	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						PTAL 3 to 6: 57%		
Length of cycle routes in the borough (km)	2016	Total length of borough cycle routes ¹³ is 94.03 km. This figure excludes TfL cycle routes on the red routes and includes all off carriageway routes such as Wandsworth Common, Tooting Commons, Battersea Park etc. Figure excludes cycle tracks/lanes.					WBC	Further cycle routes have been approved in connection with planning applications but have not yet been adopted by the London Cycle Network.

¹³ A cycle route is an approved signed route suitable for cycling which may or may not include facilities such as cycle lanes or cycle tracks along its length.

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
IIA Topic: Business and Employment (SEA Topics Population and Material Assets)								
Employment by SIC (Broad Industrial Categories)	Dec 2015	% all in employment who work in – B,D,E: energy and water (SIC 2007): 1.8% C Manufacturing: 3.8% F Construction: 4.5% G,I: Distribution, hotels and restaurants: 12.1% H,J: transport and communications: 14.4% K-N: banking, finance and insurance: 31.9% O-Q: public admin. Education and health: 23.6% R-U: other services: 7.5% G-Q: total services: 89.6%	2011: Percentage of employees within- Production & Manufacturing: 3% Construction: 3% Distribution, Retail, Hotels: 20% Transport, Storage & Comms: 12% Banking, Finance & Insurance: 11% Public Admin, Defence, Social Security: 16% Professional, Scientific and Technical: 12% Education: 8% Health & Social Work: 10% Other Services: 5%	2011: Percentage of employees within- Production & Manufacturing: 11% Construction: 4% Distribution, Retail, Hotels: 23% Transport, Storage & Comms: 9% Banking, Finance & Insurance: 6% Public Admin, Defence, Social Security: 13% Professional, Scientific and Technical: 7% Education: 10% Health & Social Work: 13% Other Services: 5%		2008: Percentage of employees within- Production & Manufacturing: 3% Construction: 4% Distribution, Retail, Hotels: 24% Transport, Storage & Comms: 10% Banking, Finance & Insurance: 3% Public Admin, Defence, Social Security: 15% Professional, Scientific and Technical: 9% Education: 9% Health & Social Work: 16% Other Services: 6%	NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey	Data subject to disclosure control, figures rounded
Number of Employees by	2011	Wards with Highest No. of Employees-	4,287,000	24,229,000		2008: Wards with	NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey	Data subject to disclosure

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
ward		Total: 103,400 Tooting: 12,000 (12%) Queenstown: 11,900 (12%) Thamesfield: 9,800 (9%) Fairfield: 8,402 (71.3%) Shaftesbury: 7,997 (71%) Balham: 70,969 (70.6%)				Highest No. of Employees Total: 109,900 Queenstown 13,600 (13%) Tooting 10,300 (10%) Thamesfield 10,100 (9%)		control, figures rounded
Employees by full-time / part-time split and sex	2011	Full time: 81.8% Part time: 18.2%	Full-time: 74% Part-time: 26%	E&W: Full time: 70.7% Part time: 29.3%		2008: Full-time: 77,300 (71%) Part-time: 31,900 (29%) Total: 103,400	NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey	Data subject to disclosure control, figures rounded. BRES analysis discontinues the ABI gender data.
Size of businesses by number employed	2015	1-9 Employees: 93.2% 10-49 Employees: 5.7% 50-249 Employees: 0.9% 200+ Employees: 0.3% Total: 15,825	1-9 Employees: 90.1% 10-49 Employees: 8% 50-249 Employees: 1.5% 200+ Employees: 0.4% Total: 444,880			2008: 1-9 Employees: 93% 10-49 Employees: 5% 50-249 Employees: 1% 200+ Employees: 0% Total: 13,100	NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey	

