

# Wandsworth Local Plan

## Sustainability Appraisal

## incorporating Equalities Impact Assessment

## 2nd proposed submission version

October 2014





## Local Plan Review Sustainability Appraisal

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# 1 Non-technical Summary

## Non-technical summary

### What is Sustainability Appraisal?

**1.1** Government legislation requires the Council to carry out a sustainability appraisal (SA) of all the documents which together make up the Local Plan. The main role of the SA is to ensure that the planning policies being developed by the Council achieve the optimal balance of positive social, environmental and economic outcomes for Wandsworth.

**1.2** Sustainability appraisal is not a precise science. It involves a balance of value judgements about how the environment we live in should look and function. While some people may place a high value on the quality of the natural environment, others may strive for a healthy economy or a strong sense of community. It is the Council's task to find a balance between these sometimes conflicting goals.

**1.3** In addition to the Government's requirement for sustainability appraisal, the Council is required under European Directive to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of new plans. Government guidance considers it appropriate to combine both assessments through a single approach. The Council's report therefore integrates both SA and SEA and is referred to by the single term 'sustainability appraisal'.

### Changes to Policies and Site Allocations, including new sites.

**1.4** The sustainability appraisal is an ongoing process required at various stages in the development of the LDF documents (now known as the Local Plan) - comprising the Core Strategy, Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) and the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD). An initial Scoping Report and full sustainability appraisals of the adopted Core Strategy and of the adopted DMPD and SSAD (which support the Core Strategy) had been undertaken throughout the former Local Development Framework (LDF) process and formed an important part of the evidence base.

**1.5** The Council's original Core Strategy, adopted in October 2010 evolved following consultations on the Issues and Options and then Preferred Options stages, sustainability appraisal, representations at the Proposed Submission (Publication) stage and independent Examination. The original Core Strategy contained a commitment to review the housing targets and policies following the publication of the London Plan 2011. The publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, meant that the Council was required to undertake a review of all three DPDs to ensure compliance with the NPPF in order that the documents can carry full weight beyond the transition period ending in March 2013. Separately, the Council has also identified a number of other limited areas where revisions to the adopted documents were

necessary. Following Executive approval the Council therefore carried out consultation from 6 July - 31 August 2012 on the areas to be included in the Local Plan review. The Proposed Submission Version of the Core Strategy was approved by the Executive on 29 April 2013 with representations being sought between 17 May and 28 June 2013. The details of the consultation responses and the Council's proposed actions are set out in the Local Plan Statement of Consultation proposed submission stage. The Core Strategy 2nd Proposed Submission Version provides an update of the Council's vision and strategic policies for the borough for the next 15 years, supported by detailed policies, area spatial strategies and site allocations in the accompanying DMPD and SSAD respectively.

**1.6** Changes made to the adopted Core Strategy, the DMPD and the SSAD at both the Local Plan Proposed Submission and Submission stages were therefore primarily to update the document, following publication of these documents, in addition to the results of public consultation at both stages or for clarification. The most significant changes to the Submission Version (March 2014) Core Strategy and DMPD related to housing target setting, and affordable housing (Core Strategy Policies PL5 and IS5); and updating Core Strategy Policy PL2 and DMPD Policy DMS5 relating to flood risk management. At the (Submission) stage, whilst numerous relatively small changes had been made to the SSAD, it was considered that none of these were significant enough to require Sustainability Appraisal. The changes that were not appraised at that stage included the deletion of redeveloped sites; changes made to the Planning History section on sites to reflect recent planning applications; and changes made to the Nine Elms Area Spatial Strategy to reflect progress in implementing the development of Nine Elms and associated studies. Similarly, further detailed information was added to the site allocations at Cringle Dock and Kirtling Wharf to refer to the potential for residential-led mixed use development whilst safeguarding the wharves, and refer to temporary uses including for waste management purposes at Feather's Wharf. A full sustainability appraisal of the significant changes to policies was therefore included in the Submission SA report.

**1.7** The Local Plan Review documents were submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination on 17 March 2014 and a Planning Inspector was appointed to undertake the Examination of the documents on behalf of the Secretary of State. The Inspector raised a number of concerns, primarily relating to the number and nature of the changes included in the Submission Versions of the documents. In the light of the issues raised by the Inspector, the Council's Executive resolved to withdraw the Local Plan Review documents from Examination on 7th July 2014.

**1.8** The list of additional changes to the 2nd Proposed Submission documents policies considered significant enough to warrant additional sustainability appraisal at this Proposed Submission (2014) stage takes account of those listed by the Inspector in his letter to the Council in April 2014 and are set out in the table below:

**Table 1.1**

<b>Local Plan Review Sustainability Appraisal - List of additional significant changes to be appraised at 2nd Proposed Submission stage</b>		
<b>CORE STRATEGY</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Main changes</b>
PL Policies for Places	<b>PL5 Provision of new homes</b>	Changes to net additional homes to to be in compliance with the emerging London Plan (FALP)  To update the housing targets, delivery periods and area-based allocation figures for these targets within the policy wording, primarily to take account of the latest London Strategic Housing Land Availability Report (SHLAA) and update (2013 and 2014).
	<b>PL11 Nine Elms and the adjoining area in north-east Battersea</b>  <b>PL12 Central Wandsworth and the Wandle Delta</b>  <b>PL13 Clapham Junction and the adjoining area</b>  <b>PL15 Roehampton</b>	Updated distribution of housing targets.
IS-Policies for Issues	<b>IS5 To achieve a mix of housing including affordable housing</b>	To update the affordable housing targets to be in compliance with the emerging FALP. Changes to the wording of the policy to increase the affordable housing targets further, and to further update the delivery periods.

**Table 1.2**

<b>Local Plan Review Sustainability Appraisal - List of additional significant changes to be appraised at 2nd Proposed Submission stage</b>		
<b>DMPD</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Main changes</b>
	<p><b>New policy DMC3 Provision of Health and Emergency Service Facilities</b></p> <p><b>New policy DMTS8 Pubs protection and control over betting shops</b></p>	<p>New policy - to ensure that health and emergency service facilities continue to meet the needs of the Borough.</p> <p>New policy - to protect pubs of recognised value, and to manage the detrimental effects of over-concentration of betting shops.</p>

**Table 1.3**

<b>Local Plan Review Sustainability Appraisal - List of additional significant changes to be appraised at 2nd Proposed Submission stage</b>		
<b>SSAD</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Main changes</b>
	<p><b>2.1.6 Cringle Dock Nine Elms SW8</b></p> <p><b>2.1.7 Kirtling Wharf SW8</b></p>	<p>New residential uses proposed on safeguarded wharves.</p>

**1.9** Consideration of the sustainability effects of all changes made since the adopted version of the Local Plan documents are set out in section 5 which represent appraisal of the consolidated changes made since adoption, as the Local Plan 2nd Proposed Submission version documents consolidate changes. The Statement of Consultation sets out in more detail all changes that have been made to the Local Plan documents in addition to reporting on the results of consultation.



## **Comparing sustainability objectives with the Core Strategy and DMPD policies and subsequent changes**

**1.10** In order to achieve the strategic priorities set out in the Core Strategy, a list of strategic objectives was produced for three key areas; environmental, social and economic. The sustainability objectives for the Core Strategy and the DMPD are to:

1. Protect the built heritage of the borough
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling
5. Maintain and improve air quality
6. Conserve energy and resources
7. Reduce the impact of noise
8. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDS
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate climate change
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities
12. Reduce the need to travel
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities
14. Protect and improve public health
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport
18. Promote and encourage economic investment
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief.

## **Overall Outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal**

**1.11** The appraisal has found that the changes to the policies proposed in the Council's Local Plan documents are sustainable. Positive impacts of each policy outweigh the negative impacts when considered against the range of indicators.

## **The Next Steps**

### **Representations on the 2nd Proposed Submission Version of the Core Strategy**

**1.12** Following the Council's withdrawal of the Proposed Submission Versions of the Core Strategy, Development Management Policies Document, Site Specific Allocations Document and associated Policies Map from Examination in July 2014, the Council is now seeking representations on the soundness of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Proposed Submission Versions of the documents.

**1.13** Please note that only representations related to proposed changes to policies, text, maps and figures will be considered. This consultation is not an opportunity to comment on any aspects of the documents that have not been changed. If you/your organisation made representations on the Proposed Submission Versions of the Local Plan documents between May and June 2013, you should consider submitting representations as part of this process, you should not rely on previous representations. It would be helpful to indicate in such submissions whether you feel that the Council has addressed your concerns in its proposed changes or whether the issues raised previously still stand.

**1.14** A statutory six week period of consultation will run from 17 October 2014 to 28 November 2014 as set out in the Representations Procedure document which is available on the Council's website via the following link: [http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/info/1004/planning\\_policy/1347/local\\_plan\\_review](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/info/1004/planning_policy/1347/local_plan_review)

**1.15** For further information:

- view the Planning Policy webpages – [www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning/policy](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning/policy)
- telephone the Planning Policy Team on 020 8871 7420/6649/6650
- email the Planning Policy Team at [planningpolicy@wandsworth.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@wandsworth.gov.uk); or
- write to the Planning Policy Team at: Planning Policy, Environment and Community Services, Wandsworth Council, Disraeli House, 90 Putney Bridge Road, Wandsworth, London, SW18 1HR.

**1.16** We encourage the use of our online system to make your representations. A link to this system is provided on the Planning Policy webpages of the Council's website as detailed above. However, if you do not wish to use the website there is a paper form which can be used. Please note that your representations (but not your email address or telephone number) will be made available for public inspection, including on the Council's website, and as such cannot be treated as confidential.

**1.17** Following the receipt of the representations on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Proposed Submission Versions of the Local Plan documents, the Council will consider the representations prior to submitting the documents to the Secretary of State for examination by an independent Planning Inspector. Submission is currently expected to take place in March 2015. Following the examination which will include public hearing sessions, the Council will consider the Inspector's Report prior to adopting the new Local Plan. The new Local Plan is expected to be adopted in late 2015.

## **A statement of the likely significant effects of the plan**

**1.18** The sustainability appraisal process requires boroughs to maximise the positive effects whilst minimising negative effects through identification of mitigation measures and this is described in the main report. The Sustainability Appraisal report also proposes how the Local Plan will be implemented, and how the effects of the changes to policies and site allocations on the environment will be measured.

**1.19** As the Core Strategy is the overarching document, changes to the Core Strategy policies have been appraised using the sustainability appraisal matrices in Appendix 3. These are consolidated changes including Proposed Submission and Submission version changes, as well as the additional changes made, and taking account of those policies and site allocations listed by the Examination Inspector as significant in his letter to the Council following the March 2014 Submission. Appraisal of the changes made to the DMPD and the SSAD have been appraised using the same methodology as earlier sustainability appraisals and are set out in Appendix 4. The DMPD policies tend to be criteria-based, providing greater detail and clarity to support the Core Strategy. The DMPD incorporates a development principles chapter which was informed by the sustainability objectives and which is applicable to all development. The predicted outcomes of the appraisals of the Core Strategy and DMPD are described in section 5. The significant effects of the overarching Core Strategy policies as proposed to be amended, will have a bearing on the impact of policy changes to the DMPD. As these policies, along with the adopted Core Strategy, also inform the SSAD allocations, it follows that these sustainability benefits outlined for the Core Strategy and DMPD policies will transfer to the relevant SSAD sites as well.

**1.20** The changes to the policies were appraised against the 19 sustainability objectives. The results of the assessment broadly show that the proposed changes to the policies are sustainable and should improve the performance against these objectives. The main impacts of the Core Strategy, the DMPD policy changes and SSAD site allocation changes are all positive. Most of the changes attract a positive score against the sustainability objectives 10 - ensure people have access to suitable housing; 18 - promote and encourage economic investment; and 9 - encourage use of renewables to mitigate against climate change. Positive scores have been given against the sustainability objective aiming to reduce energy consumption and to encourage renewable energy. Overall, a positive impact on sustainability objective 19 covering equalities, is also predicted through these changes and through the combination of these changes.

**1.21** The updated housing targets and related location-based housing targets set out in broad locations in the Borough, information on timeframes, and updated affordable housing targets indicate that the focus is now on delivery, thereby demonstrating the positive effects on ensuring access to suitable housing. The changes, including by identifying evidence-based documents which analyse site availability and suitable location, will have a strong positive effect against the sustainability objective of ensuring people

have access to suitable housing, particularly in the medium to long term. Changes to the flood risk policies (PL2 and DMS5) in particular will have positive effects, either directly or indirectly. A requirement for site specific Flood Risk Assessments on a broader range of sites should enable timely mitigation solutions which will result in sustainable development, rather than prohibit development altogether and therefore improve the deliverability of new housing and encourage economic investment. Changes to housing targets and affordable housing targets set out in Core Strategy Policy PL5 and Policy IS5 should improve access to suitable housing, particularly in the medium to long term. The policy changes have also updated target figures in key locations of potential housing growth in the borough, setting out likely timeframes for delivery, which should enable better planning of related infrastructure to come forward in the longer term. The stricter standards now required for new build housing, and particularly those set out in DMPD Policies DMS3 (Sustainable development, renewable energy and carbon reduction) and DMS5 (Flood risk) are also likely to result in more efficient homes with a corresponding positive impact on conserving energy and resources and therefore be more responsive to the effects of climate change overall. Significantly increasing the housing supply, including in the affordable sector may also reduce the number of people living in unsuitable accommodation, improving social inclusion and should also have a positive effect on health. The evaluation has therefore identified significant beneficial effects of the changes to the Local Plan documents. The main sustainability impacts of the 2nd Submission version appraisal of Local Plan Policies as set out in paragraph 1.19 above predict positive results particularly by further improving access to suitable housing (Core Strategy Policies PL2 PL5 PL11-13 and IS5); and access to essential community services and facilities (new DMPD Policies DMC3 and DMTS8). The most significant impacts of the post Submission appraisal of the SSAD (notably those sites 2.1.6 and 2.1.7) are predicted to have a positive outcome against the SSAD indicator aiming to increase the stock of housing including affordable housing, as potential uses on these were updated to identify potential for residential-led mixed used development above the safeguarded wharves.

**1.22** Overall, the changes to the Local Plan documents attempt to strike a balance between enabling private sector investment to achieve growth, in particularly to meet housing targets and affordable housing targets, and secure infrastructure improvements, whilst ensuring that policy requirements are not so onerous as to affect viability which would prevent sites coming forward for development. The changes to the policy on flood risk management.

### **Statement on the difference the process has made**

**1.23** The drawing up of changes to the Submission version of Local Plan alongside the preparation of this Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report has generally confirmed that thinking on sustainability issues is well embedded in development of the Local Plan and that environmental, social, and economic considerations have been integrated throughout the process.

**1.24** More generally, the SA process has produced substantial benefits in the plan-making process through the further development and assessment of the baseline, identification of indicators and targets and identification of significant benefits. The preparation of the SA report has resulted in a thorough and up-to-date analysis of the state of Wandsworth as well as identification of trends covering environmental, social and economic issues as well as identifying an updated evidence base in the form of relevant plans, strategies and programmes as referenced in Appendix 1. It has provided a robust evidence base for the Local Plan documents. Further development of, and updates to indicators from the analysis of the proposed policy changes resulted in a robust set of relevant and up-to-date indicators which will be included in the next Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) and which will provide a strong base for monitoring policies. The indicators, which do not require updating at this stage, will be used as part of the AMR monitoring process, have been identified in Appendix 5.

**1.25** The need to monitor policies, set targets and identify indicators is an important part of the the SA process. This will show whether the wider environment of Wandsworth is improving or deteriorating, and thus enable future amendments to be made to Local Plan policies. One of the overall benefits of integrating the indicators identified through the SA process with Local Plan policy formulation and monitoring through the AMR, will be the potential to identify and respond to changes in the wider environment more quickly.

**1.26** The detailed analysis on predicted effects of the changes confirmed that they strike the right balance between attracting growth and meeting housing targets, securing developer investment and ensuring viability, whilst protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development as required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The process has also confirmed that detailed guidance in the form of Supplementary Planning Documents on Housing and on Planning Obligations/CIL Charging Schedule will continue to provide a further level of mitigation over the Local Plan period in setting out detailed guidelines to improve sustainability performance, particularly on meeting housing needs and on securing access to social infrastructure including open space, community facilities and on transport improvements.

## 2 Background

### Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

**2.1** The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to assess the potential impacts of various policies and programmes on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of an area and propose measures to change policy or mitigate any conflicting effects identified from plan alternatives. Sustainability appraisal is an ongoing process required at various stages in the development of the Local Plan documents. Full sustainability appraisals of the adopted Core Strategy and of the current, adopted DMPD and SSAD (which support the Core Strategy) were undertaken and formed an important part of the evidence base of the adopted Local Plan documents.

**2.2** 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. The Local Plan is made up of a set of three Local Plan documents. Of these, the Core Strategy is the most important as it sets out the Council's vision and its guiding principles for planning in Wandsworth. It is supported by the Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) and the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD) which respectively provide detailed criteria policies, and identify individual site allocations together with area spatial strategies for the areas of greatest change in the borough. All development plan documents in the Local Plan, and significant changes are subject to sustainability appraisal. The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to assess the potential impacts of various policies and programmes on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of an area and propose measures to change policy or mitigate any conflicting effects identified from plan alternatives.

**2.3** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is the Government document that sets out national policy on the form and content of Local Plans (formerly Local Development Frameworks). It states that "*Local Plans are the key to delivering sustainable development that reflects the vision and aspirations of local communities*" and goes on to state that "*Local Planning Authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan*". Wandsworth's Core Strategy sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the borough, and is a strategic level document that provides the framework for the supporting SSAD and DMPD Development Plan Documents.

**2.4** The existing Core Strategy, adopted in October 2010, and the DMPD and the SSAD, adopted February 2012, evolved following consultations on the Issues and Options and then Preferred Options stages, sustainability appraisal at each stage, representations at the Proposed Submission (Publication) stage and the outcome of an independent Examination. The adopted Core Strategy contained a commitment to review the housing targets and policies following the publication of the London Plan 2011. The publication of the NPPF in March 2012, meant that the Council was required to undertake a review

of its three local planning documents to ensure compliance with the NPPF in order that the documents can carry full weight beyond the transition period ending in March 2013. Separately the Council identified a number of other limited areas where revisions to the adopted documents were necessary and carried out consultation on the broad areas to be included in the Local Plan review in summer 2012. Following Submission of the Local Plan review documents to the Planning Inspectorate in March 2014, the Inspector recommended that the Council withdraw the documents and carry out further work/evidence-gathering and consultation. This 2nd Proposed Submission report takes account of the further work, additional policy changes, policies and site allocation changes recommended to be appraised, taking account of the Inspector's response to the Council. Overall, however, as the previous Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD were only relatively recently adopted, the degree to which these documents are proposed to be changed remains limited.

**2.5** The Local Plan process is one of the most important processes by which sustainable development can be achieved. National policy contained in the NPPF sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development and confirms the Government's view as to what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system. It acknowledges the planning system's economic, social and environmental role and the need to ensure an integrated approach to achieve sustainable development in seeking economic, social and environmental gains jointly and simultaneously through the planning system. Whilst recent changes to the planning system aim to simplify and streamline the plan-making process, the importance of achieving sustainable development has been recognised by the retention of the requirement (and guidance) for local plans to undergo sustainability appraisal (SA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA).

**2.6** A sustainability appraisal has to be undertaken for the significant changes to the local planning documents. Sustainability appraisal is used to assist the formulation of the Local Plan by integrating sustainability considerations into the process. SA must assess the potential impacts of various policies and programmes on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of an area and must propose measures to change policy and/or mitigate any conflicting effects identified from plan alternatives. Government guidance advises an integrated approach to SA and SEA through the single appraisal process of SA. This approach has been followed through the production of the Local Plan review documents and sets out a breadth of environmental social and economic aspects to contribute to sustainable development.

**2.7** This SA report is being published with the changes to the Local Plan 2nd Proposed Submission Version documents. It documents and appraises the significant changes to the policies described above and summarised in section of this report.

### **Representations on the 2nd Proposed Submission Version of the Core Strategy**

**2.8** Following the Council’s withdrawal of the Proposed Submission Versions of the Core Strategy, Development Management Policies Document, Site Specific Allocations Document and associated Policies Map from Examination in July 2014, the Council will be seeking representations on the soundness of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Proposed Submission Versions of the documents which also incorporates changes made at Proposed Submission and Submission stages. Only representations related to proposed changes to policies, text, maps and figures will be considered. A statutory six week period of consultation will run from 17 October 2014 to 28 November 2014 .

**2.9 The Next Steps**

**2.10** Following the receipt of the representations on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Proposed Submission Versions of the Local Plan documents, the Council will consider the representations prior to submitting the documents to the Secretary of State for examination by an independent Planning Inspector. Submission is currently expected to take place in March 2015. Following the examination which will include public hearing sessions, the Council will consider the Inspector’s Report prior to adopting the new Local Plan. The new Local Plan is expected to be adopted in late 2015.