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						(Rounded) 2011: 1-9 Employees: 92% 10-49 Employees: 6% 50-249 Employees: 1% 200+ Employees: 0% Total: 12,700 (Rounded)		
Number of business start ups and closures	2014	Start ups: 3,055 Survival Rate 2009-14: 40.8%	London: Start-ups 65,095 Closures 51,525 Stock at year end: 469,405 Births: 17.7% Deaths: 10.6% Survival Rate 2009-14: 38.6%	England and Wales: Start-ups 248,245 Closures 232,810 Stock at year end: 2,158,385 UK Survival rate 2009-14: 41.7%		Start-ups/Closures: 2004: 2,630/1,860 2005: 2,230/1,865 2006: 1,995/1,650 2007: 2,550/1,590 2008: 2,595/1,640 2011: 2,530/1,580	Office for National Statistics, Business Demography Data Startups.co.uk	Data source changed in 2008 from NOMIS VAT Registered businesses to ONS Business Demography
Percentage change in the number of VAT	2014-15	6.9%	London: 2005 – 0.3%	England and Wales		2005: 2.4% 2006: 1.0%	Office for National Statistics, Business Demography Data	

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England & Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
registered businesses			2006 – 1.1% 2007 – 3.9% 2008 – 4.0% 2012 – 4.33% 2014 – 7.1%	2005 – 1.1% 2006 – 1.1% 2007 – 3.2% 2008 – 1.8% 2012 – 1.35% 2014 – 4.2%		2007: 6.6% 2008: 4.2% 2012: 2.23% Wandsworth's rank in London : 24 (23 in previous year)	WBC	
Rateable value of floorspace by type (office / retail / industrial / other) £/m2	2012	Wandsworth (£ / m2) Retail: 201 Office: 156 Industrial: 76 Other: 126	London (£ / m2) Retail: 235 Office: 280 Industrial: 68 Other: 131	England (£ / m2) Retail: 148 Office: 152 Industrial: 36 Other: 67		2008 Wandsworth (£ / m2) Retail: 150 Office: 140 Industrial: 68 Other: 111	Valuations Office Agency – Rateable Value Statistics	
Socio-Economic Classification based on occupation	2013	1 Managers, directors and senior officials: 14.7% 2 Professional Occupations: 29% 3 Associate professional & Technical: 24.8% 4 Administrative & Secretarial: 9.6% 5 Skilled trades Occupations: 4.7% 6 Caring, leisure and Other Service occ: 6.4% Sales and customer service occs: 4.4% 8 Process plant & machine operatives:	1 Managers, directors and senior officials: 11.6% 2 Professional Occupations: 23.7% 3 Associate professional & Technical: 17.6% 4 Administrative & Secretarial: 10% 5 Skilled trades Occupations: 8.0% 6 Caring, leisure and Other Service occ: 8.1% Sales and customer service			Wandsworth has a greater proportion of highly skilled workers than London and fewer lower supervisory and semi-routine workers than London.	ONS Annual Population Survey (Jan 2015 - Dec 2015)	Some of the categories used in the 2001 and 2011 Censuses differ in terminology as underlying classifications have changed significantly since 2001 and outputs are therefore only broadly comparable over time.

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year / Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		2.7% 9 Elementary Occupations: 3.7%	occs: 6.9% 8 Process plant & machine operatives: 4.5% 9 Elementary Occupations: 9.6%					
Number of visitors to leisure centres	2010/11	10,995 visits to the Council's swimming pools and sports centres.				2006/07: 10,662 2007/08: 12,369 2008/09: 12,186 2009/10: 11,769 Decrease in visits since 2007/07 due to abolition of Government funding for free childrens' swimming.	WBC	
Percentage of vacant shop uses	2014	A1= 37.58% A1C= 7.11% A1D= 19.30% A1S= 8.13% A1V= 3.5% A2= 6.9% A2V= 0.0% A3/4/5= 13.20% A3/4/5V= 1.2% B1= 2.3% B1V= 0.0% B8= 0.0%	N/A	N/A		Total vacant: 2004= 7% 2006= 9% 2008=15% 2010 =12% 2012=12% 2014=6%	WBC retail reports	The high vacancy rate in 2010 and 2012 in Wandsworth is largely due to the on-going redevelopment of Southside Shopping Centre in Wandsworth Town Centre.

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year / Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		B8V= 0.0% D1= 1.2% D1V= 0.0% D2= 1.2% D2V= 0.0% SG= 2.3% SGV= 0.0% C3= 1.2%						
Percentage of vacant industrial floorspace	2016	Vacancy rate of 1.6%	N/A	N/A		2005: 5% (114 units) of total floorspace in IEA	CoStar (2016)	Wandsworth is observed to have 5,900m2 of vacant industrial floorspace. The vacancy rate (1.6%) is in line with the FEMA (1.6%). Wandsworth has a lower rate of availability (1.8%) than in the two larger market areas of Merton and Southwark, 0.7 percentage points lower than the FEMA average.
Percentage of vacant office floorspace	2016	2.6%	N/A	N/A			CoStar (2016)	Wandsworth has second lowest stock of vacancy (10,400m2) and third lowest vacancy rate (2.6%), which is 3

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
								percentage points lower than across the FEMA. However, Wandsworth has highest availability rate (14.3%), 5.3 percentage points higher than across the FEMA. While it represents only 12% of stock, it contributes 19% of available floorspace.
Amount and Percentage of floorspace (m2) available by type Retail (A1-A5) / (Office (B1) / Industrial (B2) / Warehouse (B8))	2012	Retail (A1-A5): 507,000m2 (32%) Offices (B1): 310,000m2 (20%) Industrial: 613,000m2 (39%) Other: 154,000m2 (10%) Total: 1,584,000m2	London: Retail (A1-A5): 16,957,000m2 (24%) Offices (B1): 26,655,000m2 (38%) Industrial: 21,115,000m2 (30%) Other: 4,749,000m2 (7%) Total: 69,476,000m2	England: Retail (A1-A5): 118,151,000m2 (22%) Offices (B1): 92,720,000m2 (17%) Industrial: 323,101,000m2 (61%) Other: 41,798,000m2 (8%) Total: 533,972,000m2		2008: Retail (A1-A5): 526,000m2 (32%) Offices (B1): 337,000m2 (21%) Industrial: 625,000m2 (38%) Other: 139,000m2 (9%) Total: 1,627,000m2	Valuations Office Agency – Rateable Value Statistics (ONS-Neighbourhood Statistics)	The AECOM ¹⁴ report identifies that since 2010 approx. 36.9 ha of industrial land has been redeveloped for other uses.
Commuter Flows	2011	Into Borough:	Into London: 19%			2001:	ONS	

¹⁴ Employment Land and Premises Study (AECOM, August 2016)

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year / Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
(In/Out)		63,972 Out of Borough: 124,702 NET: -60,730	Workplace Population Out of London: 7% Residents in Employment			Into Borough: 58% Workplace Population Out of Borough: 71% Residents in Employment A large proportion (71%) of Wandsworth residents in employment commute to a place of work outside the Borough, compared with only 7% of London residents commuting to workplaces outside of London.	Census	
Self employment rates (% economically active)	2011	15.6%	16.3%	13.9%		Increased from 12.6% in 2001	Census	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
IIA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Number of Conservation Areas	2012/13	45				No change since 2003.	WBC	
Percentage of Conservation Areas with up-to-date Character Appraisals	2010/11	44 (97%)				2006/07: 38% 2007/08: 58% 2008/09: 78% 2009/10: 89%	WBC	
Number of grants offered for Conservation Area improvements	2010/11 2013/14	27 1 scheme (£65,000 for the Huguenot Burial Ground on East Hill)				2006/07: 11 2007/08: 11 2008/09: 20 2009/10: 19	WBC	Grants offered do not necessarily mean they are taken up.
Number of Listed Buildings 'at risk'	2015	16				2004/05: 16 2005/06: 25 2006/07: 26 2007/08: 26 2008/09: 23 2009/10: 21 2010/11: 20 2012/13: 18 2013/14: 16	WBC Heritage at Risk - Historic England	
Archaeological Priority Areas	2009	1,538 ha (45% Borough)				2003 Local Plan Policies Map – no change.	WBC	
Metropolitan Open Land	2010	702 ha (20% Borough)				2003 Local Plan Policies Map – no change.	WBC	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Historic Parks and Gardens	2010	147 ha (4% Borough)				2003 Local Plan Policies Map – no change.	WBC	
Strategic Views affecting Wandsworth	2009	1 Linear View: King Henry VIII's Mount towards St Paul's Cathedral 3 River Prospects: Golden Jubilee/Hungerford Footbridges, Westminster Bridge and Waterloo Bridge towards the Palace of Westminster World Heritage site.					GLA – London Plan and London View Management Framework	
Number of Protected Wharves	2010/11	5: Western Riverside Waste Transfer Station, Pier Wharf, Cringle Dock, Metro Greenham, Ready Mix.				No change since 2003.	WBC	
Percentage of people living in open space deficiency areas	2001	32% residents live more than 400m walking distance from public open space or local parks				No trend. Areas of deficiency in access to nature are those areas in London where people have to walk more than 1km to reach a SINC of at least borough importance.	2001 Census/WBC GIS	
Length of River Thames Riverside Walk in the Borough	2011/12	6,651 metres				2007/08: 6,405m 2008/09: 6,486m 2009/10: 6,632m 2010/11: 6,632m	WBC	
Length of River Wandle	2011/12	1,571 metres				2007/08: 1,571m 2008/09: 1,571m	WBC	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Riverside Walk in the Borough	2010/11	1,571m				2009/10: 1,571m	WBC	
IIA Topics: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (SEA Topics Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna)								
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCS)	2012/13	Sites of Metropolitan Importance: 4 (424 ha), Sites of Borough Importance Grade I: 9 (164 ha), Sites of Borough Importance Grade II: 17 (202 ha), Sites of Local Importance: 8 (28 ha).	Approx 1,700 SINCS covering 30,000 ha, 220 Sites of Metropolitan Importance, 970 Sites of Borough Importance, 540 Sites of Local Importance 36 SSSI's in 2013 The condition of London's SSSIs has improved between 2000 and 2010, from 73% in favourable or recovering condition to 92%.			No change since 2006/07.	Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) State of the Environment Report for London, June 2011 Data updates, February 2013	
Areas of Biodiversity Importance	2009/10	287.14 ha	10,392 ha			No change since 2006/07.	Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL)	Although there has been no change in habitat area on the ground since the 1999 habitat survey, the GLA have improved the translation of