**Table 2.1 Incorporating SA within the Local Plan process**

<b>Local Plan Stage 1: Pre-production - Evidence Gathering</b>
SA Stages and Tasks
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives</li> <li>• A2: Collecting baseline information</li> <li>• A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems</li> <li>• A4: Developing the SA framework</li> <li>• A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA</li> </ul>
<b>Local Plan Stage 2: Production</b>
SA Stages and Tasks
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA framework</li> <li>• B2: Developing the plan options</li> <li>• B3: Predicting the effects of the plan</li> <li>• B4: Evaluating the effects of the plan</li> <li>• B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects</li> <li>• B6: Proposing measures to monitor significant effects of implementing local plans</li> </ul>
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C1: Preparing the SA Report</li> </ul>
Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the local plan and SA Report



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D1: Public participation on the preferred options of the local plan and the SA Report</li> <li>• D2(i): Appraising significant changes</li> </ul>
<b>Local Plan Stage 3: Examination</b>
SA Stages and Tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D2 (ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations</li> </ul>
<b>Local Plan Stage 4: Adoption and monitoring</b>
SA Stages and Tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D3: Making decisions and providing information</li> </ul>
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the local plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring</li> <li>• E2: Responding to adverse effects</li> </ul>

## Plan objectives and outline of contents

**2.11** Of the Local Plan documents, the Core Strategy is the overarching document that sets out the Council's vision and its guiding principles for planning in Wandsworth. The DMPD and the SSAD support the Core Strategy and also form part of the Local Plan. The DMPD translates the Core Strategy policies into more detailed policies to be used in the assessment of planning applications along with other plans which form part of the Development Plan for the borough (this also includes the London Plan). The SSAD sets out the main sites where development or other change is anticipated in the borough, or where the Council has particular objectives or is supporting or promoting specific proposals. It includes development sites which will contribute to achieving the objectives of the Core Strategy.

**2.12** The DMPD includes policies relating to general development principles and sustainable development, housing, town centres and shopping, industry, employment and waste, open space, the natural environment and the riverside, community facilities and transport. Included in the SSAD are sites identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), protected waste sites, sites carried forward and updated from the previous development plan (the UDP), sites which came forward in the light of the Core Strategy and sites put forward by developers themselves. The document explores various issues relating to opportunities and constraints for each site. The Core Strategy sets the context from which the site allocation has arisen.

**2.13** The Core Strategy Proposed Submission Version provided an update of the Council's vision and strategic policies for the borough for the next 15 years, whilst the publication of the Proposed Submission Version of the DMPD supplemented the Core Strategy with updates to the detailed criteria policies, and with the SSAD amended to reference the Communities Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and setting out 16 new site-specific proposals including those sites included in the Council's Housing Capacity Study. Consultation on Proposed Submission changes took place between 17th May and 28th June 2013, leading to comments from 54 representors. Changes made to the adopted

Core Strategy and the DMPD at the both the Local Plan Proposed Submission and Submission stages were therefore primarily to update the document, following publication of the NPPF and London Plan, in addition to the results of public consultation at both stages, in response to other legislative changes, or for clarification. The most significant changes to this 2nd Proposed Submission Version Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD are set out in section 5 and Appendices 3 and 4. At this (2nd Proposed Submission) stage, some small changes were made to the SSAD, and have been appraised if considered significant, whilst the majority of changes are not considered significant enough to require Sustainability Appraisal. Further information was added to the site allocations at Cringle Dock and Kirtling Wharf to refer to the potential for residential-led mixed use development whilst safeguarding the wharves, and to refer to temporary uses including for waste management purposes at Feather's Wharf and these have been separately appraised (Appendix 4). The changes that are therefore not being appraised in this report at this stage include the deletion of redeveloped sites; changes made to the Planning History section on sites to reflect recent planning applications; and changes made to the Nine Elms Area Spatial Strategy to reflect progress in implementing the development of Nine Elms and associated studies.

**2.14** Consultation is required at various stages within the Local Plan process. Statements of Consultation were produced detailing the representations made at both the initial stage on issues and again at Proposed Submission stage for this first review of the Local Plan - all changes that have been made to the Local Plan documents. Consultation on Proposed Submission changes took place between 17th May and 28th June 2013, leading to comments from 54 representors. Changes made to the adopted Core Strategy and the DMPD at both the Local Plan Proposed Submission and Submission stages were therefore primarily to update the document, following publication of the NPPF and London Plan, in addition to the results of public consultation at both stages, or for clarification. The main issues raised by consultees included areas already identified by the Council for updates, as well as raising issues that the Council does not consider necessary to revisit. Taking into account the results of this consultation and with colleagues in other Council departments, new national guidance the London Plan, and other legislative updates, the key changes proposed to be taken forward are set out in the Statement of Consultation. The significant changes which are be subject to sustainability appraisal are set out in section 5, Appendices 3 and 4 and as summarised in Section 1, in Table 1.1, 1.2 and paragraph 2.4 above.

**2.15** In addition to reviewing the consultation responses and Inspector's letter following the withdrawal of the Submission version Local Plan, a number of significant changes had been made to the evidence base which has directly and significantly informed the Local Plan changes. These included the London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2013, and further evidence relating to Borough-level housing needs and to Surface Water Flood Risk Management, all of which have informed relevant changes to the corresponding policies presented in the Submission version of the Local Plan documents.

**2.16** The vast majority of changes are simply refinements of existing policies and the accompanying text to provide greater clarity about the policy and its delivery, or to reflect the passage of time since adoption. Further sustainability appraisal is not therefore required for these amendments.

**2.17** The changes that have been made to the adopted Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD are mainly to update the document following publication of the London Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), are for clarification or are minor. The main changes relate to the setting of new housing targets, affordable housing targets, determining housing need, flood risk management, and introducing the potential for residential use as part of mixed use development opportunity on two safeguarded wharves, as set out in in section 5. A full sustainability appraisal of the significant changes to policies and site allocations has therefore been included in this report, summarised in chapter 5 and with detailed appraisals set out in Appendices 3-4).

## Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

**2.18** The SEA Regulations require the SA to set out how it is in conformity with the SEA Directive, by setting out how the requirements have been met. The following table identifies how each SEA regulation has been progressed in the SA report.

**Table 2.2 Compliance with the SEA Directive**

SEA Directive Requirement	Where Covered in SA
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 4 of this report sets out the Local Plan objectives and contents. The relationship with other relevant plans is summarised in section 4 and detailed within Appendix 1.
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Section 4 of this report summarises the current state of the environment by setting out relevant baseline data in Wandsworth. Appendix 2 sets out this information in more detail. Analysis of the likely evolution of the environment without a plan (no new plan) is not relevant as the main documents are adopted, and this stage is to appraise significant changes (section 5) to a limited number of policies in the adopted development plan documents. The likely effects of the "no new plan" option have already been appraised and summarised

SEA Directive Requirement	Where Covered in SA
	in the Submission Sustainability Appraisals of the Adopted Local Plan documents.
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Environmental characteristics at a strategic level are set out within chapter 4 and baseline data which is in Appendix 2.
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance.	Section 4 describes the main social, environmental and economic issues identified from the baseline study.
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national 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.	Section 4 summarises the applicable environmental objectives established at International, national and local level which have formulated the sustainability objectives. The plans and programmes considered are detailed in Appendix 1.
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.	Section 5 summarises the significant effects of the changes to the Local Plan documents on the environment. Appendices 3-4 give further detailed analysis.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan.	Section 5 sets out mitigation measures to prevent any significant adverse effects on the environment from implementing the plan.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was	The nature of the Local Plan changes, primarily comprising a limited review to ensure compliance with the NPPF, the

SEA Directive Requirement	Where Covered in SA
undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.	London Plan and requirements of the Water and Flood Management Act 2010, mean that analysis of alternative policy approaches is not relevant. Section 4 summarises difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring.	Section 6 summarises proposals for monitoring.
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	A non-technical summary is provided in section 1.

## 3 Appraisal Methodology

### Sustainability Appraisal Process

**3.1** The appraisal methodology has been adapted from the approach used in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and follows the approach used for the subsequent adopted Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD sustainability appraisals, and as such is in accordance with good practice guidance (Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents November 2005); the Act and the SEA Directive. It is a combined report covering the effects of the main policy changes in the Core Strategy, the DMPD and the SSAD Local Plan documents. As the Core Strategy is the overarching policy document, a full sustainability appraisal of the significant changes to the policies have been carried out, using the sustainability matrices set out in the original Sustainability Appraisal of the adopted Core Strategy (Post Submission version - see appendix 3). As the DMPD policies stem from the strategic policies in the Core Strategy, appraisal of the policy changes to the DMPD by sustainability matrices would be duplication. Nevertheless appraisal against the 19 sustainability objectives has been carried out, and commentary on performance against these objectives provided (see Appendix 4). The changes to the Core Strategy and DMPD policies were therefore appraised against the 19 sustainability objectives. The results of the assessment broadly show that the proposed changes to the policies are sustainable and should improve the performance against these objectives. For appraisal of the SSAD, many of these sustainability objectives are not helpful in the assessment of specific development sites as some objectives apply equally to all sites and some are completely unrelated, as generally only locational issues are under consideration at site specific level. At the Preferred Options stage of the now adopted Core Strategy, each sustainability objective was considered for its relevance to the assessment of specific development sites and a refined list of sustainability objectives was prepared to allow sustainability appraisal of development sites at Preferred Options and subsequent stages.

**3.2** In accordance with this guidance, local planning authorities are required to document any proposed amendments to the preferred options arising from consultation or other matters. As the guidance pre-dates the NPPF and the up-to-date regulations on plan-making, this Sustainability Appraisal documents the proposed changes to the Local Plan documents. These documents are now referred to as the "Proposed Submission, Submission Version, and 2nd Proposed Submission Version" under the new regulations and have incorporated any changes as tracked changes. As stated in paragraphs 2.10-2.13 in section 2 of this report, many of these changes to this report covering the 2nd Proposed Submission Version are minor and further sustainability appraisal of these changes is not required. The majority of revisions have been made as a result of revised government policy published in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), publication of the new London Plan (2011) and to updates to the evidence base - notably on setting housing targets, setting out housing need, affordable housing and flooding.

**3.3** The sustainability objectives were initially taken from the sustainability framework which was established in the initial Core Strategy Scoping Report. Following consultation and the publication of Government guidance during the progress of the Core Strategy toward adoption, two additional indicators relating to social equality and the use of renewables were added. Another indicator was added in response to recommendations made to the original Core Strategy Equality Impact Assessment (EIA).

**3.4** The Sustainability objectives included within the Scoping Report applied to the entire Local Development Framework (now referred to as the Local Plan) and were derived from a review of baseline information about Wandsworth, other relevant policies and plans, and public consultation. The updated baseline information set out in full in Appendix 2 does not signal a need to revise this list. The 19 sustainability objectives form the Sustainability Framework which each of the significant changes to the Core Strategy and DMPD policies are assessed against. The purpose of this report appraises the significant changes to the Policies in the 2nd Proposed Submission Version of the Local Plan documents (see section 5 and Appendices 3-4).

**3.5** The sustainability objectives for appraising the significant changes to the Core Strategy and the DMPD are:

1. Protect and enhance the built heritage of the borough
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling
5. Maintain and improve air quality
6. Conserve energy and resources
7. Reduce the impact of noise
8. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDS
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities
12. Reduce the need to travel
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities
14. Protect and improve public health
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport
18. Promote and encourage economic investment
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief.

**3.6** The SA of the adopted DMPD and SSAD explains that, for appraisal of the SSAD, many of these sustainability objectives are not helpful in the assessment of specific development sites as some objectives apply equally to all sites and some are completely

unrelated because generally only locational issues are under consideration at site specific level. A refined list of sustainability objectives was prepared for the SA of the existing (adopted) SSAD for the purpose of appraising the SSAD and this Sustainability Appraisal continues with this list:

1. The site does not contain or is not in close proximity to heritage asset/heritage environment including: - conservation areas, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, archaeological priority areas, protected views of Westminster World Heritage site, cross-boundary heritage impacts, locally listed buildings or architectural interest, parks, gardens, squares, cemeteries and church yards of local historic interest
2. The site is not located on or near sites with designations/protection for biodiversity
3. The site does not include a Tree Preservation Order
4. The site is not located within flood zone 2 or 3
5. The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing
6. The site has an accessibility index (PTAL rating) of 4-6
7. The proposed use includes provision for employment
8. The proposed use includes new or improved community facilities including health care facilities
9. The allocation does not propose housing adjacent to a safeguarded wharf, waste transfer site, Strategic Industrial Location or Locally Significant Industrial Area.

**3.7** In order to demonstrate how the policies have changed from the adopted versions, details of the impact of the significant changes are given in Appendices 3-4 of this report. An overall summary of the changes are provided, including commentary on any sustainability impacts of the changes proposed, in section 5 of this report.

### **Who carried out the Sustainability Appraisal**

**3.8** Council planning officers involved with the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) took the lead in compiling baseline data, trends analysis and in identification of targets and indicators. This has ensured that baseline data, updated monitoring information, and indicators identified will be relevant and measurable, particularly regarding those AMR indicators/targets that also monitor the sustainability objectives. The updated monitoring framework will be included in the next AMR. A large part of the baseline information came from Census data or was collected internally from Council departments. The sustainability matrices (in Appendices 3-4) were completed initially by planning officers who were involved in researching and drawing up policy options. Work on this Sustainability Appraisal report has been carried out alongside production of the changes to the Local Plan contained in the 2nd Proposed Submission Versions of the Core Strategy, DMPD and the SSAD.



## **When the SA was carried out and who was consulted**

**3.9** The evolution of the sustainability appraisals of the adopted Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD are documented in their accompanying Sustainability Appraisal reports. Preparation of this Sustainability Appraisal has been an on-going process and produced alongside the changes to the Local Plan documents.

### **Consultation on the Proposed Submission Version, Changes Proposed in the Submission Version, and to the 2nd Proposed Submission Version of the Local Plan**

**3.10** Full details of all the stages of consultation carried out in this first review of the Local Plan are set out in the relevant Statements of Consultation, which form part of the documents to be submitted to the Secretary of State on 17th March 2014. This report details the sustainability appraisal of the significant changes made to a limited number of policies and site allocations in the Local Plan documents following consultation at Proposed Submission stage and Submission stages, further changes made in response to the Inspectors letter of March 2014 and subsequent changes including those related to updating the Housing evidence base. Taking into account the results of previous consultation at Proposed Submission and Submission stages; the NPPF; the London Plan; discussions with colleagues in other Council departments; and other legislative updates, the key changes proposed to be taken forward are set out in the Statement of Consultation. The significant changes which are to be subject to sustainability appraisal are set out in section 5, Appendices 3-4, and are summarised in section 1, in Tables 1.1, and 1.2.

### **European Habitats Directive**

**3.11** The European Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) requires that an 'Appropriate Assessment' is undertaken where land use plans may have an adverse effect on Natura 2000 sites. These include both Special Areas of Conservation (for animals and plants, excluding birds) and Special Protection Areas (specifically for birds), with conservation value important to the whole European community.

**3.12** Part of Wimbledon Common lies within the borough and Richmond Park lies on the borough boundary. As both of these open spaces are designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), a Habitats Regulation Assessment was originally carried out on the Core Strategy policies leading up to the adopted version. The Regulations contained in Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive require that the Appropriate Assessment (AA) is published as a separate document from the Sustainability Appraisal and formed part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. The purpose of AA of land use plans is to ensure the protection and integrity of sites which are of exceptional importance for rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats of species within the European Community as part of the planning process at the regional and local level. It is the

responsibility of the local planning authority to ensure that the AA process is carried out in accordance with the EU Habitat Directive, which is implemented through the Habitat Regulations.

**3.13** Natural England (formerly English Nature and the Countryside Commission) agreed with the Council's general conclusion that the policies contained in the adopted Core Strategy were not likely to have a significant effect on either the Wimbledon Common or Richmond Park Special Areas of Conservation (which have been properly identified by the Council as the relevant Natura 2000 sites to be considered in this exercise) but advised that two modifications be made to the report. The title of the report was changed from 'Appropriate Assessment' to 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' as the term 'Appropriate Assessment' refers to a specific stage of the overall assessment process (referred to as 'AA task 2' in the report), which is not required to be undertaken, and was therefore not undertaken for the purposes of Wandsworth's Core Strategy. The 'appropriate assessment' requirement is only triggered where a likely significant effect is identified. It follows that the "appropriate assessment requirement" will not be triggered for the changes to the Local Plan documents set out in the Proposed Submission, Submission Version and 2nd Proposed Submission Versions of the Core Strategy, DMPD or SSAD as the changes to the policies and site allocations in these development plan documents are limited in scope, were not judged to have an adverse effect on Natura 2000 sites; and in the case of the DMPD Policies and Site Allocation changes, provide more detail to the overarching Core Strategy policies and objectives.

## 4 Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

### Key plans and programmes

#### Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes

**4.1** Local plan documents must be set in the context of international, national, regional and local policies and objectives, and these are set out in Appendix 1.

**4.2** This report assumes that local and regional plans have already taken into account national and international obligations and objectives. For this reason, some higher level plans/programmes have not been reviewed. For example, this report assumes the London Plan and the Mayor's strategies on Waste, Energy, Ambient Noise, and Air Quality have due consideration of European Directives, and National Statutory Acts and associated policy. As this report is a Sustainability Appraisal of the limited, significant changes to the Submission version Local Plan documents, and noting that the DMPD and SSAD support the Wandsworth Core Strategy and the London Plan, it follows that key sustainability impacts of the policies and site allocations have already been reported in the various Sustainability Appraisals of the original Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD.

**4.3** International plans and programmes provide high level consensus with policies and objectives relating to the increasing concern over climate change and the need for prudent use of natural resources, and to the needs of all communities both now and in the future. The European Sustainable Development Strategy was first published in 2001 and updated in 2009 with key objectives to tackle climate change and energy; to seek sustainable consumption and production; prudent use of natural resources; sustainable consumption and production; and natural resource protection. The European Directives set out in Appendix 1 have the force of law in the member states of the European Union.

**4.4** At the national level, the UK's Sustainable Development Strategy - "Securing the Future" - takes these international and European agreements forward and sets out five "guiding principles" for sustainable development in the UK. This is reflected in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets out national planning policy - a key change that is reflected in the update and changes to the Local Plan documents. The NPPF sets out and explains the inter-relationship between the economic social and environmental roles of the planning system. Key objectives of the NPPF are: promoting sustainable economic development and growth; achieving future net gains in biodiversity; improving design; widening the choice of high quality homes; and improving the conditions in which people live work and travel and take leisure.

**4.5** Strategic, London-wide plans and programmes exist in abundance. The London Sustainable Development Commission Annual Report 2005/06 (2007) promotes sustainable development across London's sectors, and includes a set of objectives to guide decision making. The most important document is the Mayor's Spatial

Development Strategy - the London Plan, published in 2011 and which was subject to SA. Along with the NPPF, many of the changes to the Local Plan documents reflect the new or updated strategic policies set out in this document and do not therefore require re-appraising. Legislation requires the Core Strategy to be in general conformity with the Mayor's London Plan. This plan provides a framework for land-use management, development and regeneration in London. Priorities include: accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces; increasing prosperity, economic growth; promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination; improve London's accessibility; improve design and urban greening, promote sustainable economic development, promote social inclusion and community cohesion, promote community and stakeholder involvement. The Mayor has also published further strategies and guidance, notably covering climate change ,energy, water conservation, waste and transport.

**4.6** At the local level, Wandsworth's Corporate Business Plan (2012) has 5 strategic objectives that reflect the Council's priorities: delivering high quality value for money services, improving opportunities for children and young people; making Wandsworth an attractive, safe, sustainable and healthy place; providing personalised and preventative care and support for adults in need - including those in housing need; and building a prosperous vibrant and cohesive community. Wandsworth is an attractive place to live with a generally prosperous community, however parts of Tooting, Battersea 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. Wandsworth's Environmental Ambition Statement (2010) aims to communicate our long-term intentions for a more sustainable borough by: 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. Wandsworth's Environmental Action Plan (2011) seeks to implement the Council's Environmental Policy which includes key targets and environmental policy aims for the 13 key issues identified in the Council's Environmental policy.

### **Key messages from the review of relevant policies, plans and programmes**

- Reduce the environmental impact of transport without reducing access
- Manage waste more efficiently - reduce, reuse, recycle and recover energy from waste
- Adopt sustainable patterns of development

- Reduce Wandsworth's contribution to climate change through renewable energy generation and increasing energy efficiency
- Create healthy and safe environments for people
- Tackle deprivation in priority neighbourhoods
- Minimise the adverse effects of noise and air pollution
- Meet housing need by providing affordable housing of different types and tenures
- Promote social inclusion and community cohesion
- Improve people's well-being by promoting the benefits of sports, exercise and physical activity
- Protect, support and enhance biodiversity and ecology.
- Reduce flood risk and avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding
- Ensure high quality urban design to improve the environment

## Baseline

**4.7** Baseline data enables characterisation of the plan area to be developed. It can put the plan area into perspective 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 state of Wandsworth and a prediction of the future environmental 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 SA guidance to include comparators, targets, trends and indicators. It was considered useful to include an additional column to highlight any limitations or constraints. Appendix 2 of this report sets out the baseline information in full detail.

**4.8** The majority of information has come from a number of sources already published by the Council, including the Authority Monitoring Report, with information classified under three key headings: environmental, social and economic, although it is acknowledged that there will be a degree of overlap.

**4.9** 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 requires the SA report to include commentary on limitations and risks. This is included later in this chapter and within the main baseline table where relevant.

## Summary of baseline findings

**4.10** This provides a "snapshot" of the state of the environment in Wandsworth at a particular point in time. The main findings have been summarised under the three main sustainability themes.

### Environmental

**4.11** There are 45 conservation areas in Wandsworth (30% of the borough) and 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 6.5km of the Thames Path being adopted to date, with a further 0.7km due to be completed in the near future through development schemes under construction or in the pipeline. There are many important habitats and species within the borough with 819 hectares (24% of the borough) designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and 287 hectares (8% of the borough) designated Areas of Biodiversity Importance. Much of the borough is low lying and many areas are located in Flood Risk areas as defined by the Environment Agency. In 2012/13 the borough produced 93,652 tonnes of household waste, with 23.5% being recycled or composted and none going direct to landfill. The amount of household waste collected was 304kg per local resident, with 161kg per household recycled. 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 2012/13 there were five monitoring sites in Wandsworth. The results show that for NO<sub>2</sub>, the annual and hourly mean targets were not achieved at any of the sites, but the parameters relating to PM<sub>10</sub> daily mean were achieved. In 2012/13 there were 31 developments incorporating renewable energy compared to 22 the previous year.

## **Social**

**4.12** The population of Wandsworth was estimated to be 310,500 in 2013, which is an increase of 0.7% since 2012 compared to an increase of 1.3% in London and 0.7% in England and Wales. There was a natural population increase of 3,740 - however there was a decrease in the population from migration and other changes of 1,530 resulting in an overall increase in population of around 2,200 people. The age structure of residents differs significantly from both the national and London average, with 54% of the population in the 20-44 age group in 2011 compared with 43% in London and 35% in England and Wales. The population includes a diverse range of ethnic minority communities and faith groups, with 28.6% of the population from non-white ethnic backgrounds.

**4.13** Wandsworth has a high population density with 87.6 persons per hectare, compared with 53.7 in London. However, the average household size is 2.31 persons, below the London average of 2.48. 32% of residents rent their property from a private landlord, a much 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%). The borough has a large stock of affordable (Council/Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord) housing (21%), just below London (25%) and a greater proportion than England (17%). House prices are above the London average but the house price:household earnings ratio of 8.3:1 is slightly lower than the London average (8.4:1).

**4.14** Wandsworth residents experience slightly lower life expectancy than London and England for both males and females and mortality ratios are higher overall. However, infant mortality rates (3.4 per 1000 live births) are lower than for London (4.4) and England (4.4). The fertility rate in Wandsworth (1.6 children) has decreased slightly over the latest monitoring period having previously increased year on year over the last decade. This is lower than for London (1.84) and England and Wales (1.93), as young women of child-bearing age are likely to be delaying motherhood for career or financial reasons. However, the rates of teenage conception are higher (46.8 per 1000 females aged 15-17) than London (40.9) and England (38.2). Census information on self assessment of health shows a higher percentage of the population considering they are in good or fairly good health.

**4.15** The discrepancy between the most deprived wards and the rest of the borough is born out in information covering social exclusion: educational attainment (level 4/5 qualifications - degree and post-degree level) and claimant counts, which show that one of the most deprived wards (Roehampton and Putney Heath ward) has a below average level of highly qualified residents (29% compared with 56% in Wandsworth and 40% in London), whilst the four most deprived wards (Latchmere, Roehampton and Putney Heath, Queenstown and Tooting) have a high percentage of people claiming jobseekers allowance. Latchmere, Roehampton and Putney Heath, Queenstown and Tooting wards all contain several Super Output Areas rated in the 20% most deprived in England in the 2011 Index of Deprivation. The rate of young people (16-18) not in full-time education, employment or training (NEET) is the same as the inner London average of 5.1%. In the 2011 Census, the overall economic activity rate (78%) was higher than London (72%) and England and Wales (70%). Overall unemployment rates (4%) are comparable with London and England and Wales.

**4.16** A high proportion of residents in employment use public transport to travel to work (60%) compared with London (48%) and England and Wales (16%), and Wandsworth car ownership levels are also lower than London and England and Wales. 36% of the borough lies within Public Transport Accessibility Levels 3 to 6 (moderate, good, very good and excellent) as defined by the London Plan PTAL map.

## **Economic**

**4.17** 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 92% of

business employing 1-10 people. The low percentage of vacant units in Town Centres (overall 8%) and the low vacancy rate (4%) in the Industrial Employment Areas (IEAs) show 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.

### **Summary of future trends**

**4.18** 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.

**4.19** 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 house price to earnings ratio in Wandsworth is slightly lower than the the London ratio (when calculated using mean earnings) but was higher than the London ration (when calculated using median earnings). These trends confirm that demand for new housing, including affordable housing in Wandsworth, is likely to increase and that affordability is continuing to be an issue. A longer term trend has been the decrease in overcrowding, households in priority need and properties classed as unfit.

**4.20** 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.

**4.21** The proportion of employed residents who use public transport to travel to work has increased from 56% in 2001 to 60% in 2011 and the number of schools with green travel plans is increasing year on year due to recent Council initiatives. 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 slightly in the last two years.



**4.22** There was a marked improvement in recycling and composting levels from 25% in 2009/10 to 28% in 2011/12, however this has decreased to 24% in 2012/13. There has been a slight decrease in amount of waste collected per resident between 2010/11 and 2012/13 along with a decrease in the amount household waste recycled per household. 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 31 new build completed developments providing renewable energy in 2012/13 compared to 22 in the previous year.

### **Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified**

**4.23** From an analysis of the evidence base, including other relevant plans and programmes and initial consultation with stakeholders and statutory bodies, a set of sustainability issues and indicators has been identified. These issues have been classified under the themes of environmental, social and economic, although many have common characteristics that could fall under more than one heading. The issues and objectives are set out in Table 4.1 below.

### **Limitations of the information and assumptions made**

**4.24** 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 initial Scoping Report 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.

- 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.
- 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.

## **The sustainability framework, including objectives, targets and indicators**

**4.25** Development of the sustainability framework is a key stage in the SA process as it provides a way in which the sustainability effects of a development plan can be described, analysed and compared. The sustainability objectives, initially taken from the sustainability framework which was established in the Scoping Report, was subsequently amended following consultation and the publication of Government guidance, the borough's evidence base, and updates of the London Plan to include three additional sustainability objectives: encourage the use of renewables, conserve energy and resources; minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere, add promote the use of sustainable drainage systems; and reduce the impact of noise. An additional objective was added at a later stage of the original Core Strategy following an Equality Impact Assessment: ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief. The issues and objectives listed in the table below have been carried over from the Sustainability Appraisals of the original Development Plan documents and continue to be relevant to appraise the main changes to policies in the Submission Versions of the Core Strategy and the DMPD.

**4.26** The sustainability framework identifies the key sustainability issues resulting from reviewing the baseline information which form the basis of the sustainability objectives. The sustainability objectives are distinct from the Core Strategy objectives, but in some areas, there may be a degree of overlap. The sustainability objectives provide a base for checking whether the Core Strategy objectives are the most sustainable and form a benchmark against which economic, social and environmental effects of the plan are tested. The sustainability issues identified from the sustainability framework and objectives are set out in the table below.

**Table 4.1 Sustainability Issues and Sustainability Objectives**

	<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<p><b>Pressure on the natural and built environment</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Pressure for development on greenfield sites</p> <p>Increased number of listed buildings at risk</p> <p>Some priority species in decline</p> <p>Loss of wildlife habitats</p> <p><b>Waste reduction and sustainable waste management</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Increased volume of waste</p> <p>Increase in the amount of municipal waste</p> <p>Requirement to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill</p> <p>Requirement to identify sufficient waste management facilities in line with the waste hierarchy.</p> <p><b>Climate change and air quality</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Potential flood risk</p> <p>Detrimental traffic emissions upon air quality</p> <p>Increased volume of waste</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect the built heritage of the borough</li> <li>2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites</li> <li>3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough</li> <li>4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling</li> <li>5. Maintain and improve air quality</li> <li>6. Conserve energy and resources</li> <li>7. Reduce the impact of noise</li> <li>8. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS</li> <li>9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate climate change</li> </ol>

	<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>
<b>Social</b>	<p><b>Population and household growth and housing demand and supply</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Population is projected to increase</p> <p>High demand for housing but many priced out of the market</p> <p><b>Access to essential community services</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Pockets of deprivation</p> <p><b>Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Lower percentage of pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs than the national average</p> <p><b>Public health</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Lower than average life expectancy</p> <p>Higher than average mortality ratio</p> <p>Teenage conception rate higher than national average</p> <p>Around a third of residents living in open space deficiency areas</p> <p>Increasing numbers of noise complaints from noise emitted from construction sites</p>	<p>10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing</p> <p>11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities</p> <p>12. Reduce the need to travel</p> <p>13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities</p> <p>14. Protect and improve public health</p> <p>15. Reduce crime and fear of crime</p> <p>16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities</p> <p>19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief</p> <p><i>(added at a later stage of the adopted Core Strategy following identification of the issue in the Equality Impact Assessment).</i></p>

	<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>
<b>Economic</b>	<p><b>Traffic congestion and lack of public transport infrastructure</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Significant traffic congestion on the main road network</p> <p><b>Mismatch of supply and demand for business premises</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Limited amount of flexible, modern, affordable business accommodation</p> <p>Characterised by small firm economy</p> <p><b>Ensuring vitality and viability of existing town centres and important parades</b></p> <p>Sub issues:</p> <p>Range of employment types</p> <p>Mix of retail and non retail uses</p> <p><b>Balancing the competing demands of Nine Elms Opportunity area</b></p>	<p>17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport</p> <p>18. Promote and encourage economic investment</p>

**4.27** The SEA Directive requires that sustainability objectives cover 12 topics: biodiversity; human health; fauna, flora; soil; water; air; climatic factors; material assets; cultural heritage; landscape, and the inter-relationships between them. The SEA directive requires consideration of material assets but does not define what these are. The Directive also requires consideration of the effects on population but provides no guidance on the scope of this topic. The table below sets out the SEA topic that are considered to be covered by each objective and this includes material assets and population. In the context of Wandsworth, population will be taken to include the needs of the population and population growth, and material assets taken to be economic built assets, such as housing, retail, and business stock.

**Table 4.2 Coverage of SEA Directive topics**

SEA Directive Topic	Sustainability Objectives
Biodiversity	2,3,5,9
Population *	10,11,13,14,15,16
Human Health	2, 3, 5,7,8,9,10, 11,12,14,16, 17
Fauna	2,3, 5
Flora	2,3, 5
Soil	2,3,4
Water	3,8
Air	2,3, 5,7,12, 17
Climatic Factors	2,3,5,6,7,8,9,12,17
Material Assets	10,11,18
Cultural Heritage	1,2,11
Landscape	1,2,3,4,8,12,17

**4.28** Task A4 of the SA guidance requires that the inter-relationships between the Sustainability Appraisal options should be considered. Conflicts between sustainability objectives are identified in Table 4.3 "Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives" below.

Table 4.3 Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough	✓																		
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites	✓																		
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough	✓	✓																	
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling	○	○	✓																
5. Maintain and improve air quality	✓	✓	✓	✓															
6. Conserve energy and resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
7. Reduce the impact of noise	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓											
8. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDS	✓	○	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓											
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate climate change	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓									
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	○	✓									
12. Reduce the need to travel	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	○	✓	○	✓	○	○	○	○	○	✓	✓	✓							
14. Protect and improve public health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime	✓	○	✓	✓	○	○	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	○	✓	✓					
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓			
18. Promote and encourage economic investment		✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	○	✓	✓		
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief (added at a later stage of the adopted Core Strategy. Following Equality Impact Assessment).																			
<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	

**Key:**  
 ✓ : Compatible  
 ✗ : Incompatible  
 ○ : No links

**4.29** The majority of the sustainability objectives are either compatible or have a no links between them, however the following conflicting sustainability objectives in the table below show the potential conflicts. No conflicts are predicted with the additional objective: 19-ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief - which was added at a later stage of the adopted Core Strategy following Equality Impact Assessment.

**Table 4.4 Conflicting Sustainability Objectives**

Objective	Conflicting Objective	Summary of Conflict
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough	9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate climate change	Encouraging the use of renewable energy devices could lead to a negative impact upon the built heritage, especially in areas of protection such as conservation areas.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites	10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing 18. Promote and encourage economic investment	Planning for population growth by providing more houses could place pressure on greenfield sites. The effects of encouraging economic investment may place pressure on greenfield sites.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough	10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing 18. Promote and encourage economic investment	The provision of land for housing could be detrimental to the borough's natural environment and biodiversity. The effects of encouraging economic investment could place pressure on the borough's natural environment and biodiversity.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling	10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing 18. Promote and encourage economic investment	Planning for population growth by providing more houses would produce more waste in total in the borough, even though measures to encourage recycling and improved design of new developments in relation to waste collection would lead to a reduction in waste per head of population.  The effects and associated actions of encouraging economic investment could produce more waste.



Objective	Conflicting Objective	Summary of Conflict
5. Maintain and improve air quality	18. Promote and encourage economic investment	The effects and associated actions of encouraging economic investment could be detrimental to air quality emissions.
6. Conserve energy and resources	10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing 18. Promote and encourage economic investment	Planning for population growth by providing more houses would use more energy and consume more resources. The effects and associated actions of encouraging economic investment would use more energy and consume more resources.
8. Minimise flood risk in the borough	18. Promote and encourage economic investment	The location of new development, including employment, could be located in flood risk areas.

### Summary of main conflicts

**4.30** Growth in economic investment and the provision of more housing could have detrimental effects on some of the objectives relating to the environment unless suitable mitigating measures are introduced. Similarly it is important that the location of new housing and business growth is not located on greenfield sites or areas of biodiversity importance. These findings have helped inform the development and review of the Local Plan policies.

## 5 Assessment of Plan Changes

### Summary - comparison of social, economic and environmental effects

**5.1** Following the initial Scoping Report and the development of sustainability objectives, full Sustainability Appraisals (SA) of the policies and site allocations had been undertaken for the original Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD. This included appraising changes to policies and site allocations during the development of these documents, including changes made in response to public and stakeholder consultation. The Local Plan review has resulted in limited changes to existing policies, new DMPD policies on sustainable development, provision of health and emergency services, and on the protection of public houses, an additional eighteen site allocations in the SSAD, along with deletion of sites that have since been redeveloped, and a limited number of amendments to existing site allocations. This report appraises the consolidated, (post-adoption) changes. The significant changes mainly reflect an existing commitment to review housing policies and targets, flood risk management, the updated London Plan (and subsequent changes, mainly to housing targets as set out in the draft Further Alterations to the London Plan [FALP], and the new National Planning Policy Framework [NPPF]). As the Core Strategy sets out the overarching strategies and policies, a full sustainability appraisal has been undertaken for each of the significant changes to the policies. Full details of the appraisal matrices and sustainability conclusions are set out in Appendix 3. As the DMPD and SSAD are subservient to the Core Strategy, it follows that the key sustainability impacts will have been reported in the appraisal of the Core Strategy policies. Full details of the significant DMPD policy changes, the eighteen new SSAD site allocations, changes to existing site allocations, and of the main sustainability impacts are set out in Appendix 4.

### **Summary: The main sustainability effects of the changes to the Local Plan overall**

**5.2** Overall, and as the majority of the changes to the Local Plan policies reflect the NPPF, the London Plan and the Council's corporate plans and strategies, the analysis has revealed that the positive impacts will outweigh any uncertain impacts; that there would be no adverse impacts; and therefore that the Local Plan changes will be positive, improving policy performance and outcomes against the sustainability objectives. The main impacts of the Core Strategy, the DMPD policy changes, and changes to the SSAD overall indicate positive scores against sustainability objectives. Most of the changes attract a positive score, particularly in the medium and long term, against the sustainability objectives 10 - ensure people have access to suitable housing. The latest changes to the Local Plan mainly comprise updated and significantly increased housing targets and evidence demonstrates that Wandsworth will be able to meet and exceed these targets in terms of quantum. Evidence in the form of the SHMA update, 2014 also indicates that delivery of these targets should enable the borough to exceed the

requirement for total housing need in terms of the absolute numbers as set out in changes to Policy PL5. This reflects the scale of development taking place in the Nine Elms Opportunity Area, which will contribute to helping meet the housing needs of London Housing Market Area as a whole. The corresponding updates to the area-based housing targets (Core Strategy Policies PL11-13) demonstrate that improved access to housing will be well distributed across the Borough. However, whilst the Borough is not likely to be able to meet all its affordable housing needs, changes to Policy IS5 should improve deliverability by enabling a wider range of tenures, unit sizes and specialist forms of housing including meeting the needs of service families. There are also positive scores predicted against objectives 14 protect and improve public health; 18 - promote and encourage economic investment; 6 - conserve energy and resources; and 9 - Encourage use of renewables to mitigate against climate change. A positive score has been given against the sustainability objectives aiming to reduce energy consumption and to encourage renewable energy and 9 - encourage use of renewables to mitigate against climate change. Overall, a positive impact on sustainability objective 19 covering equalities, is also predicted through these changes and through the combination of these changes.

**The main sustainability effects of the changes to the Core Strategy policies:**

**5.3** The changes to Policy PL2 (Flood risk) should provide for a more rigorous approach to site investigations and mitigation solutions in areas of flood risk which should better enable sustainable development, rather than prohibit development altogether. A positive effect of the 2nd Proposed Submission changes is predicted as the amendments could better protect the built heritage of the Borough through the reduction in structural or other damage to property caused by a wider range of flooding such as groundwater flooding, particularly through updating the requirement for site specific Flood Risk Assessments on a broader range of sites. As Wandsworth is a borough with extremely limited developable greenfield land (whilst garden land is now longer classified as brownfield, development on back gardens is generally regarded as inappropriate in the borough), the changes should restrict pressure to build on greenfield sites by better enabling development on existing built-up areas. The revised policy in providing more detail on risk and mitigation, should better bring forward land for development in identified flood risk areas, will therefore improve the deliverability of housing and other economic development, as much of the developable land in Wandsworth is in a flood risk area. This is important in order to accommodate projected population figures and reach housing targets set by the London Plan, and better meet the various housing needs identified in Policy IS5, as well as provide economic growth and employment opportunities. Overall, the policy change will make a positive contribution to achieving sustainability objectives.

**5.4** The changes to made to Policy PL3 (Transport) include an additional reference to the Council's promotion of the Northern Line Extension (NLE) to Battersea and improved rail links between South London and Heathrow which should have a strong positive effect on the sustainability objective of encouraging the growth of sustainable

transport. These improvements are likely to take place within the plan period (early 2020s). The Sustainability Appraisal has also revealed a likely positive outcome in achieving the sustainability objectives of improving air quality (by encouraging modal shift away from the private car) and the related improvement this would have on the objective of protecting and improving public health. In terms of economic development, this change would also score positively by better enabling access to suitable employment opportunities. This would benefit local employers in recruitment - particularly in the major growth area of Nine Elms - as well as borough residents' ability to access employment opportunities within a wider area.

**5.5** Policy PL5 (Provision of new homes) has been changed in response to the Borough-wide housing targets set out in the draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) and the London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA 2013) and is predicted to have a strong positive effect particularly in the medium to long term on achieving the sustainability objective of ensuring people have access to housing, particularly in light of the significant population growth predicted over the lifetime of the plan. These changes, which include new targets and identifying other documents which analyse site availability and suitable locations for new housing (in particular the SHLAA and the Wandsworth Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) update 2014), will also have a strong positive effect particularly in the medium to long term on achieving the sustainability objective of ensuring people have access to housing. This analysis referred to in the policy changes has also produced target figures for key areas of potential housing growth in the borough, and setting out likely timeframes for delivery, enabling better planning of related infrastructure to come forward. This should result in positive outcomes against the sustainability objective of ensuring people have access to essential community services and facilities. The stricter standards now required for new build housing are also likely to result in more energy efficient homes with a corresponding positive impact on renewables and therefore on mitigating against climate change overall. Increasing the housing supply may also reduce the number of people living in unsuitable accommodation, improving social inclusion and should also have a positive effect on health. However, the significant energy and resources requirements to build and inhabit these levels of new housing development and accommodate economic and population growth may neutralise some of the potential positive impacts of the stricter building code standards.

**5.6** The changes to Policy PL8 (Town and local centres) should provide greater certainty to developers through clarification of a potential new CAZ (town centre) at Battersea Power Station in Nine Elms, and cross-reference to area-based Core Strategy policies for growth and change. The supporting paragraphs continue to support further growth and improvements to the town centres, and updates the quantum of needs-based retail growth, including by individual town centre and Nine Elms. These changes aim to further promote and enable significant investment in town centres, as well as in the potential CAZ Frontages (equivalent to a new town centre and a new local centre) in Nine Elms and are likely therefore to have a direct and positive impact on access to employment opportunities particularly in the highest areas of deprivation in the east

of the Borough. In promoting new retail growth to better compete with existing centres in London and to meet retail needs arising from predicted population and expenditure growth over the plan period, the policy changes will also positively impact on employment opportunities generally and Borough-wide as retail and related uses are also significant employers. Indirectly this can also score positively against the objective to reduce the need for residents to travel, to the benefit of air quality objectives. Overall, sustainable growth will be achieved as policy standards and requirements for new development will mitigate against the adverse effects of developing in flood risk areas, increased waste arisings, energy consumption and noise, for example. New shops and related services would also serve the residents and workers of this new neighbourhood within walking distance. Regeneration including significant levels of new development will positively impact on the sustainability objective aimed at reducing inequalities - objective 19 - Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief - for example by promoting social inclusion, and a more accessible environment.