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
								their habitat classification system to the BAP categories for 2008.
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	2012/13	Part of Wimbledon Common lies within the borough whilst Richmond Park lies just outside the borough along its western boundary.	2 in London – Ruislip Woods, Richmond Park	255 in England			Joint Nature Conservation Committee	
Priority Species (UK Biodiversity Action Plan)		No borough data	113 London BAP Species including (count): House Sparrow 996 Stag Beetle 629 Song Thrush 345 Herring Gull 225 Hedgehog 136 Target Species: House sparrow Black Redstart Swift Peregrine falcon Bats Bumblebees Stag beetle			No change since 2006/07.	London Biodiversity Action Plan Species Audit	Future monitoring maybe possible on a regional level.
Local Nature Reserves	2012/13	Battersea Park Local Nature Reserve 2.5ha	2016 New 29ha WWT London			2003 Local Plan Policies Map Map –	WBC	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			Wetland Centre opened 6 miles from Wandsworth			no change. 6.1.7 New nature reserve to be created in mouth of Wandle Delta WBC 2016		
National Nature Reserves	2012/13	Richmond Park*	2 in London – Richmond Park, Ruislip Woods	222 in England		No change since 2006/07.	Natural England	*Richmond Park lies just outside Borough boundary
Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	2013/14	2 within Wandsworth; Wimbledon Common (Heathland) = unfavourable recovering Wimbledon Common (grassland) = unfavourable recovering Wimbledon Common Overall (not all in Wandsworth) = 95% unfavourable recovering, 5% unfavourable no change	London SSSIs – 36. London SSSI Areas meeting PSA target 73%. Favourable 26%, unfavourable recovering 47%, unfavourable no change 24%, unfavourable declining 3%, unfavourable destroyed 0.35%	England SSSIs – over 4,000. England SSSI Areas meeting PSA target 94%. Favourable 43%, unfavourable recovering 51%, unfavourable no change 4%, unfavourable declining 2%, unfavourable destroyed 0.03%.	Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.	No change from 2012/13	Natural England	
Habitat Suitability (ha)	2010	Existing Acid Grassland BAP habitat without potential for expanding: 12.66 Suitable for creating new					GiGL	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		<p>and/or restoring relict Acid Grassland habitat: 305.68</p> <p>Suitable for expanding existing Acid Grassland BAP habitat: 27.68</p> <p>Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Floodplain Grazing Marsh habitat 86.25</p> <p>Existing Heathland BAP habitat without potential for expanding: 2.68</p> <p>Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Heathland habitat: 362.25</p> <p>Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Reedbed habitat: 102.43</p> <p>Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Standing water habitat: 501.86</p> <p>Suitable for expanding existing Standing water BAP habitat: 15.45</p> <p>Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Woodland habitat: 260.64</p>						
IIA Topic: Air Quality (SEA Topic Air Quality)								
PM10 (Fine particles): Annual mean	2014	Wandsworth Town Hall: / Felsham Rd, Putney: 20 Putney High St (façade): / Putney High St (kerb side): 27				<u>2012</u> Wandsworth Town Hall: / Felsham Rd, Putney: 24	WBC 2015 Updating and Screening Assessment	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		Battersea (roadside): 27				Putney High St (façade): / Putney High St (kerb side): 29 Battersea (roadside): / <u>2013</u> Wandsworth Town Hall: / Felsham Rd, Putney: 24 Putney High St (façade): / Putney High St (kerb side): 33 Battersea (roadside): 31 Limited data available but levels are below the objective of 40 µg/m3		
PM10: Number of days when air pollution exceeds acceptable levels	2013/14	No more than 35 occurrences of daily mean >= 50ugm-3 daily mean achieved in Battersea and Putney High St (Putney data not available)	All 47 London sites achieving the 90% data capture requirement, met the annual mean AQS objective of 40 µgm-3 for PM10.			2012/13: Days > 50µg/m3 Wandsworth Town Hall: na Felsham Road, Putney: 3 Putney High Street (façade): na Putney High Street (kerb side): 13 Battersea (roadside): 16	WBC 2014 Air Quality Progress Report	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide) Concentrations: Annual mean	2014	Wandsworth Town Hall: 41 Felsham Rd, Putney: 36 Putney High St (façade): 94 Putney High St (kerb side): 101 Battersea (roadside): 46	2015: 28 sites out of the 67 which achieved the 90% data capture requirement achieved the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO2) less than 40 µgm-3 39 out of 67 sites did not achieve the annual mean objective.			<u>2012</u> Wandsworth Town Hall: 48 Felsham Rd, Putney: 40 Putney High St (façade): 129 Putney High St (kerb side): 155 Battersea (roadside): / <u>2013</u> Wandsworth Town Hall: 48 Felsham Rd, Putney: 40 Putney High St (façade): 106 Putney High St (kerb side): 124 Battersea (roadside): 45 Levels are declining but remain above the objective of 40µg/m3 at all locations except Felsham Rd and more than three times this level at Putney High St	WBC 2015 Updating and Screening Assessment	