**5.7** The changes to Policy PL11 (Nine Elms and adjoining area in north east Battersea) should provide greater certainty to developers, and further promote continued and significant investment in Nine Elms, and the area-based housing target has been further increased in the 2nd Proposed Submission version in line with the FALP. As with changes to PL8 above, these changes aim to further promote and enable significant investment in Nine Elms including in the potential CAZ Frontage (new town centre) at Battersea Power Station, and is likely therefore to have a direct and positive impact on access to employment opportunities particularly as this area experiences high levels of deprivation compared to the rest of the Borough. The changes will have a positive direct and cumulative impact on access to housing, and employment opportunities. Overall, sustainable growth will be achieved as policy standards and requirements for new development will mitigate against the adverse effects of flooding, waste arisings, energy consumption and noise. As Nine Elms is an area for comprehensive redevelopment, positive impacts on the use of renewable energy, access to greenspace, other social infrastructure and sustainable transport will occur over the medium to long term. This includes, for example, the promotion of a Decentralised Energy Network and enabling new developments to connect to this, the Northern Line Extension, a new park and a new school. Indirectly, new development, including retail and related growth in a new town centre will also score positively against the objective to reduce the need for the new residents to travel, to the benefit of air quality objectives. In promoting new retail growth and to meet retail needs arising from predicted population and expenditure growth over the plan period, this will also positively impact on employment opportunities as retail and related uses are also significant employers. A newly-regenerated neighbourhood with associated infrastructure will positively impact on the sustainability objective aimed at reducing inequalities, for example by promoting social inclusion, and a more accessible environment. The further changes made to set out area-based

housing targets in Core Strategy Policies PL11 to 13 have been made and these changes are therefore predicted to have a direct and positive impact on access to suitable housing, particularly in the medium to long term.

**5.8** The changes to Policy PL12 should provide greater certainty to developers, and further promote continued and significant investment including new housing in the wider Wandsworth and Wandle Delta area. This should have a positive direct and cumulative impact on access to housing, and employment opportunities within the Borough. Overall, sustainable growth will be achieved as policy standards and requirements for new development will mitigate against the adverse effects of flooding, waste arisings, energy consumption and noise, for example. As this is an area for comprehensive redevelopment, positive impacts on the use of renewable energy, access to greenspace, the riverside, social infrastructure and sustainable transport will occur over the medium to long term, and to the progress made towards the Wandle Valley Regional Park initiative. Indirectly, new development, including retail and related growth in the town centre will also score positively against the objective to reduce the need for residents to travel, to the benefit of air quality. In promoting new retail growth and to meet retail needs arising from predicted population and expenditure growth over the plan period, this will also positively impact on employment opportunities as retail and related uses are also significant employers. Taking account of the substantial scale of development potential in this wider area should result in a fully accessible and inclusive environment, which will be further improved over the longer term by reconfiguring the road network if practicable, and by maintaining and improving accessibility to public transport options.

**5.9** The changes to this policy should provide greater certainty to developers, and further promote continued and significant investment the wider Clapham Junction area. This should have a positive direct and cumulative impact on access to housing, and employment opportunities within the Borough. Commitment to support the conservation area and improvements to the public realm will also score positively against the objective of protecting the built environment. Overall, sustainable growth will be achieved as policy standards and requirements for new development will mitigate against the adverse effects of flooding, waste arisings, energy consumption and noise, for example. As the updates to Policy PL12 refer to an area of comprehensive housing estate renewal, positive impacts on the use of renewable energy, and delivery of social infrastructure and sustainable transport will occur over the medium to long term. Indirectly, new development, including retail and related growth in the town centre will also score positively against the objective to reduce the need to travel, to the benefit of air quality. In promoting new retail growth and to meet retail needs arising from predicted population and expenditure growth over the plan period, this will also positively impact on employment opportunities as retail and related uses are also significant employers. The improvement and regeneration of the York Road and Winstanley Estate area will provide opportunities to create new linkages, improve public and communal spaces and the quality of housing. Taking account of the substantial scale of development potential in this wider area should result in a fully accessible and inclusive environment

particularly through the Winstanley/York Road estate renewal project. Overall more people will have access to suitable housing in an improved environment, thus reducing inequalities and social exclusion - and a positive impact is predicted on the objective 19 - Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief.

**5.10** Policy PL15 (Roehampton) has been changed in response to the economic downturn, to reflect the new mechanisms for funding housing including affordable housing in light of reduced/nil grant availability, and to include a wider area to reflect a new, comprehensive masterplan that the Council is producing with stakeholders which will encompass two public housing estates and the continued expansion and investment by Roehampton University. The promotion of development opportunities in the area should, in the medium to long term, result in positive outcomes against the sustainability objectives of ensuring people have access to housing, employment opportunities and related facilities, and access to essential community services and facilities including local shops. The stricter standards now required for new development are also likely to result in more efficient homes with a corresponding positive impact on renewables and therefore on climate change overall. Increasing the housing supply may also reduce the number of people living in unsuitable accommodation, improving social inclusion and should also have a positive effect on health. Regeneration in the Roehampton area along with associated infrastructure will positively impact on the sustainability objective aimed at reducing inequalities, for example by promoting social inclusion, and a more accessible environment - and a positive impact is therefore predicted on objective 19 - Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief.

**5.11** Policy IS2 (Sustainable design, low carbon development and renewable energy) has been changed largely in response to stricter requirements in the NPPF and London Plan 2011 policies covering low carbon development, energy conservation and renewables. The policy changes now require new development to achieve the highest possible standards in the Code for Sustainable Homes, promote zero carbon development. Reference has been added to the Mayor's Energy hierarchy, connection of new development to any existing heating or cooling network; and how carbon reductions could be achieved such as through passive design. As such, the changes will make a stronger contribution to achieving the sustainability objectives particularly cumulatively in the medium to long term. Over time the cumulative effects of the amended requirements will improve the quality of both new build housing and retrofitted housing in terms of low energy use and increasing reliance on renewable sources of energy, and therefore have a positive effect on climate change overall. Overall positive impacts are expected especially in Nine Elms, which will be cumulative and significant given the large scale housing and business growth projected in the Borough over the plan period.

**5.12** The main changes to Policy IS5 (Achieving a mix of housing including affordable housing) reflect changes to national policy on affordable housing, the NPPF and the updated London Plan, an updated evidence base on local housing needs contained in the Wandsworth Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SMHA), and as updated in 2014. A revised affordable housing target and delivery timetable has been set, and changes made to the definition of affordable housing. Overall, the changes are focussed on improving the deliverability of affordable and special needs housing such as for gypsies travellers and service families, and in general meeting housing needs over the plan period in an uncertain economic climate where grant funding is no longer available. This policy ensures more people have access to suitable housing thus reducing social inequalities and social exclusion. The policy changes, along with amended criteria for gypsy and traveller sites and in setting out support for private rented sector housing, should ensure that, despite not being able to meet all the Borough's affordable needs, overall more people will have access to suitable housing thus reducing inequalities and social exclusion - and a positive impact is predicted on the objective 19 - Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief.

**5.13** The policy changes to IS7 (Planning obligations) primarily clarify the updated planning mechanisms for delivery of infrastructure required to support the level of growth set out in the proposed changes to the Local Plan, reflecting the Community Infrastructure (CIL) Regulations and the use of Section 106 legal agreements referred to as planning obligations. This up-to-date position would provide a level of certainty likely to have a positive impact of delivery of the infrastructure requirements to support growth including community facilities, transport, affordable housing, and the wider range of infrastructure required in the Nine Elms area. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule included in the original Core Strategy and which supplements this policy, will now be set out in the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Significant positive effects are likely to be achieved by the changes which overall will make a positive contribution to achieving the sustainability objectives.

**5.14** Overall, the main impacts of the Core Strategy changes are all positive reflecting that the policy changes in the whole are moving towards more sustainable development. Most of the changes attract a positive scores against the sustainability objectives 10 - Ensure people have access to suitable housing; 18 - Promote and encourage economic investment; 6 - Conserve energy and resources; and 9 - Encourage use of renewables to mitigate against climate change. A positive score is also predicted for the sustainability objective aiming to reduce energy consumption and to encourage renewable energy. In promoting access to housing through updated housing targets and a more flexible approach to housing mix and tenure, the focus is now on delivery. Other key changes should also facilitate, encourage and stimulate investment in retail and business, and public transport. The updates to Policy IS7 now reflects the introduction of the Council's CIL, and should ensure that the infrastructure required to support growth in the Borough is delivered, in particular transport improvements such as the Northern Line Extension in Nine Elms thereby scoring positively against



sustainability objective 17 - Encouraging sustainable transport as well as having a positive impact on the objective 19 - Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief.

A new policy in the Core Strategy (Policy SD1) - Presumption in favour of sustainable development - has been added to be compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This policy also reflects the Council's corporate strategy to achieve sustainable growth through balancing the economic social and environmental impacts of development. As the NPPF itself reflects the broad principles of sustainable development set out by international and national bodies (i.e. Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly and the guiding principles set out in UK Sustainable Development Strategy - "Securing the Future" - Policy SD1 does not require a separate sustainability appraisal.

### **The main sustainability effects of the changes to the Development Management Policies Document (DMPD)**

**5.15** In summary, the main impacts of the DMPD should result in an improved environment, through updated surface water flooding mitigation requirements; an express restriction on heliport development, and amendments to improve the protection of shops which can serve local needs. Overall, positive scores are predicted, including against the sustainability objectives 10 - Ensure people have access to suitable housing; 6 - Conserve energy and resources; and 9 - Encourage use of renewables to mitigate against climate change (primarily delivered through updated building standards for new housing). Overall, a positive impact on sustainability objective 19 - Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief, is also predicted through the policy changes and through the combination of these changes.

**5.16** Appendix 4 sets out the details of Sustainability Appraisal of the main changes to the DMPD more detail.

**5.17** The changes to Policy DMS3 (Sustainable design and low carbon energy) reflect the National Planning Policy Framework's priority to achieve sustainable development and the updated London Plan policy on sustainability, energy and low carbon design. Policy DMS3 supports the changes to Core Strategy Policy IS2, and scores positively against sustainability indicators 6 - Conserve energy and resources; and 9 - Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change. The stricter standards now required for new build housing are also likely to result in more energy efficient homes with a corresponding positive impact on the (environmental) sustainability objective of encouraging use of renewables.

**5.18** The changes to Policy DMS5 (flood risk) provide more detail on assessing risk and mitigation to support Core Strategy Policy PL2. A new test has been added covering Surface Water Flooding considerations which supports the changes to Core Strategy Policy PL2. The changes improve the effectiveness of the policy, and score positively

against sustainability indicator 8 - Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDS, along with the further changes made to the Policies PL2 and DMS5 (and minor changes to Policies IS2 and DMS3 -Sustainable design and low carbon energy), result in more comprehensive mitigation against climate change overall. Increasing the housing supply in the market sector may also reduce the number of people living in unsuitable accommodation, improving social inclusion and should also have a positive effect on health - sustainability objectives 10- ensuring people have access to suitable housing and 14- to protect and improve public health in the medium to longer term. In the short term, there is a risk that the significant energy and resources requirements to build and inhabit these levels of new housing development may neutralise the positive impacts of the stricter building code standards.

**5.19** The changes to Policy DMH3 appraised in Appendix 4 (Unit mix in new housing) concern revision to the indicative mix of unit sizes for affordable housing which has been amended to better reflect deliverability, and reference to the new affordable rent tenure has been added. The changes should improve access to affordable housing, including for families, and may improve the housing conditions of those who would otherwise be in temporary or unsuitable accommodation, particularly children. Positive scores are predicted against sustainability indicators 10 - Ensure people have access to suitable housing; and 19 - Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief.

**5.20** Policies DMTS3-7 (Protected shopping frontages and parades and loss of shops outside protected frontages and parades) have been clarified to include no loss of shop or local service floorspace, which can affect their viability. As these policies also apply to shopping frontages in the borough's local centres, this should help to retain local shopping facilities within walking distance of residential areas thereby benefiting those without access to a car, including elderly or young people. Changes score positively against sustainability indicators 11 - Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities; and 19 -Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief.

**5.21** The 2nd Proposed Submission DMPD introduces a new policy (Policy DMTS8) on the protection of pubs and bars, which scores positively against sustainability objective 1 - Protect and enhance the built environment. Another new policy, Policy DMC3 - Provision of health and emergency service facilities - has been added to support Core Strategy Policy IS6. This aims to support the health and emergency services in providing necessary facilities in appropriate locations, and to allow loss of existing health or emergency service facilities where facilities are declared surplus to need. The appraisal shows that this policy scores positively against sustainability indicators 11 - Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities; and 14 - Protect and improve public health.

**5.22** Changes to Policy DMT4 (Transport) involve clarification on the Council's corporate position on heliports – that no heliports will be permitted elsewhere in the Borough. The change scores positively against sustainability indicators 3 - Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the Borough; 5 - Maintain and improve air quality; and 7 - Reduce the impact of noise.

**5.23** Changes to Policies DMTS2 (Out-of-centre development) relating to the Retail Impact Assessment threshold, and to Policy DMI7 (Development Criteria for Waste Sites) relating to Health Impact Assessment have not been separately appraised. The Retail Impact assessment threshold has been added to be compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets this threshold. As the NPPF itself reflects the broad principles of sustainable development set out by international and national bodies (i.e. Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly and the guiding principles set out in UK Sustainable Development Strategy - "Securing the Future"- this change does not require a separate sustainability appraisal. Similarly the requirement for carrying out a Health Impact Assessment, does not warrant separate appraisal, and is an appraisal mechanism in itself which aims to identify and ensure mitigation of any negative impact on health. The Borough's planning application validation requirements ensure that a HIA is carried out on submitted applications for relevant proposals.

### **The main sustainability effects of the changes to the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD):**

**5.24** The main changes relate to the addition of a reference to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to all sites, updates to planning history and to other existing policy constraints where relevant, and deletion of developed sites. Additional sustainability appraisal of these changes is not therefore warranted. The eighteen new SSAD sites, which have been appraised include existing housing sites including those on public housing estates, educational uses, premises or grounds, and sites within Roehampton. The latter is a regeneration area where the Council is committed to developing a masterplan for comprehensive regeneration of the area. Similarly, Roehampton University has produced its own masterplan for meeting student housing needs, and these have also been reflected in Policy PL15 and the SSAD. Further information on flood risk and flood risk assessment has been added to relevant sites, in line with changes to Core Strategy Policy PL2. Anticipating, planning for, and mitigating flood risk will assist in making land available particularly for new housing. Aside from other minor text changes and updates, the significant changes made to the individual site allocations relate to two safeguarded wharves at Cringle Dock and Kirtling Wharf (site allocation numbers 2.1.6. and 2.1.7) to identify that both these sites now have potential for residential-led mixed use development above the working wharves.

**5.25** The predicted outcome of sustainability appraisal of the SSAD changes are positive scores, in delivering additional and improved housing to better meet the Borough's various housing needs, and in ensuring that people have access to essential community services and facilities, including education and health and mitigating the

effects of climate change including flood risk impacts. Appendix 4 sets out the details of the appraisal of these new sites and significant changes to the site allocations against the sustainability objectives in more detail.

## **Conclusion**

**5.26** In conclusion, the Local Plan changes combine to achieve sustainable development and have an overall positive impact on the sustainability objectives, attempting to strike a balance between enabling private sector investment to achieve growth, and meet housing targets in terms of total supply, and whilst not meeting all the Borough's affordable needs, should improve the deliverability of more affordable, and specialist housing including those of service families, and provision of a wider range of unit sizes and tenures. The changes to the Core Strategy and DMPD policies on flood risk (PL2 and DMS5) should also contribute to meeting housing needs through better mitigation against climate change, in particular of flood risk from a wider range of sources which should result in brownfield land in flood risk areas becoming suitable for housing, and avoiding the need to build on green spaces. The changes also better assist in delivering infrastructure improvements, whilst ensuring that policy requirements are not so onerous as to affect viability preventing sites coming forward for development. Following the initial Scoping Report and the development of sustainability objectives, full Sustainability Appraisals of the policies and site allocations had been undertaken for the original Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD. This included appraising changes to policies and site allocations during the development of these documents, including changes made in response to public and stakeholder consultation. The Local Plan review has resulted in limited changes to existing policies, mainly to reflect an existing commitment to review housing policies and targets, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and further work undertaken regarding flood risk management and housing needs. Overall, and as the majority of the changes to the Local Plan policies are considered compliant with the NPPF and the London Plan, and reflect the Council's corporate plans and strategies, the analysis has revealed that, as a whole, the positive impacts of the Local Plan changes will outweigh any uncertain impacts; that there would be no adverse impacts; and therefore that the Local Plan changes will be positive, improving policy performance and outcomes against the sustainability objectives. The additional changes identified in the 2nd Proposed Submission Version changes to the Local Plan therefore will have an overall positive impact on the sustainability objectives, attempting to strike a balance between enabling private sector investment to achieve growth, meet housing targets and infrastructure improvements, whilst ensuring that policy requirements are not so onerous as to affect viability preventing sites coming forward for development. Overall, the policy changes will make a positive contribution to achieving sustainable development.

## Proposed mitigation measures

### **Proposals for Mitigation and Monitoring of the Significant Effects of Implementing the key Local Plan changes.**

**5.27** The SEA Directive states that:

*The environmental report "shall monitor the significant effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order.....to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action." (Article 10.1)*

### **Mitigation of Adverse Effects and Maximising the Beneficial Effects**

**5.28** Sustainability Appraisal guidance requires measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing the Local Plan. The predicted effects of this 2nd Submission Version changes to the Local Plan documents have been evaluated in Appendices 3-4 which highlight in particular the need to carefully balance significant growth with improving and maintaining social inclusion and the need to minimise consumption of energy, and make better use of renewable energy sources and low carbon development. It is important to note that the adopted detailed policies and site allocations in the DMPD and SSAD were informed by, or drafted to mitigate the predicted negative or uncertain effects set out in the SA of the adopted Core Strategy and to ensure that the positive effects identified in the SA are delivered. Whilst the changes to the Local Plan policies are generally considered to better achieve sustainable development, the process has enabled identification of some general trends. For example, a policy setting out targets to achieve significant housing growth may, on a site - by site basis, and cumulatively lead to increased total energy consumption as the resident population increases in line with new housing growth. As a significant proportion of the borough is located in areas of flood risk, meeting targets for new housing development could theoretically increase the risk of properties being subject to flooding. Suitable mitigation measures will to be implemented through the requirements set out in changes to Policies PL2 and DMS5, including timely submission of Flood Risk Assessments, CIL funding and/or planning obligations (as informed by the Planning Obligations SPD). Relevant planning conditions to encourage other forms of transport such as Green Travel Plans, public transport improvements and to encourage walking and cycling by infrastructure improvements such as the Cycling Strategy for Nine Elms, will contribute to mitigating against adverse effects of traffic growth relating to housing and population growth.

**5.29** The main effect of the proposed changes to the Local Planning terms of considering mitigation measures, is the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule. The Council has introduced its CIL to provide the necessary funding for the provision of infrastructure to meet the needs arising through development in the borough. Improved mitigation against the risk of flooding will also be better secured through a more detailed and focussed approach as set out in policy changes resulting

from new Government guidance in the NPPF, early engagement with the Environment Agency, and the requirements of the Water and Flood Management Act 2010. These have been reflected in changes to Core Strategy Policy PL2 and to DMPD Policy DMS5, which now refer to the NPPF and the Act and set out further requirements in the Submission Version and 2nd Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan, including to need to assess and minimise the effects of surface water flooding. As much of the developable land in the borough is within a flood risk area, better identification of flood risk from all sources, additional mitigation and management measures should provide more certainty to land owners and developers, which should result a continued supply of developable housing land coming forward. The process has also highlighted that detailed guidance in the form of Supplementary Planning Documents on Housing and Planning Obligations will continue to provide a further level of mitigation over the Local Plan period in setting out detailed guidelines to improve sustainability performance, particularly on meeting housing needs. The adoption of the Planning Obligations SPD in April 2013 in particular contributes to ensuring that sustainable development is achieved, through site-specific agreements which can include mitigating any adverse effects of development, such as green travel plans and renewable energy measures.

**5.30** Each significant change to policy or site allocation (including those recommended for appraisal by the Inspector in his letter preceding the withdrawal of the Submission version Local Plan) has been appraised for its predicted significant effect on the Borough. However in practice the appropriateness of development proposals will require consideration of how the relevant policies interact with each other, and mitigation is likely to take the form of a combination of mitigating measures, both to minimise disbenefits and maximise benefits of the proposal.

**5.31** In addition, development proposals may also be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, and Health Impact Assessment whereby potential sustainability or public health effects of major planning applications or applications on sensitive sites must be submitted with the planning application. It should be noted that Government guidance contained in the NPPF generally supports development and expects it to go ahead, but requires local planning authorities to ensure measures to mitigate against detrimental effects.

## **Uncertainties and risks**

**5.32** Uncertainties and risks by and large remain the same as those set out in the sustainability appraisals of the adopted Core Strategy, DMPD and SSAD, and the sustainability appraisals of the Proposed Submission and Submission versions of the Local Plan review. New risks/uncertainties relating to performance and impacts of Local Plan policy changes appraised in Appendices 3 and 4 against the sustainability objectives may arise through the update of the London Plan and implementation of national Housing Standards. These are likely to affect Policies IS2 and DMS3 (sustainable

design/low carbon development); and PL5 and IS5 (housing targets and housing needs). The London Plan policies are being reviewed at the time of drafting this report and are subject to further change (Further Alterations to the London Plan - FALP), and the government intends to publish national Housing standards which will over-ride both the Council's and London Plan policies governing the standards of new dwellings including size and energy efficiency. In respect of this SA, the impacts of changes to the Core Strategy and DMPD policies relating to flood risk (PL2, DMS5) at Submission stage are not expected to present any additional uncertainties or risks than those already reported - in fact the greater detail and more focussed approach now provided in these policies may reduce any risk in terms of effect on objectives. The impacts of changes to Core Strategy policies setting out housing targets and meeting housing needs (PL5, IS5) which take account of the FALP and FALP targets, may be affected by final changes to the FALP relating to housing targets and affordable housing as indications show that the Borough can not meet all its affordable housing needs. Due to the significant increase in housing targets and therefore population increase, the performance against sustainability objectives 6 - conserve energy and resources and 9 - encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change, may be adversely affected if measured in total energy consumption rather than per capita. The impacts of changes to Policies IS2 and DMS3 on performance against the sustainability objectives will continue to have a degree of uncertainty, and may be adversely affected by implementation of the forthcoming National Housing Standards in the medium to long term, which will replace the Code for Sustainable Homes, and which would preclude implementation of the more vigorous standards in the Local Plan policies. Nevertheless, changes were made to Core Strategy Policy IS2 and DMPD Policy DMS3 to reflect the policies in the London Plan and to provide clarity over the Council's requirements whilst this uncertainty exists. Finally, the recent and the proposed changes to permitted development rights in respect of allowing change of use of commercial uses to residential use in certain circumstances may have a negative and cumulative effect on the performance of policies against the sustainability objective of ensuring access to suitable employment opportunities in the Borough.

## 6 Implementation and Monitoring

### Implementation and Proposals for Monitoring

**6.1** The EU directive requires monitoring of the significant sustainability effects to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action. SA guidance states that SA monitoring should take an objectives and targets approach. It may be used to assess:

- accuracy of predictions of sustainability affects
- whether the Core Strategy, DMPD policies or SSAD allocations are achieving or moving away from SA objectives and targets
- whether mitigation measures are performing as well as expected
- whether there are any adverse effects and if remedial action is desirable

**6.2** SA Guidance states that sustainability objectives are important in providing a methodological yardstick for testing the environmental, social and economic effects of the Local Plan, and to assess whether the Local Plan objectives set out in the Core Strategy are the best ones for sustainability. The 19 sustainability objectives set out in section 4 are all related to, and measurable by targets and indicators set out in the Authority Monitoring Report. Table 6.1 below sets out how the identified sustainability issues and objectives will be monitored through the use of 56 significant effect indicators in the AMR.

**6.3** The AMR will continue to provide a comprehensive monitoring framework monitoring changes in the baseline, significant effects and the output of the Local Plan policies. Appendix 5 identifies the indicators that make up the full monitoring framework of the Local Plan. A review of AMR indicators has been required by the Local Plan review process, and is set out separately in the Core Strategy. This exercise, and the review of relevant plans and programmes set out in Appendix 1 of this report, has also identified information sources to ensure that the proposed indicators would be measurable. Changes to the baseline, including trends will continue to be monitored through the AMR, as well as the likely significant effects identified in section 5 and Appendices 2-4. In due course, the proposed mitigation measures will also need to be monitored to ensure that they are effective.

**6.4** This report outlines proposals for monitoring the significant effects of implementing the changes to policies on the sustainability objectives. Once the revised Local Plan has been adopted, impacts against these objectives will continue to be reported through the AMR and would inform any requirement for further review of the Local Plan.



**Table 6.1 Significant Effects Indicators**

<b>Significant Effects Indicator</b>	<b>AMR Indicator Reference</b>	<b>Local Plan Policies Monitored</b>
<b>Protect the built heritage of the borough</b>		
Number of Listed Buildings "at risk"	S 28	IS3
Number of listed buildings lost	S 29	IS3, DMS2
<b>Avoid loss of Greenfield sites</b>		
Percentage of new build developments completed and/or granted planning permission on Brownfield land	S 14	IS1
<b>Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough</b>		
Percentage of People Living in Open Space Deficiency Areas	S 54	PL4, DMO3
Percentage of the Borough with Nature Conservation Deficiency	S 55	PL4
Condition of sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) as classified by Natural England.	S 57	PL4, DMO4
Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance	S 56	PL4
<b>Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling</b>		
Amount of Municipal Waste Arising and Managed by Management Type	CB 24	
Location of sites for waste management	IE 24	PL7, DMI5, DMI6, DMI7
<b>Maintain and improve air quality</b>		
Annual mean and number of days when air pollution (PM10 and NO2) exceeds acceptable levels.	S 11	IS4
<b>Conserve energy and resources</b>		
Percent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions achieved overall through on-site renewable	S 17	IS2, DMS3

<b>Significant Effects Indicator</b>	<b>AMR Indicator Reference</b>	<b>Local Plan Policies Monitored</b>
energy generation and energy efficiency measures		
<b>Reduce the impact of noise</b>		
Number of noise abatement notices served.	S 12	IS4
<b>Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS</b>		
Percentage of New Dwellings Permitted Within 1 in 100 Year Flood Risk Zone	S 49	PL2, DMS5
Number and percentage of developments completed and or granted planning permission with Sustainable Drainage Systems	S 53	IS2, DMS6
<b>Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate climate change</b>		
Developments completed with renewable energy installations.	S 16	IS2, DMS3
<b>Ensure people have access to suitable housing</b>		
Projected change in number of households	CB 09	
House price earnings ratio	CB 30	
No of under-occupied social rented homes "freed up" by new social rented units	H 06	IS5,
Five year Supply of Deliverable Sites and Housing Trajectory	H 07	PL5
Type and size of dwelling completions by tenure (market/ intermediate/ social rented)	H 10	IS5, DMH3
Number of family sized units lost through conversion to smaller units.	H 11	IS5, DMH2
Housing quality - Building for Life 12 (BfL12) assessments	H 18	IS3, DMH4
Number of dwellings that meet lifetime homes standard	H 19	IS5
<b>Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities</b>		

<b>Significant Effects Indicator</b>	<b>AMR Indicator Reference</b>	<b>Local Plan Policies Monitored</b>
Amount of community premises floorspace completed.'	CI 01	IS6, DMC1, DMC2
Amount of hospital and healthcare floorspace completed	CI 02	
Percentage of People Living in Open Space Deficiency Areas	S 54	PL4, DMO3
<b>Reduce the need to travel</b>		
Car / van ownership	CB 31	
Commuter Flows	CB 37	
<b>Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities</b>		
Size of Businesses in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	CB 22	
Amount and percentage of floorspace (m2) available by type	IE 01	PL6
Employment by employment category in Wandsworth and regeneration area	IE 02	PL1
Percentage change in the number of VAT and PAYE registered businesses births and deaths in Wandsworth and regeneration areas'	IE 03	PL1
Floorspace (m2) secured as flexible business floorspace B1a and B1b/c	IE 07	PL6, DMI4
<b>Protect and improve public health</b>		
Self assessment of health (% of residents) in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	CB 42	
Self assessment of Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI) (% of people living in households) in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	CB 43	
Life Expectancy at Birth in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	S 03	PL1

<b>Significant Effects Indicator</b>	<b>AMR Indicator Reference</b>	<b>Local Plan Policies Monitored</b>
Standardised Mortality Ratio by all causes, cancer, coronary heart disease and circulatory disease in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	S 04	PL1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births (3 year average) in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	S 05	PL1
Number of noise abatement notices served.	S 12	IS4
<b>Reduce crime and fear of crime</b>		
Instances of crime in Wandsworth and regeneration areas (Burglaries per 1,00 households & Violent crimes / vehicle crimes and robberies per 1,000 population)	CB 46	
<b>Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities</b>		
Percentage of households receiving housing benefit / council tax benefit	CB 28	
Household overcrowding (households with over 1.0 persons per room)	CB 44	
Claimant Count (Unemployment) Rate in Wandsworth and regeneration area	IE 04	PL1
Indices of deprivation in Wandsworth and regeneration area	S 01	PL1
Unemployed residents in Super Output Areas with high ranking indices of deprivation	S 02	PL1
Teenage (Under 18) conception rates per 1,000 female population	S 10	PL1
<b>Encourage the growth of sustainable transport</b>		
Mode of transport to work	CB 33	
density of traffic	CB 34	
<b>Promote and encourage economic investment</b>		
Employment by employment category in Wandsworth and regeneration area	IE 02	PL1

Significant Effects Indicator	AMR Indicator Reference	Local Plan Policies Monitored
Amount and percentage of floorspace (m2) available by type	IE 01	PL6
Size of Businesses in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	CB 22	
Floorspace (m2) secured as flexible business floorspace B1a and B1b/c	IE 07	PL6, DMI4
Number of jobs created through new development in Nine Elms within the Central Activities Zone	IE 05	PL11
Amount of commercial and employment floorspace completed, granted planning permission and in the development pipeline including percentage by location (SIL, LSIA, MUFIEA in Town Centres and Focal Points of Activity, Other MUFIEA, SIL in Stewarts Road Industrial Area, Town Centres, Local Centres, CAZ in Nine Elms and rest of the Thames Policy Area)	IE 06	PL6, PL7, PL8, PL9, PL12, PL13, PL14, PL15, IS6, DMTS1, DMTS2, DMTS3, DMTS11, DMTS13, DMI1, DMI2, DMC1, DMC2
<b>Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief</b>		
Employees by full-time/part -time and by Gender	CB 20	
Unemployment rate by ethnic group	CB 27	

## Appendix 1: Review of relevant plans and programmes

The first column names the plan or programme, the next column outlines the key aims and the third column sets out the key sustainability objectives.

Table 1.1 Related Plans and programmes

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan International	Key Sustainability Objectives
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	The Kyoto Protocol contains the key obligation requiring the reduction in anthropogenic GHG emissions to an	Promote energy efficiency measures for residents through grants, advice and training.
Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (2012)	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.	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.
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.

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
<p>World Summit on Sustainable Development – UN Johannesburg (2002)</p>	<p>Re-affirmed Nations' commitment to the principles of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Recognise the needs of everyone</p> <p>Effective protection of the environment</p> <p>Prudent use of natural resources</p> <p>Sustainable consumption and production;</p> <p>Climate change and energy</p> <p>Natural resource protection</p> <p>Sustainable communities.</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan – Nagoya (2010)</p>	<p>Sets 20 headline targets for 2020 ('Aichi' targets).</p>	<p>Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.</p> <p>Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.</p> <p>To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.</p> <p>Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
<b>European</b>		
Review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2009)	<p>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.</p> <p>This Strategy proposes measures to deal with important threats to Europeans' well being, 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.</p>	<p>Climate change and energy;</p> <p>Sustainable consumption and production;</p> <p>Prudent use of natural resources;</p> <p>Natural resource protection.</p>
International EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EEC] (1992) International EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (2009) – codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC (1979)	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.



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<p>The EU 7th Community Environment Action Programme (2013)</p>	<p>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 capital, stimulate resource-efficient, low-carbon growth and innovation, and safeguard people’s health and wellbeing – while respecting the Earth’s natural limits.”</p>	<p>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 and wellbeing.</p>
<p>Appropriate Assessment (2006)</p>	<p>Planning for the protection of European Sites, which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community.</p>	<p>Protection of vulnerable habitats and species.</p>
<p>NECD and the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP Gothenburg Protocol) (2012)</p>	<p>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. 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.</p>	<p>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%.</p>
<p>Ambient Air Quality Framework Directive &amp; the 4th daughter directive</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Minimise the adverse effects of air pollution.</p>

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<p>Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC) (2008)</p>	<p>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 1st 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.</p>	<p>Encourage further recycling and recovery of waste. Reduce the impact of waste on human health and the environment.</p>
<p>Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011</p>	<p>These regulations implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98.</p>	<p>Encourage further recycling and recovery of waste. Reduce the impact of waste on human health and the environment.</p>
<p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<p>The major aims are to address pollution from urban wastewater and from agriculture and to improve Europe's waterways.</p>	<p>Minimise the risk of pollution to human health and the environment. Protect natural resources.</p>
<p>Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive sets limits on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste member states can landfill.</p>	<p>Minimise the risk of pollution to human health and the environment. Encourage further recycling and recovery of waste.</p>

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The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) (2002)	Monitoring the environmental problem 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 prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise."
<b>National</b>		
Securing the Future - the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (Updated March 2005)	Aims to bring together the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other in order to form the key principles of policy making.	Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone  Effective protection of the environment  Prudent use of natural resources  Maintenance of high & stable levels of economic growth & employment.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	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.  Requiring good design.  Promoting healthy communities.

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites(2012)</p>	<p>The overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community. Sets out the government's aims for traveller sites, specific planning policies for traveller sites and requirements for producing local plans.</p>	<p>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.</p>
		<p>Contributing to equality of opportunity and inclusivity                      To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission                      To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.</p>

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<p>The UK National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</p>	<p>This sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long 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.</p>	<p>For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.</p> <p>The Air Quality Strategy sets objectives for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems based on a 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.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Local Authorities are required to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a local strategy for flood risk management.</p>
<p>PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Revised 2011) <i>(Whilst the former Planning Policy Statements were revoked by the NPPF, this Waste Planning Policy Statement will remain in place until the National Waste Management Plan is published)</i></p>	<p>This sets out the Government's policies on sustainable waste management and well as providing guidance on preparing LDFs (now referred to as <i>Local Plans</i>) and on determining planning applications. It forms part of the National Waste Management Plan for the UK.</p>	<p>Protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and reusing it as a resource wherever possible.</p> <p>Deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, (reduce, reuse, recycle, energy recovery, disposal) addressing waste as a</p>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
		<p>resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for.</p> <p>Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own water and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities.</p> <p>Help implement the national waste strategy.</p> <p>Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</p>
<p>By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System - towards better practice (2000)</p> <p>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future – DCMS (2001)</p>	<p>The guidance contains the key principles of good design.</p> <p>Guidance on the importance of maintaining historical buildings and sites and protecting heritage conservation areas for the enjoyment of future generations.</p>	<p>Improvement of the environment.</p> <p>Protect historic buildings and conservation areas.</p> <p>Protect the most vulnerable environments from pollution.</p>
<p>Transport and the Historic Environment</p> <p>English Heritage (2004)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Promote more sustainable travel choices and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p>



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<p>Natural Environment White Paper The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)</p>	<p>for travel, innovation and imagination in solving transport problems, and taking account of and preserving the historic environment. –Government vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver that ambition.</p>	<p>Protecting and improving our natural environment.  Growing a green economy.  Reconnecting people and nature International and EU leadership.</p>
<p>UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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<p>Biodiversity 2020 (2011)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>To halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020.</p> <p>Demonstrate a move towards landscape scale conservation.</p> <p>Put people at the heart of biodiversity policy.</p> <p>Reduce environmental pressures.</p> <p>Improve our knowledge.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)</p>	<p>Establishes Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) in Northern Ireland and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Great Britain.</p>	<p>To protect native plants and wildlife.</p> <p>Defra sets targets to improve SSSIs.</p> <p>Define and monitor public rights of way.</p>
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations (2012)</p>	<p>Required to transpose the provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4(4) (second sentence) and Article 10 of the EU Wild Bird Directive.</p> <p>These Regulations are intended to ensure clearer transposition of these provisions by giving additional and specific duties to relevant bodies.</p> <p>The Regulations also make a number of amendments to transpose more clearly certain elements of the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>Maintain or to adapt wild bird populations at certain levels.</p> <p>Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for wild birds.</p> <p>Outside those areas which are specifically designated as important bird habitats, ensure that efforts are taken to avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats.</p>



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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.	Encourage research and any work required as a basis for the protection, management and use of wild bird populations. 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.
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.	Work towards a zero waste economy Reduce the impact of waste on human health and the environment.
Waste Prevention Programme for England (2013)	The roles and actions for government and others to reduce the amount of waste produced in England.	Reducing waste Using resources more efficiently Reducing carbon emissions.
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.
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.
Air quality: impact pathway guidance (2013)	Provides an overview of the impact pathway methodology.	Air quality impacts are reflected in decision-making.

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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.
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.
Marine Policy Statement (2011)	To support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives.	Promote sustainable economic development; Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues.

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<p>London Sustainable Development Commission Annual Report 2005/06 (2007)</p>	<p><b>London-wide</b> Promotes sustainable development across London's sectors, and includes a set of objectives to guide decision making.</p>	<p>Working with the GLA Group on mainstreaming sustainable development into their work.  Influencing change at a spatial level in London through planning and development  Ensuring sustainability remains at the heart of London's Olympic and Paralympic Games programme and into legacy.</p>
<p>Surface Water Management Plan 2012</p>	<p>Outlines the preferred surface water management strategy for the borough.</p>	<p>Key Sustainability Objectives:  To develop a robust understanding of surface water flood risk  Identify critical drainage areas  Make recommendations for surface water management.</p>
<p>The TE2100 Plan, Environment Agency (2012)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>

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<p>The Mayor's Climate change adaptation strategy (2011).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>To improve management to reduce climate risks and mitigate against the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Securing London's water future: The Mayor's Water Strategy (2011).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The strategy calls for organisations involved in the city's water management to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invest in a water management and sewerage infrastructure system that's fit for a world class city and will create jobs.</li> <li>Support and encourage Londoners to take practical actions to save water, save energy and save money off their utility bills.</li> <li>Realise the potential of London's sewerage as an energy resource to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>Work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to manage flood risk through enhancing green spaces.</li> </ul>

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The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)	<p>Challenges and desired outcomes associated with six Mayoral goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support economic development and population growth</li> <li>Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners</li> <li>Improve the safety and security of all Londoners</li> <li>Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners</li> <li>Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience</li> <li>Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balancing capacity and demand for travel through increasing public transport capacity and/or reducing the need to travel</li> <li>Protecting and enhancing the natural environment</li> <li>Reducing air pollutant emissions from ground-based transport, contributing to EU air quality targets</li> <li>Improving perceptions and reducing impacts of noise</li> <li>Facilitating an increase in walking and cycling</li> <li>Reducing the numbers of road traffic casualties</li> <li>Reducing CO2 emissions from ground-based transport, contributing to a London-wide 60% reduction by 2025.</li> </ul>
The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)	<p>The London Plan provides a framework for land-use management, development and regeneration in London.</p> <p>Priorities include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainable economic development.</li> <li>Promote social inclusion and community cohesion.</li> </ul>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
	<p>accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces;</p> <p>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; and</p> <p>make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city.</p>	<p>Promote community and stakeholder involvement.</p> <p>Promote regeneration.</p>
<p>The Mayor's Housing Strategy (draft) 2013</p>	<p>The over-riding aim of this strategy is to increase the supply of well-designed housing of all tenures should and must be done in four key areas by putting in place the resources to deliver more than 42,000 homes a year:</p>	<p>This strategy sets out what could, should and must be done in four key areas:</p> <p>On finance through the implementation of a long-term settlement for housing, with greater autonomy over property taxes and borrowing.</p> <p>On product through an increased offer of support to the working Londoners critical to economic growth.</p>

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<p>The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2012)</p>	<p>This Strategy sets 14 policies and 72 proposals to protect and care for London's biodiversity. Key aims of include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establishing principles for the use and management of the water and land beside the River Thames;</li> <li>encourage the management, enhancement and creation of green space for biodiversity, and promote public access and appreciation of nature;</li> <li>promote the conservation and enhancement of farmland biodiversity;</li> <li>encourage greening of the built environment and the use of open spaces in ecologically sensitive ways; and</li> <li>encourage businesses to play a major role in the programme for conserving London's biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<p>On land through fully exploiting the potential for increased levels of housing in highly accessible areas.</p> <p>On quality through building to high and consistent design standards, while also improving the condition and environmental performance of London's homes</p> <p>Support biodiversity and conservation of wildlife and habitats.</p> <p>Protect the most vulnerable environments from pollution.</p>



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<p>London Biodiversity Partnership Action Plan 1996</p>	<p>The partnership aims to protect and enhance the capitals habitats and species for future generations to benefit from and enjoy.</p>	<p>To protect and conserve nationally important habitats and priority species within the capital</p> <p>Identify habitats and species that are declining or are vulnerable on a regional scale</p>
<p>All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>They identify projects that would deliver a multi-functional green infrastructure, and:</p> <p>establish a comprehensive baseline understanding of each area;</p> <p>define a vision, area objectives and strategic opportunities for each area;</p> <p>ensure that sub-regional and strategic relate to Borough level planning, regeneration, transport and open space strategies and initiatives;</p> <p>sign-post the resources required and form bidding strategies to deliver the funding for strategic projects;</p> <p>consolidate resources, coordinate efforts and facilitate partnership working.</p>
<p>The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out an overarching framework of policy until 2031. It aims 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</p>	<p>Encourage further recycling and recovery of waste.</p> <p>Reduce the impact of waste on human health on the environment.</p>



Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
<p>The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)</p>	<p>increase energy recovery from waste, along with the proportion of London's waste that is managed within its boundaries.</p> <p>The overall vision for the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy is to minimise 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"> <li>minimise the adverse impacts of road traffic noise;</li> <li>encourage preferential use of quieter vehicles, operations and technology;</li> <li>minimise the adverse impacts of noise from freight and servicing;</li> <li>promote effective noise management on rail networks in London;</li> <li>minimise the adverse impacts of aircraft noise in London, especially at night;</li> <li>improve noise environments in London's neighbourhoods, especially for housing, schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive uses; and</li> <li>protect and enhance the tranquility of London's open spaces, green corridors, green chains and public realm.</li> </ul>	<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>

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<p>The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (second draft 2010)</p>	<p>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>	<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>
<p>The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out this vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be realised. It includes 5 key objectives on the cross-cutting themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovation, Value for money.</li> <li>Equality of opportunity and diversity.</li> <li>Sustainable development and environmental improvement. Health and health inequalities.</li> <li>Community safety, Climate change and mitigation.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</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>

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<p>Delivering London's Energy Future: the Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy strategy (2011)</p>	<p>It sets out the strategic approach to limiting further climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London. Delivering London's Energy Future also details policies and activities underway to reduce CO2 emissions from new development and transport through the London Plan and the Mayor's Transport Strategy.</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> <p>To reduce London's CO2 emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025. Delivering London's Energy Future details the programmes and activities that are ongoing across London to achieve this. These include:</p> <p>RE:NEW – retrofitting London's homes with energy efficiency measures, and helping Londoners save money off their energy bills.</p> <p>RE:FIT – retrofitting London's public sector buildings, saving millions of pounds every year.</p> <p>RE:CONNECT – ten low carbon zones in London aiming to reduce CO2 emissions by 20% by 2012 across the community.</p>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
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.	Decentralised energy programme – aiming to supply 25 per cent of London’s energy from secure, low carbon local sources.
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2010) - A vision for culture across London	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.	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. Encourage cultural activities in development and regeneration proposals. Invest in infrastructure and the public realm. Promote creative industries and the visitor economy including support for innovation, education and skills.
Streets For All: A Guide to the management of London’s Streets, English Heritage (2000)	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.	Promote regeneration.