Percentage of population living within Air	2012/13	100%				Whole Borough since January 2001	Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Quality Management Areas (AQMA)								
IIA Topic: Climatic Factors (SEA Topic Climatic Factors)								
Renewable energy capacity installed by type	2015/16	Developments incorporating renewable energy: 51 Wind: 1 Solar Thermal: 10 Photovoltaics: 22 Biomass - Landfill: 1 Ground Source Heating & Cooling: 6 Air Source Heating & Cooling : 5 Other Renewables: 4 On site communal energy system (CHP): 2				2013/14: 61 2014/15: 37 2015/16: 51	WBC	No information on capacity in megawatts.
IIA Topic: Soil (SEA Topic Soil)								
Contaminated Land Indicator		No information available						
Basement extension applications	2016	2016: granted: 79 Refused: 1				2012: granted: 127, refused: 4, withdrawn: 5 2013: granted: 170, refused: 2, withdrawn: 9 2014: granted: 217, refused: 11, withdrawn: 9 2015: granted: 161, pending: 15, refused:	WBC	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						4, withdrawn: 6		
IIA Topic: Water Quality and Flooding (SEA Topic Water)								
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	2013/14	Granted contrary to flood risk: 0 (The EA objected to 12 applications in 2013/14 on flood risk grounds, 2 of which were refused, 4 were withdrawn and 6 were resolved with the EA) Granted contrary to water quality: 0 (The EA did not object to any applications in 2013/14 on water quality grounds)				2012/13: 0	WBC Environment Agency	
Number of flood investigations and associated reports signed off by the Council	2012/13	2012/13: 0 (partial data as new indicator)						Updated indicator. Data only collected for part of 2012/13 to date.
Number of properties within Flood Zone 3 (1 in 100 or greater annual probability of flooding)	2015	Residential: 28,236 Non-residential: 2,226 Unclassified: 1,742 Total: 32,204					WBC - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	
Number of properties within Flood Zone 2 (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual	2015	Residential: 5,263 Non-residential: 494 Unclassified: 327 Total: 6,084					WBC – Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
probability of flooding)								
Number of properties at high risk of surface water flooding	2015	Residential: 6,289 Non-residential: 582 Unclassified: 317 Total: 7,188					WBC – Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	
Percentage of dwellings permitted within 1 in 100 year flood risk zone	2015/16	64% (2,125) dwellings granted permission in 1 in 100 year flood zone				2004/05 - 66% (2,552) 2005/06 - 40% (673) 2006/07 - 49% (1,203) 2007/08 - 49% (936) 2008/09 - 19% (29) 2009/10: 45% (518) 2011/12: 91% 2013/14: 68% 2014/15: 89% 2015/16: 64% Surface water flood maps from EA Dec 2013 show that across Wandsworth up to 2,190 residential properties could be at high risk of surface water flooding. Areas identified to be particularly susceptible to surface water flooding include Balham, Summerstown, Wandsworth Town,	WBC GIS/DMD London Borough of Wandsworth Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Summary 2016 - 2022	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						Tooting Graveney, Putney and SW Battersea.		
Water body classification – River Wandle - Chemical and Biological Grades	2015	Overall – Moderate Ecological – Moderate Chemical - Good				2008: Overall - Poor Ecological – Poor Chemical - Good	Environment Agency	The Environment Agency is in the process of updating its monitoring process to follow the EU Water Framework Directive
Drinking water compliance with chemical and microbiological quality standards	2010/11	Overall 99.98%			100%	2005/06 London wide drinking water survey conducted for 13 years. Initial trends showed significant improvements which leveled off to achieve 100%.	WBC	A new sampling programme commenced in 2008/09 with a reduced list of chemical and bacteriological parameters.
IIA Topic: Noise (SEA Topic Human Health)								
Noise levels Indicator Number of noise abatement notices served	2013/14	44				2007/08: 102 (42 in relation to car and intruder alarms) 2008/09: 124 (33 in relation to car and intruder alarms) 2009/10: 106 (including 18 served in respect of car and intruder alarms). 2010/11: 111 2011/12: 57	WBC AMR 2013/14 WBC Environment Services department	Limited data available on noise.