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<p>Updated Best Practice Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies (2008)</p>	<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 and audits are incorporated into a comprehensive strategy. Its vision and objectives should be determined locally through consultation with stakeholders and user groups.</p>	<p>Provide leisure development sites to match demand.</p> <p>Promote healthy living.</p> <p>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>
<p>The London Health Inequalities Strategy</p>	<p>To influence and improve the wider determinants of health, for example having good quality accommodation in healthy 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>	<p>In terms of healthy places, the Mayor is committed to 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>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
		<p>Manage public places across London to be safer and more inclusive.</p> <p>Deliver new and improved opportunities for healthier lifestyles.</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>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
		<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.</p> <p>Build a stronger evidence base on effective interventions and the economic case for action on health inequalities, openly sharing learning and building knowledge.</p>
<p>Mayor of London - Using Local Powers to Maximise Energy Efficiency Retrofit Toolkit (July 2013)</p> <p>Mayor of London - Preparing Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies SPG (2013)</p>	<p>A toolkit developed to help London councils identify and implement solutions to help attract investment and delivery for energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>Protecting, managing and enhancing trees and woodland to improve the quality of life for all Londoners.</p>	<p>Minimise fuel bills</p> <p>Reduction in fuel poverty</p> <p>Local employment</p> <p>Reduction in carbon emissions</p> <p>Protect, maintain and enhance trees and woodland in London.</p>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
<p>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Character and Context: Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance Non Technical Summary (February 2013)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Integrate sustainable design with its context including urban greening/green infrastructure, climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Recognise local historic character and contribute to conservation management.</p>
<p>Mayor of London Town Centres, Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance (2013)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Advance the role of town centres in promoting safe, healthy, sustainable neighbourhoods with quality design and public realm, now and for the future.</p> <p>Promote inclusive access by public transport, shopmobility, walking and cycling to the range of goods and services in town centres.</p>
<p>The Mayor's Vision for Cycling in London (2013)</p>	<p>A Tube network for the bike. Safer streets for the bike More people travelling by bike. Better places for everyone.</p>	<p>Improve health and fitness Improve air quality Reduce carbon emissions Reduce over crowding on public transport.</p>



Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
Mayor of London – Draft Social Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	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 infrastructure.
Mayor’s Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	Guidance and support on the sustainability policies in the London Plan including, energy and carbon, air quality, flooding, urban greening, and pollution control.	Reduce carbon emissions Improve air quality
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
<b>Local</b>		
Wandsworth’s Corporate Business Plan (2012)	The CBP has 5 strategic objectives (and sub-objectives) that reflect the Council's priorities and its ongoing corporate ambition to deliver high quality, value for money services:  Delivering high quality, value for money services.  Improving opportunities for children and young people with an emphasis on early intervention and preventative work .	Making Wandsworth safer.  Improving the local environment and transport.  Building a prosperous economy.  Ensuring all children and young people meet their full potential.  Meeting Housing Needs.

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
<p>Wandsworth's Environmental Ambition Statement (2010)</p>	<p>Making Wandsworth an attractive, safe, sustainable and health place.</p> <p>Promoting health and wellbeing for all adults with personalised and preventative care and support for adults in need - including those in housing need.</p> <p>Building a prosperous, vibrant and cohesive community.</p> <p>This Ambition Statement aims to communicate our long-term intentions for a more sustainable borough.</p>	<p>Meeting local housing, health and social care needs.</p>
		<p>Demonstrating leadership on sustainability in partnership with local communities.</p> <p>Reducing greenhouse gas emissions to slow down climate change and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.</p> <p>Preparing for and adapting to the unavoidable effects of climate change.</p> <p>Tackling consumption of resources, energy and pollution</p> <p>A cleaner, greener, healthier and safer borough that does not compromise the wellbeing of future generations.</p>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
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.
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.
Wandsworth Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)(2012)	The Strategy aims at dealing with 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 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2010)	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, Childrens Services, and Adult Social Care.	Identifies priority areas for action protecting and improving public health; reducing health inequalities; ensuring target groups have access to services.

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
Wandsworth Teaching Primary Care Trust (WPCT) Commissioning Strategy Plan 2008 -2013	The Commissioning Strategy outlines WPCT's long term strategic vision. WPCT has set 5 strategic goals and 10 success measures that it will deliver by 2013. The Commissioning Strategy references the priorities in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and national targets.	The goals and success measures impact on: protecting and improving public health; improving access quality and choice of health provision.
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.
The Wandsworth Strategy for Older People 2008 - 2013	The strategy describes a new multi-agency preventative approach to maintaining health and well-being and, when needed, provision of care and support with dignity into older age. It identifies 7 key drivers and sets out a new framework 'the 7 dimensions of independence.	Improving health and wellbeing, including economic wellbeing. Improving housing. Improving access to social and community groups. Access to transport.
Active Wandsworth Strategy 2011-2016	To promote physical activity through 3 strategic aims: i. 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,	Improving health and wellbeing.

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
<p>Parks Management Strategy 2011-2020</p>	<p>parks, playing fields, sports facilities, leisure centres, schools and other community buildings where physical activity and sport take place.</p> <p>ii. 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>iii. 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 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>	<p>To protect, manage and improve all of the parks and green spaces managed by the Parks Service.</p>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
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.
Local Biodiversity Partnership	To produce action plans for wildlife.	Action plans underway to ensure protection of wildlife in the borough.
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.
Playing Pitch Strategy (2014)	Seeks to provide a framework for planning decisions made by Wandsworth Council in the next 10 years up to 2024.	To engage with all partners involved to ensure that playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities are regarded

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
<p>The Second Local Implementation Plan for Wandsworth (2011)</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>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.</p>	<p>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> <p>Supporting economic development and population growth</p> <p>Enhancing the quality of life for all Londoners</p> <p>Improving the safety and security of all Londoners</p> <p>Improving transport opportunities for all Londoners</p> <p>Reducing transport's contribution to climate change and improving its resilience</p>

Plan and Programmes	Key Aim(s) of the Plan	Key Sustainability Objectives
Surface Water Management Plan 2012	Outlines the preferred surface water management strategy for the borough.	<p>Supporting delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy.</p> <p>To develop a robust understanding of surface water flood risk.</p> <p>Identify critical drainage areas</p> <p>Make recommendations for surface water management.</p>



## Appendix 2: Baseline information

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
Total resident population	2012	2001 (Census): 260,400 2011 (Census): 307,000	2001 (Census): 7,322,400 2011 (Census): 8,173,900	2001 (Census): 52,360,600 2011 (Census): 56,075,900		Population increased by 50,100 between 2001 and 2013.	Census and ONS Mid-Year Estimates		
Resident population change (%)	% Change from 2001 to 2013	19% increase from 2001 to 2013	15% Increase from 2001 to 2013	9% Increase From 2001 to 2013		19% increase in Wandsworth's resident population between 2001 and 2013	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 2036	2001: 272,200 2006: 292,800 2011: 307,700 2016: 327,500 2021: 348,200 2026: 366,100 2031: 379,200 2036: 387,300	2001: 7,336,900 2006: 7,701,600 2011: 8,204,400 2016: 8,645,700 2021: 9,034,300 2026: 9,357,900 2031: 9,526,800 2036: 9,665,600			42% increase between 2001 to 2036, compared with 32% in Greater London	2013 GLA SHLAA Projections		

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
Population turnover	2001	2001 (Census): 38,172 people moved into Wandsworth (14.6% of total population)	376,528 (5.2% of London population)			Between 2001 and 2008 Wandsworth had the 4th highest volume of migration per 1,000 population in England & Wales.	Census / Mid-Year Estimates Components of Change	Census data not comparable between 1991 and 2001.	
Population density (persons per hectare)	2011	Wandsworth: 87.6 persons per hectare	London: 53.7	E&W: 3.7		2001: 77.5 2006: 83.4 2011: 87.6 2016: 91.5 2021: 96.9 2026: 101.4  2031: 103.4  Wandsworth has a far greater population density than both London and E&W.	ONS Mid-Year Estimates / 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)	0-4 years: 7% 5-19 years: 17% 20-29 years: 18% 30-44 years: 25% 45-59 years: 17%	0-4 years: 6% 5-19 years: 18% 20-29 years: 14% 30-44 years: 21%		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		

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Resident population by broad ethnic group	2011	30-44 years: 31% (93,800)	60+ years: 15%	45-59 years: 19%			Census / ONS Experimental Mid-Year Estimates by Ethnic Group	
		45-59 years: 14% (43,500)	Total: 100%	60+ years: 22%				
		60+ years: 12% (37,600)		Total: 100%				
		Total: 100% (307,000)						
		White: 71% (219,200)	White: 60%	White: 86%				
		Mixed: 5% (15,200)	Mixed: 5%	Mixed: 2%				
		Asian or Asian British: 11% (33,300)	Asian or Asian British: 18%	Asian or Asian British: 8%				
		Black or Black British: 11% (32,800)	Black or Black British: 13%	Black or Black British: 3%				
		Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 2% (6,400)	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 3%	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 1%				
		Total Non-White: 29% (87,800)	Total Non-White: 40%	Total Non-White: 14%				
		Total: 100% (307,000)	Total: 100%	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%).		

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
SA Topic: Housing (SEA Topics Population, Material Assets)									
Dwelling stock	2011	2011: 132,090	2001: 3,090,000 2002: 3,106,000 2003: 3,124,000 2004: 3,146,000 2005: 3,168,000 2006: 3,193,000 2007: 3,220,000 2008: 3,248,000 2009: 3,276,000 2010: 3,300,000 2011: 3,318,000	2001: 21,207,000 2002: 21,337,000 2003: 21,481,000 2004: 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		2001: 120,740 2002: 121,370 2003: 122,320 2004: 123,380 2005: 124,870 2006: 125,980 2007: 127,430 2008: 128,460 2009: 130,040 2010: 131,610 Dwelling stocks have increased 9% between 2001 and 2010.	Census / Communities and Local Government Housing Statistics		
Vacant Dwellings	2012	Long term vacant: 532 (0.4% of total stock) Total vacant: 1,869 (1.4% of total stock)	London (2012): Long term vacant: 23,870 (0.7% of total stock)	England (2012): Long term vacant: 259,128 (1.1% of total stock)		Long term vacant: 2008: 737	Communities and Local Government		

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
			Total vacant: 72,101 (2.2% of total stock)	Total vacant: 709,426 (3.1% of total stock)		2009: 704 2010: 657 2011: 549 Total vacant: 2008: 1,705 2009: 2,111 2010: 1,643 2011: 1,586 Wandsworth vacant dwelling stock has remained proportionally lower than that of both London and England.	Housing Statistics (Live Table 615 (Council Tax Base))	
No. of households	2011 to 2036	2011: 131,000 2016: 137,000 2021: 145,700 2026: 154,000 2031: 160,500	2011: 3,285,100 2016: 3,476,600 2021: 3,679,000 2026: 3,863,600 2031: 3,988,800			Projected increase of 33,700 (26%) households between 2011 and 2036.	2012 GLA SHLAA Projections	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		2036: 164,700	2036: 4,092,200					
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: 38%	2001: 3,036,600 2011: 8% 2016: 14% 2021: 21% 2026: 27% 2031: 31% 2036: 35%			Projected increase in households of 38% between 2001 and 2036, compared to 35% for London.	2013 GLA SHLAA Projections	
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 0.08people. 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%)	London:	England & Wales:		Wandsworth has much lower proportion of married couple households than	Census	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		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%)	One Person: (32%) Married Couple Households: (32%) Cohabiting Couple Households: (9%) Lone Parent Households: (13%) Other Households: (15%) All Households: (100%)	One Person: (30%) Married Couple Households: (41%) Cohabiting Couple Households: (10%) Lone Parent Households: (11%) Other Households: (8%) All Households: (100%)		London or E&W, but larger proportion of co-habiting couples. Less lone parent households in Wandsworth.		
Dwelling type	2011	Households (with at least one usual resident): 130,493 (96%) Vacant: 5,404 (4%) Second residence: 10,805 (8%)	Households (with at least one usual resident): (96%) Vacant: (4%) Second residence: (7%)	Households (with at least one usual resident): (96%) Vacant: (4%) Second residence: (6%)		2001: Households (with residents): 115,653 (85%) Vacant: 5,913 (4%) All household spaces: 31,916 (23%) Detached: 2,840 (2%)	Census	*Definitions used for dwelling type in 2001 Census are not comparable with 2011 Census

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		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%)	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%)	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%)		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		
Household Tenure	2011	All Households: 130,493 (100%) Owned (outright): 24,067 (18%) Owned (mortgage or loan): 35,326 (27%)	All Households (100%) Owned (outright): (21%) Owned (mortgage or loan): (27%)	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 has decreased from 33% to 27%. Renting from local authority has decreased (15% to 13%), while private renting showed a	Census	



SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		Shared (part owned 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%)	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%)		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	

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
Number of housing completions (units)	2013/14	Total number of completions (gross) 1,324 Total number of completions (net) 1,197	GLA AMR 2013/14 not yet published		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	WBC Housing AMR / London Plan AMR	Conventional dwelling completions only	
Number of affordable housing completions	2012/13	Total net units completed 1,197 of which 228 were affordable (19%).	GLA AMR 2013/14 not yet published		Net gain of 293 affordable homes per year, (4,614 over 15 year period 2015-30).	2006/07: 239/1,278 (19%) 2007/08: 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%) 202/13: 209/774 (27%)	WBC Housing AMR / London Plan AMR	Conventional dwelling completions only	
Affordable housing as a % of total housing stock	2013	26% of total housing stock was affordable in 2013.	London 2013: 24% affordable	England 2013: 18% affordable		2009: 21% 2010: 21% 2011: 21% 2012: 21%	English Local Authority Statistics on Housing / CLG (Live table 100)		

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Average House price by type	March 2013	Detached: £1,240,221 Semi-Detached: £737,403 Terraced: £605,478  Flat / maisonette: £366,352 Overall: £437,243	London Detached: £650,446 Semi-Detached: £378,291 Terraced: £337,278 Flat / maisonette: £331,010 Overall: £368,854	England & Wales Detached: £254,163 Semi-Detached: £152,314 Terraced: £120,675 Flat / maisonette: £151,280 Overall: £160,282		2012: 20%  Mar 2007: £347k Mar 2008: £392k Mar 2009: £328k Mar 2010: £370k Mar 2011: £384k Mar 2012: £397k  Wandsworth well above London overall average.	Land Registry	
House price earnings ratio	2013 (provisional)	Median house price to earnings ratio: 14.51 (CLG/GLA)  Mean house price to earnings ratio: 7.41 (based on average house price of £437,243 and mean annual gross earnings of £58,997)	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)	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 gross earnings of £33,975)		CLG/GLA Data (median)  2009: 10.82 2010: 11.89 2011: 12.17 2012: 13.33	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

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
House sale trends	2012/13	<p>Number of Sales (change on previous year):</p> <p>2006/07: 9,160 (21%)</p> <p>2007/08: 7,027 (-23%)</p> <p>2008/09: 3,172 (-55%)</p> <p>2009/10: 4,963 (56%)</p> <p>2010/11: 5,139 (4%)</p> <p>2011/12: 5,412 (5%)</p> <p>2012/13: 5,249 (-3%)</p>	<p>London</p> <p>Number of Sales (change on previous year):2006/07: 168,450 (18%)</p> <p>2007/08: 145,661 (-14%)</p> <p>2008/09: 63,745 (-56%)</p> <p>2009/10: 84,719 (33%)</p> <p>2010/11: 90,249 (7%)</p> <p>2011/12: 93,503 (4%)</p> <p>2012/13: 92,398 (-1%)</p>	<p>England and Wales</p> <p>Number of Sales (change on previous year):</p> <p>2006/07: 1,303,398 (19%)</p> <p>2007/08: 1,122,214 (-14%)</p> <p>2008/09: 534,504 (-52%)</p> <p>2009/10: 656,853 (23%)</p> <p>2010/11: 650,296 (-1%)</p> <p>2011/12: 679,603 (5%)</p> <p>2012/13: 655,734 (-4%)</p>		<p>The number of house sales has fluctuated since 2001, with a gradual up until 2007 followed by a sharp decline in 2008 and 2009. 2010 saw a fairly significant increase. This is similar to the trends seen in London and England and Wales.</p> <p>The number of house sales has fluctuated over the last five years. Between 2007/08 and 2009/10 sales significantly declined as seen both regionally and nationally due to the wider economy. In 2009/10 Wandsworth saw a significant increase in sales, well above the regional and national change. The following two years have seen a slight increase followed by a small decrease.</p>	Land Registry	nationally by CLG using median.

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
No. of homeless households	2012/13	657 households unintentionally homeless and in priority need of housing				2006/07: 589 2007/08: 508 2008/09: 583 2009/10: 426 2010/11: 509 2011/12: 591	Local Authority Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix / English Local Authority Statistics on Housing		
Dwellings failing to meet the decent homes standards	2012/13	Private: 18,044 Local Authority: 0				2007/08: Private: 16,574 / LA: 26 2008/09: Private: 18,044 / LA: 0 2009/10: Private: 18,044 / LA: 0 2010/11: Private: 18,044 / LA: 0 2011/12: Private: 18,044 / LA: 0	Local Authority Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix / English Local Authority Statistics on Housing	Decent homes are now measured by the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS). Measured as dwellings with category 1 hazards.	
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	2012/13	Completed: 97%	Awaiting data from GLA			2006/07: 100% 2007/08: 100% 2008/09: 100% 2009/10: 100% 2010/11: 99.8%	WBC & London Plan Annual Monitoring Report	From June 2010 garden land is excluded from the definition of previously developed land.	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						2011/12: 99.5%		
SA Topic: Human Health (SEA Topic Human Health)								
Life Expectancy at Birth	(2008-2012 ward level)	Male: 78.8 Female: 82.2  Lowest Life Expectancy  Males: Latchmere 75.3 Females: St Marys Park 80.0  Highest Life Expectancy  Males: Balham 82.5 Females: Thamesfield 88.2	Male: 79.3 Female: 83.5	E&W: Male: 78.8 Female: 82.7		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  Female 2001-2005: 80.3 2002-2006: 80.5 2003-2007: 80.6 2004-2008: 80.7 2005-2009: 81.1 2007-2011: 82.4	London Health Observatory via London Datastore	

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
Standardised Mortality Ratio	2012	SMR (All Ages): 99.2 Lowest SMR (All Ages): Thamesfield 67.5 Highest SMR (All Ages): St Marys Park: 150.6	SMR (All Ages): 93	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 Live Births (3 year average)	2009-2011	3.4	4.4	England 4.4		Infant mortality rates are lower than for London and England. 2008-2010: 3.3	NHS (The Information Centre - Indicator Portal)		
Standardised Mortality Ratio: Cancer	2004-2008	SMR (All Ages): 103.5	SMR (All Ages): 97.5	England: 100		SMR has decreased for all ages:	London Health Observatory		

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		Lowest SMR (All Ages): East Putney 80.4 Highest SMR (All Ages): Earlsfield 120.7				1999-2003: 107.7 2000-2004: 105.8 2001-2005: 104.4 2002-2006: 103.4 2003-2007: 102.6		
Standardised Mortality Ratio: Circulatory Disease	2004-2008	SMR (All Ages): 110.5 Lowest SMR (All Ages): Thamesfield 81.9 Highest SMR (All Ages): St Mary's Park 178.1	SMR (All Ages): 98.4	England: 100		SMR has decreased for all ages: 1999-2003: 119.3 2000-2004: 116.3 2001-2005: 119.2 2002-2006: 117.2 2003-2007: 113.1	London Health Observatory	
Standardised Mortality Ratio: Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	2004-2008	SMR (All Ages): 95.0 Lowest SMR (All Ages): Southfields 67.5 Highest SMR (All Ages): West Hill 133.3	SMR (All Ages): 96.2	England: 100		SMR has decreased for all ages: 1999-2003: 122.1 2000-2004: 116.5 2001-2005: 114.3	London Health Observatory	



SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
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%		2002-2006: 105.9 2003-2007: 99.1	Census	Categories changed slightly between 2001 and 2011 but are broadly comparable when grouped.
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%		With long-term health problem or disability: 13% (34,822) Without long-term health problem or disability: 87% (225,558) An decrease of 2% point in those with a LLTI, 2001 13% in 2011 11%.	Census	Categories changed slightly between 2001 and 2011 but are broadly comparable when grouped.

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
Total fertility rate (TFR)	2011	1.60	London: 2006: 1.85 2007: 1.91 2008: 1.95 2009: 1.95 2010: 2.00 2011: 1.84	England and Wales: 2006: 1.86 2007: 1.91 2008: 1.97 2009: 1.97 2010: 2.00 2011: 1.93		2006: 1.58 2007: 1.57 2008: 1.63 2009: 1.63 2010: 1.66 Wandsworth's fertility rate is considerably lower than the London and England & Wales rates which are similar. The fertility rate in Wandsworth has increased since 2002.	ONS Vital Statistics Birth Summary Tables	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 Conception Rates per 1000 Female Population (Three year average)	2008-2010	46.8	40.9	England and Wales: 38.2		2007-2009: 53.0 12% decrease in teenage conceptions but rate still remains higher than England and London	London Health Observatory / NHS (The Information Centre - Indicator Portal)	These rates are affected by the accuracy of ONS mid-year population estimates which are used as a denominator in calculations.	
SA Topic: Social Exclusion (SEA topics Population, Human Health)									
The percentage of pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more A* – C grade GCSEs	2011	61.7%	61.9%	England 58.9%	Improve GCSE results	2007: 46.9% 2008: 50.1% 2009: 52.1%	DfE		

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
(or equivalent) including English and Maths.						2010: 58.1%		
The percentage of KS2 pupils achieving level 4 or better in tests: Maths English	2011	Maths: 85% English: 85%	Maths: 82% English: 83%	England Maths: 80% English: 82%	Improve KS2 results	Both indicators have shown increases since 2007.  Maths: 77% English: 80%  2008: Maths: 79% English: 83%  2009: Maths: 84% English: 83%  2010: Maths: 84% English: 83%	DfE	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
The percentage of residents (aged 16-74) who attained level 4/5 qualifications:	2011	Wandsworth overall: 56% Top 3 Wards: Thamesfield (72%) Northcote (71%) Balham (70%) Bottom 3 Wards: Roehampton and Putney Heath (29%) Latchmere (43%) Furzedown (44%)	40% of London residents attained level 4/5 qualifications	30% of residents in England & Wales achieved level 4/5 qualifications		2001  Wandsworth overall: 47% Top 3 Wards: Thamesfield (62%) Northcote (60%) East Putney (59%) Bottom 3 Wards: Roehampton (23%) Latchmere (36%) Furzedown (37%)  Higher proportion of residents qualified to level 4/5 in Wandsworth than London or E&W.	Census	Updates every 10 years (not comparable with 2001 attainment levels) Note: Census definition of qualification levels: Level 4/5: 1st degree, higher degree, NVQ levels 4-5, HND, HNC, Teacher, Medical Doctor, Dentist etc.
Proportion of young people (16-18 year olds) not in full time education or training (NEET)	2011	5.1% (260)	4.5%	England: 6.1%		The proportion of Wandsworth's 16-18 year olds that are NEET is both lower than both the London and England proportion.  Data for 2013 available (5.6%) but no comparison data available yet due to change in methodology in calculating NEETs.	DfE/WBC	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 were when the study, as had been the case in the past.

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Index of Deprivation Borough level rankings	2010	Borough Rankings in 5 measures of deprivation (Out of 354)  Rank of Average Score: 121  Local Concentration: 158  Extent: 147 Income Scale: 52 Employment Scale: 68				Rankings (out of 354) Average Score: 2007: 144 2004: 128 Extent: 2007:159 2004 155 Local Concentration: 2007: 166 2004: 166 Income Scale: 2007: 49 2004: 51 Employment Scale: 2007: 54 2004: 60	CLG	
Index of Deprivation Ward level rankings	2011	Wandsworth average SOA rank: 14,337 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England)  Most deprived wards (Rank within London; 1 most deprived, 624 least) Latchmere 109  Roehampton 161  St Mary's Park 342 No. of SOAs in lowest 20% in England by ward: Latchmere 6				2007:  Wandsworth average SOA rank: 15,158 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England)  Most deprived wards (Rank within London; 1 most deprived, 624 least) Latchmere 129  Roehampton 195	CLG	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Economic Activity of residents aged 16-74 (%)	2011	Roehampton 4 Queenstown 2 Tooting 2	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: 4% Economically inactive-Other: 3%	(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: 4% Economically inactive-Other: 2%		Queenstown 251 No. of SOAs in lowest 20% in England by ward: Latchmere 6 Roehampton 2 Queenstown 2 West Hill 2	Census	
			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: 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 sick/disabled: 4% Economically inactive-Other: 4%				

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
Claimant count rate	Mar 2012	Wards with highest claimant count rates: Latchmere 6.5% Furzedown 5.0% Queenstown 4.7% Overall 3.1%	London: 4.5%	E&W: 4.2%		Mar 2007: 2.2% Mar 2008: 1.8% Mar 2009: 2.9%  Mar 2010: 3.2%  Mar 2011: 2.9%	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.	
Percentage of economically active (16-74 year olds) unemployed by broad ethnic groups	2001	Total White: 4% Total Mixed: 9% Total Asian or British: 9% Total Black or British: 13% Total Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 6%	Total White: 5% Total Mixed: 11% Total Asian or British: 8% Total Black or British: 13% Total Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 8%	Total White: 5% Total Mixed: 11% Total Asian or British: 9% Total Black or British: 12% Total Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 7%		Since 1991 Census, unemployment by ethnic group in Wandsworth shows: White has decreased from 10.0% to 4%, Black has also reduced from 21% to 13%, but still the largest proportion of economically inactive people. Asian and Chinese groups have also seen a reduction.	Census	Inconsistency between ethnic group definitions between 1991 and 2001 Census mean it is not possible to compare exact groups. In 1991 there was no 'Mixed' category.	
Percentage of households receiving housing benefit (borough level only)	Mar 2012	27,500 (21%)	845,090 (25%)	GB 5,014,650 (22%)		March 2009: 24,150 (19%) 2010: 26,320 (12%) 2011: 26,910 (21%)	DWP	These rates are affected by the accuracy of ONS household estimates which are used as a denominator in calculations.	

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
Domestic burglaries for every 1000 households.	2011/12	Crimes: 1,899 Per 1,000 households: 14.4 Per 1,000 population: 6.2				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.	2011/12	17.4				2007/08: 25.0 2008/09: 18.1 2009/10: 18.5 2010/11: 20.1	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	2011/12	3.7				2007/08: 4.9 2008/09: 4.1 2009/10: 4.6 2010/11: 4.0	Metropolitan Police Service	These rates are affected by the accuracy of ONS mid-year population estimates which are used as a denominator in calculations.	
Vehicle crimes for every 1000 population	2011/12	13.6				2007/08: 15.0 2008/09: 13.5 2009/10: 12.0	Metropolitan Police Service	These rates are affected by the accuracy of ONS mid-year population	



SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Percentage of Households in Neighbourhood Watch Schemes	2010/11	22.1%				2010/11: 10.6	WBC	estimates which are used as a denominator in calculations.  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.
SA 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 2001: 42.14% 2011: 48.2%	England and Wales: 2001: 14.5% 2011: 15.9%		1991: 47.6% 2001: 56.2%	Census	

SOCIAL BASELINE									
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)									
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments	
Number of schools with green travel plans	2010/11	87%			Increase the number of companies and schools with travel plans.	2006/07: 50% 2007/08: 63% 2008/09: 77% 2009/10: 87%	WBC		
No. people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents	2008-2010	112 people			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	DfT, Wandsworth Local Implementation Plan		
No. of Pedestrians killed or seriously injured in road accidents	2008-2010	37 pedestrians			Reduce pedestrians KSI per year	2004-2006: 43 2005-2007: 46 2006-2008: 50 2007-2009: 46	DfT, Wandsworth Local Implementation Plan		

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Distance Travelled to Work (km)	2001	Less than 2km: 11% 2 km to less than 5 km: 17% 5 km to less than 10 km: 39% 10 km to less than 20 km: 16% 20 km to less than 30 km: 2% 30 km to less than 40 km: 1% 40 km to less than 60 km: 1% 60 km and over: 1%	Less than 2km: 14% 2 km to less than 5 km: 20% 5 km to less than 10 km: 24% 10 km to less than 20 km: 21% 20 km to less than 30 km: 4% 30 km to less than 40 km: 1% 40 km to less than 60 km: 1% 60 km and over: 1%	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%		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	2011 Census results are not currently available.
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)	2010	In 2010 estimated traffic flows for all motor vehicles in the Borough totalled 883 million vehicle kilometres.				Trend of traffic flows since 2000 shows a general reduction in numbers- 2006: 873 2007: 937 2008: 914	DfT	

SOCIAL BASELINE								
SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Access to public transport for disabled people						2009: 877		
	2010/11	87% of bus stops on Transport for London Road Network and borough roads compliant with accessibility guidelines.				2007/09: 44% 2008/09: 59% 2009/10: 85%	WBC	
Percentage of Borough within public transport accessibility levels (PTALS)	2010	PTAL Level: 1 (Very Poor): 23% 2 (Poor): 32% 3 (Moderate): 20% 4 (Good): 10% 5 (Very Good): 7% 6 (Excellent): 8% Percentage of Borough with PTAL 3 to 6: 45%	% of London PTAL Level: 1 (Very Poor): 20% 2 (Poor): 27% 3 (Moderate): 17% 4 (Good): 12% 5 (Very Good): 9% 6 (Excellent): 15% Percentage of London within PTAL 3 to 6: 36%			2008 PTAL Level: 1 (Very Poor): 21% 2 (Poor): 33% 3 (Moderate): 19% 4 (Good): 12% 5 (Very Good): 7% 6 (Excellent): 8% Percentage of Borough with PTAL 3 to 6: 36%	TfL	Data not released annually.
Length of cycle routes in the borough (km)	2010/11	Wandsworth cycle routes in 2010: On-road: 29.0km Off Road e.g. Footway: 16.9km Park/Canal/River: 10.01km				No change since 2005.	WBC	Further cycle routes have been approved in connection with planning applications but have not yet

<b>SOCIAL BASELINE</b>								
<b>SA Topic: Population (SEA Topic Population)</b>								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
								been adopted by the London Cycle Network.

<b>ECONOMIC BASELINE</b>								
<b>SA Topic: Business and Employment (SEA Topics Population and Material Assets?)</b>								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Employment by SIC (Broad Industrial Categories)	2011	Percentage of employees within- Production & Manufacturing: 3% Construction: 4% Distribution, Retail, Hotels: 24% Transport, Storage & Comms: 10% Banking, Finance & Insurance: 4% Public Admin, Defence, Social Security: 13% Professional, Scientific and Technical: 9% Education: 10% Health & Social Work: 18% Other Services: 6%	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: 9% Education: 8% Health & Social Work: 10% Other Services: 5%	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%		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%	NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey	Data subject to disclosure control, figures rounded

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
SA Topic: Business and Employment (SEA Topics Population and Material Assets?)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Number of Employees by ward	2011	Wards with Highest No. of Employees- Total: 103,400 Tooting: 12,000 (12%) Queenstown: 11,900 (12%) Thamesfield: 9,800 (9%)	4,287,000	Professional, Scientific and Technical: 7% Education: 10% Health & Social Work: 13% Other Services: 5%		Other Services: 6%	NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey	Data subject to disclosure control, figures rounded
	2008:	Wards with Highest No. of Employees Total: 109,900 Queenstown 13,600 (13%) Tooting 10,300 (10%) Thamesfield 10,100 (9%)						
Employees by full-time / part-time split and sex	2011	Full-time: 73,000 (71%) Part-time: 30,400 (29%) Total: 103,400	Full-time: 74% Part-time: 26%	Full-time: 68% Part-time: 32%			NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey	Data subject to disclosure control, figures rounded. BRES analysis discontinues the ABI gender data.
	2008:	Full-time: 77,300 (71%) Part-time: 31,900 (29%) Total: 103,400						

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
SA Topic: Business and Employment (SEA Topics Population and Material Assets?)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Size of businesses by number employed	2011	1-9 Employees: 92% 10-49 Employees: 6% 50-249 Employees: 1% 200+ Employees: 0% Total: 12,700 (Rounded)	1-9 Employees: 90% 10-49 Employees: 8% 50-249 Employees: 2% 200+ Employees: 1% Total: 12,700 (Rounded)	England and Wales: Start-ups 248,245 Closures 232,810 Stock at year end: 2,158,385		2008: 1-9 Employees: 93% 10-49 Employees: 5% 50-249 Employees: 1% 200+ Employees: 0% Total: 13,100 (Rounded)	NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey	
Number of business start ups and closures	2012	Count of Births of New Enterprises: 2,370 Count of Deaths of Enterprises 1,855 Stock at year end: 15,800	London: Start-ups 65,095 Closures 51,525 Stock at year end: 469,405			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	Data source changed in 2008 from NOMIS VAT registered businesses to ONS Business Demography
Percentage change in the number of VAT registered businesses	2012	Percentage change on previous year 2.23%	London: 2005 - 0.3% 2006 - 1.1% 2007 - 3.9% 2008 - 4.0% 2012 - 4.33%	England and Wales 2005 - 1.1% 2006 - 1.1% 2007 - 3.2% 2008 - 1.8% 2012 - 1.35%		2005: 2.4% 2006: 1.0% 2007: 6.6% 2008: 4.2	Office for National Statistics, Business Demography Data	

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
SA Topic: Business and Employment (SEA Topics Population and Material Assets?)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
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	2011	Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations: 21% Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations: 4% Higher professional occupations: 17% Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations: 30% Intermediate occupations: 10%	Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations: 13% Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations: 3% Higher professional occupations: 11% Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations: 23% Intermediate occupations: 12%	Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations: 10% Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations: 2% Higher professional occupations: 8% Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations: 21% Intermediate occupations: 13%		Wandsworth has a greater proportion of highly skilled workers than London and fewer lower supervisory and semi-routine workers than London.	Census	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.



<b>ECONOMIC BASELINE</b>								
<b>SA Topic: Business and Employment (SEA Topics Population and Material Assets?)</b>								
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Year</b>	<b>Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth</b>	<b>Comparators: London</b>	<b>Comparators: (England / E&amp;W / National)</b>	<b>Baseline Year Targets</b>	<b>Wandsworth Trend</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Constraints / Limitations / Comments</b>
		Small employers and own account workers: 8% Lower supervisory and technical occupations: 4% Semi-routine occupations: 7% Routine occupations: 5% Never worked and long-term unemployed: 5% Never worked: 4% Long-term unemployed: 2% Not classified: 9% Full-time students: 9% Not classifiable for other reasons: 0%	Small employers and own account workers: 9% Lower supervisory and technical occupations: 5% Semi-routine occupations: 10% Routine occupations: 7% Never worked and long-term unemployed: 8% Never worked: 6% Long-term unemployed: 2% Not classified: 11% Full-time students: 11% Not classifiable for other reasons: 0%	Small employers and own account workers: 9% Lower supervisory and technical occupations: 7% Semi-routine occupations: 14% Routine occupations: 11% Never worked and long-term unemployed: 6% Never worked: 4% Long-term unemployed: 2% Not classified: 9% Full-time students: 9% Not classifiable for other reasons: 0%				

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
SA Topic: Business and Employment (SEA Topics Population and Material Assets?)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
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 units in Town Centres	2012	Balham: 8% Clapham Junction: 4% Putney: 7% Tooting: 5% Wandsworth: 28% Overall Vacancy Rate: 8%			Overall vacancy rate not to exceed 10%	2010 Balham: 8% Clapham Junction: 4% Putney: 7% Tooting: 5% Wandsworth: 28% Overall Vacancy Rate: 8%	WBC	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.
Percentage of vacant floorspace in Industrial Employment Areas	2009	Vacancy rate of 4.2% of total floorspace in Employment Areas				2005: 5% (14 units) of total floorspace in IEA	WBC	Industrial Employment Areas was a UDP allocation, figures presented after 2008 relate to SILs, LSIAs and MUFIEAs.

ECONOMIC BASELINE								
SA Topic: Business and Employment (SEA Topics Population and Material Assets?)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
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)	
Commuter Flows (In/Out)	2001	Into Borough: 58% Workplace Population Out of Borough: 71% Residents in Employment	Into London: 19% Workplace Population Out of London: 7% 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.	2001 Census Table SWS101	2011 Census results are not currently available
Self employment rates (% economically active)	2011	15.6%	16.3%	13.9%		Increased from 12.6% in 2001	Census	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Base Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
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	27				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'	2012/13	18				2004/05: 16 2005/06: 25 2006/07: 26 2007/08: 26 2008/09: 23 2009/10: 21 2010/11: 20	WBC	
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								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Base Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / 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.	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								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Base Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Riverside Walk in the Borough						2009/10: 1,571m 2010/11: 1,571m		
SA 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, 220 Sites of Metropolitan Importance, 970 Sites of Borough Importance, 540 Sites of Local Importance			No change since 2006/07.	Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL)	
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 their habitat classification system to the BAP categories for 2008.

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
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)	2009/10	No borough data	113 London BAP Species including (count): House Sparrow 996 Stag Beetle 629 Song Thrush 345 Herring Gull 225 Hedgehog 136			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				2003 Local Plan Policies Map - no change.	WBC	
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 Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	2012/13	2 within Wandsworth; Wimbledon Common (Heathland) = unfavourable recovering Wimbledon Common (grassland) = unfavourable recovering	London SSSIs - 36. London SSSI Areas meeting PSA target 73%. Favourable	England SSSIs - over 4,000. England SSSI Areas meeting PSA target 94%.	Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or	No trend data.	Natural England	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Base Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		Wimbledon Common Overall (not all in Wandsworth) = 95% unfavourable recovering, 5% unfavourable no change	26%, unfavourable recovering 47%, unfavourable no change 24%, unfavourable declining 3%, unfavourable destroyed 0.35%	Favourable 43%, unfavourable recovering 51%, unfavourable no change 4%, unfavourable declining 2%, unfavourable destroyed 0.03%.	recovering condition by 2010.			
Areas of Standing Open Water (lakes, ponds & reservoirs)	2010/11	17.24ha	London 1,744ha			No change since 2006/07.	London Biodiversity Audit	
Number of lakes & ponds	2010/11	25	London 1,834			No change since 2006/07.	London Biodiversity Audit	
SA Topic: Air Quality (SEA Topic Air Quality)								
PM10 (Fine particles): Annual mean	2012/13	Annual mean µg/m3: Wandsworth Town Hall: na Felsham Road, Putney: 23 Putney High Street (facade): na				Wandsworth Town Hall: na Felsham Road, Putney: 23 Putney High Street (facade): na Putney High Street (kerb side): 30	WBC	



ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Base Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
PM10: Number of days when air pollution exceeds acceptable levels		Putney High Street (kerb side): 31 Battersea (roadside): 27				Battersea (roadside): na		
	2012/13	Days > 50µg/m3 Wandsworth Town Hall: na Felsham Road, Putney: 3 Putney High Street (facade): na Putney High Street (kerb side): 13 Battersea (roadside): 16				Wandsworth Town Hall: na Felsham Road, Putney: 17 Putney High Street (facade): na Putney High Street (kerb side): 14 Battersea (roadside): na	WBC	
NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide) Concentrations: Annual mean		Annual Mean µg/m3: Wandsworth Town Hall: 47 Felsham Road, Putney: 41 Putney High Street (facade): 122 Putney High Street (kerb side): 144				Wandsworth Town Hall: 49 Felsham Road, Putney: 40 Putney High Street (facade): 132 Putney High Street (kerb side): 157 Battersea (roadside): na	WBC	
	2012/13							

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Base Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		Battersea (roadside): 44						
NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide) Concentrations: Number of times hourly mean exceeding standard	2012/13	No.hours hourly mean >200µg/m3: Wandsworth Town Hall: 0 Felsham Road, Putney: 2 Putney High Street (facade): 1440 Putney High Street (kerb side): 2389 Battersea (roadside): 0				Wandsworth Town Hall: 0 Felsham Road, Putney: 0 Putney High Street (facade): 1440 Putney High Street (kerb side): 2389 Battersea (roadside): 0	WBC	
Percentage of population living within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	2012/13	100%				Whole Borough since January 2001	Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	
SA Topic: Climatic Factors (SEA Topic Climatic Factors)								
Renewable energy capacity installed by type	2012/13	2012/13 Developments incorporating renewable energy: 31				2006/07: 0 2007/08: 2 2008/09: 4 2009/10: 5	WBC	No information on capacity in megawatts.