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						2012/13: 54 2015/16: 18 (in respect of Environmental Protection Act 1990) and 7 (in respect of Control of Pollution Act 1974)		
IIA Topic: Waste (no specific corresponding SEA topic but interrelates to several topics including population, climatic factors, soils etc)								
Tonnes municipal waste	2015/16	102,986				2012/13: 101,218 2013/14: 100,264 2014/15: 100,682	WBC/Defra	
Residual household waste per household (kg/HH)	2015/16	545kg/household	2008/09: 977 2009/10: 939 2010/11: 924 2011/12: 899 2012/13: 880 2013/14: 887	2011/12: 1,026 2012/13: 1,002 2013/14: 1,009		2012/13: 510 2013/14: 544 2014/15: 550 2015/16: 545	WBC/Defra	Trend in the last 2 years has improved. In 2014/15 WBC is ranked 15 out of 36 London Councils and this is an improvement of previous rankings.
% household waste recycled, composted or re-used	2015/16	21.5%	2014/15: 33%	2014/15: 44%		2012/13: 25.9% 2013/14: 20.4% 2014/15: 20.7% 2015/16: 21.5%	WBC/Defra	% recycled, composted or re-used has generally decreased – a worsening trend.
% municipal waste recycled, composted or re-used	2015/16	44%	2013/14: 30%	2013/14: 43%		2012/13: 45.6% 2013/14: 42.1% 2014/15: 42.2%	WBC/Defra	Trend in the last 2 years has improved.

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / England&Wales / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						2015/16: 44%		

Appendix 3: Baseline and Scope of the HRA

European Designated Sites and Reasons for Scoping in / out of the HRA							
Designation	Location	Qualifying species	Qualifying habitats	Condition of component SSSI	Conservation objectives	Factors affecting site integrity	Scoped into the HRA?
Wimbledon Common SAC	Partly within Wandsworth and partly within adjacent London Borough of Merton	Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site: S1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> European dry heaths	Wimbledon Common SSSI component sites recorded as either 'unfavourable recovering' or 'unfavourable no change' when last assessed in 2013 / 2014 ¹⁵ .	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely	Atmospheric pollution (nutrient deposition and acidification) Water quality – e.g. pollution through groundwater and surface run-off sources Water level – maintenance of water Table Heavy recreational Pressure Spread of non-native / invasive species Scrub encroachment Threats: Site is located in an urban area and experiences	Yes, this SAC lies within the borough and the integrity of the site could be affected by activities resulting from the plan, e.g. changes in air quality and recreational pressure.

¹⁵ <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ReportUnitCondition.aspx> accessed on 10/08/16

					<p>populations of qualifying species; and</p> <p>The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</p>	<p>intensive recreational pressure which can result in damage, particularly to the sensitive areas of heathland.</p> <p>Air pollution is also thought to be having an impact on the quality of heathland habitat.</p>	
Richmond Park SAC	Wholly within adjacent London Borough of Richmond	<p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <p>S1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></p>	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <p>Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrub layer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)</p> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with</p>	Richmond Park SSSI component sites all recorded as 'unfavourable recovering' when last assessed in 2010	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <p>The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</p> <p>structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</p> <p>supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</p> <p>populations of qualifying species, and,</p> <p>The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</p>	<p>Atmospheric pollution e.g. nitrous oxides from vehicle exhausts</p> <p>Water level</p> <p>Water quality – nutrient enrichment from fertiliser run-off etc</p> <p>Scrub encroachment (often due to undergrazing)</p> <p>Development pressure</p> <p>Spread of introduced non-native species</p> <p>Human disturbance (off-road vehicles, burning (vandalism))</p>	Yes, this SAC lies directly adjacent to the borough and the integrity of the site could be affected by activities resulting from the plan, e.g. changes in air quality and human disturbance.

			Erica tetralix European dry heaths				
Epping Forest SAC	Outside Borough boundary (approx 13.9km)	Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site: <i>Lucanus cervus</i> (stag beetle)	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site: Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrub layer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion) Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix European dry heaths	Epping Forest SSSI Area favourable 35% Area unfavourable recovering 48% % area unfavourable no change 15% % area unfavourable declining 2%	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species. The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats. The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species. The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely The populations of qualifying species, and, The distribution of qualifying species within the site.	Water quality – e.g. pollution through groundwater and surface run-off sources Water level – maintenance of water table essential e.g. restrict new drainage ditches around wet Woodlands Heavy recreational Pressure Spread of non-native / invasive species Scrub encroachment Atmospheric pollution (nutrient deposition and acidification) Development pressure Threats: Existing air pollution, particularly arising from traffic is thought to contribute to poor condition of parts of the	No. The Wandsworth Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment (April 2015) did not identify an impact pathway between activities resulting from the current Wandsworth Local Plan and the SAC. It was not considered that residents would specifically travel to it for recreation and it was not thought the Wandsworth Local Plan would have any impact on the nitrogen pollution levels for this site given the distance from the borough. Given the similarities between the extant Local Plan and coverage of the LP reviews, this site is scoped out of the

						<p>site.</p> <p>Increasing recreational pressure could have an impact on heathland areas.</p>	HRA.
<p>Lee Valley (SPA & RAMSAR site)</p>	<p>Outside Borough boundary (approx. 10.9km)</p>	<p>SPA:</p> <p>Over summer:</p> <p><i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (bittern)</p> <p>Over winter:</p> <p><i>Anas strepera</i> (gadwall)</p> <p><i>Anas clypeata</i> (shoveler)</p> <p>Ramsar:</p> <p>The site also qualifies as a Ramsar Wetland of assemblage qualification: A wetland of international importance.</p>	N/A	<p>Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI is 100% unfavourable recovering (2014)</p> <p>Waltham Abbey SSSI is 100% unfavourable no change (2009)</p> <p>Turnford % Cheshunt Pits SSSI is 100% favourable (2013)</p> <p>Walthamstow Marshes SSSI are 92% unfavourable declining and 8% favourable (2009)</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <p>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</p> <p>The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</p> <p>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</p> <p>The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</p> <p>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p>	<p>Water quality - eutrophication is a threat, particularly from point source pollution (e.g. sewage outfalls) but also from surface run-off or groundwater pollution and atmospheric deposition</p> <p>Water levels – a high and stable water table is fundamental.</p> <p>Disturbance to bird feeding and roosting habitat (noise / visual)</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>An increase in recreational use could affect wintering wildfowl numbers.</p>	<p>No. The Wandsworth Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment (April 2015) did not identify an impact pathway between activities resulting from the current Wandsworth Local Plan and the SPA / Ramsar site. The 2015 HRA Report states:</p> <p><i>"[More local wetland areas to the borough] are considered to be more likely recreational destinations for residents of the borough than the South West London Waterbodies or Lee Valley for those taking part in watersports and other water-based</i></p>

							<p><i>recreation and those interested in visiting wetland habitats.”</i></p> <p>It was also not considered likely that the Wandsworth Local Plan would have any impact on the nitrogen pollution levels for this site given the distance from the borough. Given the similarities between the extant Local Plan and coverage of the LP reviews, this site is scoped out of the HRA.</p>
<p>South West Waterbodies SPA & Ramsar site</p>	<p>Outside Borough boundary (approx 9.4km)</p>	<p>SPA:</p> <p>Over winter:</p> <p><i>Anas strepera</i> (gadwall)</p> <p><i>Anas clypeata</i> (shoveler)</p> <p>Ramsar:</p> <p>The site also qualifies as a</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Wraysbury Reservoir SSSI is 100% favourable (2012)</p> <p>Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits SSSI is 100% unfavourable recovering (2009)</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <p>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</p> <p>The structure and function</p>	<p>Water quality - eutrophication is a threat, particularly from point source pollution (e.g. sewage outfalls) but also from surface run-off or groundwater pollution and atmospheric deposition</p> <p>Disturbance to bird feeding and roosting habitat (noise / visual)</p> <p>Water levels – a high and</p>	<p>No. The Wandsworth Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment (April 2015) did not identify an impact pathway between activities resulting from the current Wandsworth Local Plan and the SPA / Ramsar site. The 2015 HRA Report</p>

		<p>Ramsar Wetland of International Importance under the following criteria:</p> <p>Criterion 6: The site supports species / populations occurring at levels of international importance:</p> <p><i>Anas clypeata</i> (shoveler)</p> <p><i>Anas strepera</i> (gadwall)</p>		<p>Wraysbury No 1 gravel pit which is 100% unfavourable recovering (2009)</p> <p>Staines Moor is 96% favourable (2009 to 2012 data)</p>	<p>of the habitats of the qualifying features</p> <p>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</p> <p>The population of each of the qualifying features, and, The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p>	<p>stable water table is fundamental.</p> <p>Siltation (e.g. excessive poaching of lake margins by stock, suspended sediments leading to transport of nutrients)</p> <p>Scrub or tree encroachment (leading to shading, nutrient and hydrological effects)</p> <p>Spread of introduced non-native species</p> <p>Recreational pressure / disturbance (particularly on-water activities with potential to disturb sediment and increase turbidity in lakes)</p> <p>Development pressure</p> <p>Diffuse air pollution from traffic and agriculture.</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>High levels of disturbance at Wraysbury gravel pits from recreational activities.</p> <p>Potential for other parts of the site to be adversely</p>	<p>states:</p> <p><i>"[More local wetland areas to the borough] are considered to be more likely recreational destinations for residents of the borough than the South West London Waterbodies or Lee Valley for those taking part in watersports and other water-based recreation and those interested in visiting wetland habitats."</i></p> <p>It was also not considered likely that the Wandsworth Local Plan would have any impact on the nitrogen pollution levels for this site given the distance from the borough. Given the similarities between the extant Local Plan and coverage of the LP reviews, this site is</p>
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						affected by increased recreational pressure.	scoped out of the HRA.
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