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
		Wind: 0 Solar Thermal: 13 Photovoltaics: 13 Biomass – Landfill: 3 Ground Source heating or cooling: 4 Air source heating or cooling: 8 Other renewable / Details conditioned: 5				2010/11: 19 2011/12: 22		
SA Topic: Soil (SEA Topic Soil)								
Contaminated Land Indicator		No information available						
SA Topic: Water Quality and Flooding (SEA Topic Water)								
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the	2012/13	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality: 0				2006/07 43 consultations, 5 objections, 1 approval following negotiations.	WBC	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Base Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality						2007/08 15 consultations. 2 objections. 2 approvals (1 with conditions, 1 following submission of FRA) 2008/09: 76 consultations, 15 objections, 5 approvals following amendments 2009/10: 73 consultations, 5 objections, 3 approvals following amendments		
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.
Percentage of dwellings permitted within 1 in 100 year flood risk zone	2012/13	65% (3,144) 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%	WBC GIS/DMD	The high proportion of dwellings granted in 2010/11 was due to permissions in Vauxhall/ Nine Elms area including Battersea Power Station

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Baseline Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Percentage of water bodies classified as good quality by the Environment Agency's General Quality Assessment (GQA) - Chemical and Biological Grades	2008	0% good. River Wandle - Chemical (fairly good), Biological (fairly good)  Beverley Brook - Chemical (fairly good); Biological (fair).				2005 Biological grades (100% fair)  2006% good. River Wandle and Beverley Brook - Chemical (fairly good); Biological (fair).	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 levelled off to achieve 100%.	WBC	A new sampling programme commenced in 2008/09 with a reduced list of chemical and bacteriological parameters.
SA Topic: Noise (SEA Topic Human Health)								
Noise levels Indicator		No information available.						Limited data available on noise.
Number of noise abatement notices served	2012/13	54				2007/08: 102 (42 in relation to car and intruder alarms) 2008/09: 124 (33 in relation to car and intruder alarms)		

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Base Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
						2009/10: 106 (including 18 served in respect of car and intruder alarms). 2010/11: 111 2011/12: 57		
SA Topic: Waste (SEA Topic Population)								
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type	2012/13	Residual household waste collected per household:542kg/hh Household waste recycled, composted or reused:23.5% Amount of Municipal Waste Arisings Landfill (direct to): 0 Incinerated: 75,830 Recycled/composted/re-used: 23,183 Other: 0 Total waste arisings: 101,635				Residual household waste collected per household:502kg/hh Household waste recycled, composted or reused:28.4% Amount of Municipal Waste Arisings Landfill (direct to): 13,241 Incinerated: 60,554 Recycled/composted/re-used: 28,015 Other: 0 Total waste arisings: 101,851	WBC/Defra	

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE								
SA Topics: Landscape and Townscape (SEA Topics Landscape and Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural and Archaeological)								
Indicator	Base Year	Quantified Baseline Information: Wandsworth	Comparators: London	Comparators: (England / E&W / National)	Baseline Year Targets	Wandsworth Trend	Source	Constraints / Limitations / Comments
Amount of household waste collected	2012/13	304kg				2010/11: 343 2011/12: 316	WBC/Defra	
Percentage of household waste recycled per household	2012/13	161				2010/11: 196 2011/12: 200	WBC/Defra	
Percentage of municipal waste recycled or composted	2012/13	43.1%				2010/11: 25.8% 2011/12: 43.9%	WBC/Defra	
Percentage of household waste recycled or composted	2012/13	23.5%				2010/11: 26.5% 2011/12: 28.4%	WBC/Defra	

## Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal Matrix - Changes to the Core Strategy

### Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal Matrix - Major Changes

#### Appraisal Key and Definitions

++	likely to have a very positive effect
+	likely to have a positive effect
0	likely to have a neutral effect, or positive effect would balance out negative effect
	no significant effect or uncertain effect
-	likely to have a negative effect
--	likely to have a very negative effect

Short term:	<3 years
Medium term:	3-6 years
Long term:	7 + years

Direct effects:	D	effects which are a direct result of the policy
Indirect effects:	I	effects which result as a by-product of the policy
Cumulative effects:	C	where several individual effects have a combined effect
Synergistic effects:	S	where policies interact to create a total greater than the sum of the individual effects



## Core Policies for Places: Policy PL2 Flood Risk

The policy has been amended as follows:

- a. The development of appropriate sites within flood zones 2, 3a and 3b in the Wandle Valley and the Thames riverside will be permitted in principle in terms of the Sequential Test. However, proposals for individual sites within these flood zones must comply with the Exceptions Test *set out in the* of PPS25 *National Planning Practice Guidance*. Development proposals, excepting some minor proposals will require a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) *to be undertaken*, taking account of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, *the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, the Surface Water Management Plan and the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment* for the borough.
- b. Where development is permitted within flood risk areas it must demonstrate that where possible, it will reduce fluvial, tidal, and surface water *and groundwater* flood risk and manage residual risks through appropriate flood risk measures. *Tidal flood risk will be managed in accordance with the measures set out in the Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) Plan 2012.*
- c. *A site specific* Flood Risk Assessment will be required for ~~major development proposals within floodzone 1 and all new development~~ *proposed development of 1 hectare or greater in flood zone 1, all proposed development (including minor development and change of use) within flood zones 2 and 3 (3a and 3b), and any development at risk from other sources of flooding.*
- d. ~~Potential flooding from groundwater and sewers should be taken into account in dealing with proposals for buildings, extensions, basements and paved areas.~~ *Site specific Flood Risk Assessments should consider flooding from all sources including tidal, fluvial, surface water, groundwater, sewer and artificial sources.*

*See also DMPD Policies DMS5, DMS6 and DMS7.*

Table 1.0 Changes to Policy PL 2

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL2 Changes to ensure development proposals must also take account of the Surface Water Management Plan and the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for the borough, and, management of flood risk and to take account of flood risk from all sources.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough	+S +M +L	D, C		Positive effect.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites	++M ++L	D	P	Alternative sites for large scale development do not exist within Wandsworth. This policy avoids the need to encroach into greenfield sites by requiring assessments and mitigation to be addressed in proposals in flood risk areas In line with Policies PL2 and DMPD Policy DMS5-Flood Risk - enabling development to go ahead.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and				No significant effect.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL2 Changes to ensure development proposals must also take account of the Surface Water Management Plan and the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for the borough, and, management of flood risk and to take account of flood risk from all sources.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
biodiversity of the Borough				
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling				No significant effect.
5. Maintain and improve air quality				No significant effect.
6. Conserve energy and resources				No significant effect.
7. Reduce the impact of noise				No significant effect.
8. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDS	++M ++L	D	P	Policy change will improve the information on, and management of flood risk from a wider range of sources of flooding.
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change				No significant effect.
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing	+S ++M	D	P	Directly addresses objective by enabling provision of housing within flood risk

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL2 Changes to ensure development proposals must also take account of the Surface Water Management Plan and the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for the borough, and, management of flood risk and to take account of flood risk from all sources.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
	++L			zones, subject to tests in the NPPF.
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities	+M +L	I	P	The change will better enable development within flood risk zones to go ahead, which may include the provision of community services and facilities.
12. Reduce the need to travel	+S +M +L	I	P	The changes will better enable development within flood risk zones to go ahead which would reduce the need for people to locate elsewhere for work and/or accommodation, reducing the need to travel.
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	+M +L	I S	P	The changes will better enable development within flood risk zones and therefore also enables provision of employment space,

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL2 Changes to ensure development proposals must also take account of the Surface Water Management Plan and the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for the borough, and, management of flood risk and to take account of flood risk from all sources.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				where provided for in other policies.
14. Protect and improve public health	O	D	T	Locating people in flood risk areas increases the risk of damage to human health and safety, however the positive effects of accommodating growth in the Borough are considered to outweigh the negative effects. Safety of development is also a paramount consideration of the Exceptions Test of the NPPF.
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime				No significant effects.
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities	+M +L	I	P	The changes should improve the deliverability of new housing, which may assist in reducing these inequalities.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL2 Changes to ensure development proposals must also take account of the Surface Water Management Plan and the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for the borough, and, management of flood risk and to take account of flood risk from all sources.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport				No significant effect.
18. Promote and encourage economic investments	+M +L	I	P	Increased activity through better enabling growth in these areas will encourage economic investment.
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief.				No significant effects.

**Conclusion**

The changes to the policy signal a more comprehensive and local approach to flood risk management and should provide for more rigorous site investigations, enabling timely mitigation solutions which result in sustainable development, rather than prohibit development altogether. This will therefore improve the deliverability of housing and other economic development in order to accommodate projected population figures and reach housing targets set by the London Plan and Core Strategy Policy PL5, and affordable housing targets set out in Policy IS5. As Wandsworth is a borough with no developable greenfield land, there is likely to be a very positive effect from the policy changes through restricting pressure to build on greenfield sites and therefore better enabling development on existing built-up areas. A positive effect of the 2nd Proposed Submission changes is predicted as the amendments could better protect the built heritage of the Borough through the reduction in structural or other damage to property

caused by a wider range of flooding such as groundwater flooding, through a requirement for site specific Flood Risk Assessments on a broader range of sites. Overall, the policy change will make a positive contribution to achieving the sustainability objectives.

### **Core Policies for Places: Policy PL3 Transport**

The policy has been amended as follows:

- a. Improvements to public transport will be supported including enhanced capacity on rail and underground lines, improved bus and rail services and access to stations, and enhanced riverbus services.
- b. Clapham Junction will be upgraded and improved as a major transport interchange through investment by the Council, TfL, train operators and developers (see PL13).
- c. The Council will promote major transport infrastructure schemes including Crossrail 2, *the Northern Line Extension to Battersea and improved rail links between South London and Heathrow*, ~~East London Line Extension Phase 2, Airtrack and Tramlink extension~~, to be delivered by other parties including central government, TfL, public transport companies and private developers.
- d. Land will be safeguarded for future transport functions where necessary. Specific sites ~~will be~~ *are* identified in the Site Specific Allocations Document.
- e. Quality cycling conditions will be delivered on the ~~LCN+~~ and local cycle route networks, via individual schemes funded through the LIP and other available sources.
- f. Improved conditions for walking, ~~including completion of signed accessible routes (the Thames Path, Capital Ring and Wandle Trail)~~ will be delivered through LIP funding and other available sources.
- g. Sustainable development, as referred to in Policy IS1, will be supported through the management of freight, servicing and parking, and the use of Transport Assessments, travel plans and the use of the river (see also Policy PL9).

Table 1.1 Changes to Policy PL3

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL3: Change to criterion c. - an additional reference to the Council's promotion of the Northern Line Extension (NLE) to Battersea and improved rail links between South London and Heathrow</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough				No significant effect .
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites				No significant effects - the Core Strategy does not envisage development of any greenfield sites.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough				No significant effect.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling				No significant effect.
5. Maintain and improve air quality	+M ++L	I	P	The improvement of major public transport infrastructure serving the borough will encourage a modal shift away for car usage, and mitigate against the negative effects of population and new housing growth in



<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL3: Change to criterion c. - an additional reference to the Council's promotion of the Northern Line Extension (NLE) to Battersea and improved rail links between South London and Heathrow</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				the medium long term, having a positive effect on air quality by reduced car usage.
6. Conserve energy and resources				No significant effect.
7. Reduce the impact of noise				No significant effect.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDs				No significant effect.
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change				No significant effect.
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing				No significant effect.
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities				No significant effect.
12. Reduce the need to travel				No significant effect.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL3: Change to criterion c. - an additional reference to the Council's promotion of the Northern Line Extension (NLE) to Battersea and improved rail links between South London and Heathrow</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	++M ++L	I	P	The change is predicted to improve the connectivity of the borough with the rest of London, bringing employees more effectively into the borough, and better enabling the borough's population to access employment opportunities in a wider area.
14. Protect and improve public health				No significant effect.
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime				No significant effect.
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities				No significant effect.
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport	++M ++L	D	P	A strong positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
18. Promote and encourage investment	+M +L	D	P	The promotion of major public transport improvements could

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL3: Change to criterion c. - an additional reference to the Council's promotion of the Northern Line Extension (NLE) to Battersea and improved rail links between South London and Heathrow</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				encourage economic investment in the areas of business growth in Wandsworth..
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age,race/ethnicity, age,sexuality,religion or belief.				No significant effect.

### **Conclusion**

The changes represent an additional reference to the Council's promotion of the Northern Line Extension (NLE) to Battersea and improved rail links between South London and Heathrow which should have a strong positive effect on the sustainability objective of encouraging the growth of sustainable transport. These improvements are likely to take place within the the plan period (early 2020s). The Sustainability Appraisal has also revealed a likely positive outcome in achieving the sustainability objectives of improving air quality and the related improvement this would have on the objective of protecting and improving public health. In terms of economic development, this change would also score positively by better enabling access to suitable employment opportunities. This would benefit local employers in recruitment -particularly in the major growth area of Nine Elms - as well as borough resident's ability to access employment opportunities within a wider area.

### **Core Policies for Places: Policy PL5 Provision of new homes**

The policy has been amended as follows:

- a. The Council will make provision for at least ~~7,500~~ **25,860** net additional homes *from conventional supply and 1,320 from non-self contained accommodation* between ~~2007/08-2015/16~~ and ~~2016/17-2029/30~~ *as set out in Table 4.3B. The conventional supply will include* at least ~~2,000~~ **1,363** new dwellings in central Wandsworth and the Wandle Delta *and adjacent sites*, ~~1,500~~ **13,462** in the Vauxhall/Nine Elms/Battersea Opportunity Area, ~~1,000~~ **880** on other sites on the Thames riverside, ~~500~~ **926** in Clapham Junction *and the adjoining area*, ~~1,000~~ **435** in Putney town centre, *and 80* in Tooting and Balham and around the other town centres and ~~1,500~~ elsewhere in the borough. The Council will also seek to achieve a further ~~3,750~~ net additional homes in the borough between 2017/18 and 2021/22 This can be achieved by:
- i. The development of sites identified in the ~~Housing Capacity Study Assessment Site Specific Allocations Document, housing trajectory, SHLAA 2013~~ and windfall sites.
  - ii. Development in the borough's *existing* five town centres *and adjoining areas*, along the Thames riverside *in the Thames Policy Area* and the limited release of surplus industrial land and sites *in the Mixed Use Former Industrial Employment Areas (MUFIEAs)*.
  - iii. Development which achieves higher densities compatible with the local context, the principles of good design and public transport capacity. In assessing new development regard will be had to the density ranges set out in the London Plan **2011**. Where necessary consideration will be given to enhancement of the existing transport network to support regeneration and higher density developments.
- b. A review of the Core Strategy housing targets will be undertaken following the publication of any replacement London Plan which sets significantly higher housing targets during the plan period.

Table 1.2 Changes to Policy PL5

<b>Core Policies for Places: Changes to Policy PL5: Change to reflect the new housing target, reference to the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD), the housing trajectory, updated borough-wide housing targets and delivery timeframes, including the setting out of area-based targets.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough				No significant effect.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites	++S ++M +L	D, C	P	Setting out area-based target clarifies that housing targets can be met within existing built-up areas.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough				No significant effects.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling				No significant effects.
5. Maintain and improve air quality				No significant effects.
6. Conserve energy and resources	0	0	0	Neutral impact. The positive impacts of stricter building code standards would be balanced out by the energy and resources

<b>Core Policies for Places: Changes to Policy PL5: Change to reflect the new housing target, reference to the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD), the housing trajectory, updated borough-wide housing targets and delivery timeframes, including the setting out of area-based targets.</b>				
Sustainability objective	Short Medium or Long term effects	Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects	Temporary or Permanent effects	Comments:
				requirements to build and inhabit the significant growth in new housing over the the plan period.
7. Reduce the impact of noise				No significant effect.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDs	+S +M +L	I, C	P	Development proposals will be subject to PL 2 and DMPD Policy DMS5 - Flood risk -as amended- and the tests of the NPPF. This will encourage improved assessment and mitigation in new housing development, without precluding development.
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change	S ++M ++L	D, C	P	Setting out new housing targets can result in a positive impact against this objective, in that all new housing must meet stricter environmental

<b>Core Policies for Places: Changes to Policy PL5: Change to reflect the new housing target, reference to the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD), the housing trajectory, updated borough-wide housing targets and delivery timeframes, including the setting out of area-based targets.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				standards (built at least to Code Level 4 standards).
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing	+S ++M ++L	D, C	P	The change including by identifying other documents which analyse site availability and suitable locations will have a strong positive effect, particularly in the medium- to long term. Directly addresses objective by enabling provision of housing and signalling the degree of intensification.
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities				No significant effect.
12. Reduce the need to travel	+M + L	I	P	A positive indirect effect is predicted by the policy change as providing for local housing needs and predicted growth within existing

<b>Core Policies for Places: Changes to Policy PL5: Change to reflect the new housing target, reference to the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD), the housing trajectory, updated borough-wide housing targets and delivery timeframes, including the setting out of area-based targets.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				built-up areas such as as town centres may reduce the need to travel by providing homes closer to employment and places of study and close to shops, health and related facilities.
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities				No significant effect.
14. Protect and improve public health	+M + L	D	P	Meeting housing needs may reduce overcrowding and reduce the number of people living in unsuitable accommodation, which can be beneficial to health and wellbeing.
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime				No significant effect.



<b>Core Policies for Places: Changes to Policy PL5: Change to reflect the new housing target, reference to the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD), the housing trajectory, updated borough-wide housing targets and delivery timeframes, including the setting out of area-based targets.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities	+S +M +L	I	P	Provision of new housing can reduce those living in unsuitable or unfit accommodation, reduce overcrowding and reduce the number of people living in unsuitable accommodation. This can reduce social exclusion and have a positive impact on health.
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport				No significant effect.
18. Promote and encourage investment	++M ++L	D, C	T	Target setting and reference to deliverable sites and locations should encourage inward investment particularly from the major housebuilders.
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability,	++M ++L	D	P	Positive effect predicted through the requirement for new homes to be

<b>Core Policies for Places: Changes to Policy PL5: Change to reflect the new housing target, reference to the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD), the housing trajectory, updated borough-wide housing targets and delivery timeframes, including the setting out of area-based targets.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief.				built to Lifetime Homes standards, and a proportion to be built to meet Wheelchair Housing Standards.

**Conclusion**

This policy has been changed to reflect the increased capacity evidenced in the review of the London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHLAA) 2013 which the Council supports. The change including by identifying other documents which analyse site availability and suitable locations will have a strong positive effect, particularly in the medium to long term. This analysis referred to in the policy changes has also produced target figures for key areas of potential housing growth in the borough, and setting out likely timeframes for delivery, enabling better planning of related infrastructure to come forward. This should result in positive outcomes against the sustainability objective of ensuring people have access to essential community services and facilities. The stricter standards now required for new build housing, and particularly those proposed in DMPD Policies DMS3 (Sustainable development and low carbon energy) and DMS5 (Flood risk) are also likely to result in more efficient and robust homes being constructed with a corresponding positive impact on renewables, and more homes constructed with adequate mitigation measures against flooding, and therefore more responsive to the effects of climate change overall. Significantly increasing the housing supply may also reduce the number of people living in unsuitable accommodation, improving social inclusion and should also have a positive effect on health. The significant energy and resources requirements to build and inhabit these levels of new housing development may neutralise the potential positive impacts of the stricter building code standards. The policy change signals that access to adaptable and wheelchair-users housing will also be increase over the plan period.

**Core Policies for Places: Policy PL8 Town and local centres**

The policy has been amended as follows:

- a. The five *existing* town centres, Balham, Clapham Junction, Putney, Tooting and Wandsworth, *along with the potential new CAZ Frontage (town centre) at Battersea Power Station in Nine Elms*, will ~~continue to~~ be the focus for shopping and complementary activities, including business, cultural, leisure and entertainment uses in line with the ~~Sustainable Community Strategy~~ *Council's key objectives and the London Plan Opportunity Area Designation for Nine Elms*. ~~Each~~ *The five* existing centres will be promoted to provide a distinctive range of facilities serving their local area, but no centre will be encouraged to grow substantially at the expense of the others. *The development of a CAZ Frontage (town centre) at Battersea Power Station will be implemented in line with Policy PL11 and the SSAD Area Spatial Strategy.*
- b. New shopping (A1) floorspace will be promoted in all five town centres *and in the potential CAZ frontage at Battersea Power Station* to meet projected future needs. Where no suitable town centre sites can be identified, a sequential approach to identifying suitable edge of centre locations will be applied. *The extent of future growth over and above that already approved will be subject to, and informed by the results of Impact Assessment.*
- c. A diversity and mix of appropriate uses is encouraged to locate in the centres, including shopping, restaurants and bars, leisure, recreation, entertainment, cultural, offices and other business uses, educational, institutional, medical and healthcare, community and housing, and other uses which contribute to the vitality and viability of the centres including the development of the evening economy. The existing street markets in Clapham Junction and Balham will be promoted and local shops and distinct areas of important, unique character, such as Northcote Road, will be supported. ~~Detailed policies will be set out in the Development Management Policies.~~ *See DMPD Policies DMTS1, DMTS3-6, and DMTS9-13.*
- d. The town centres, particularly Putney, will remain the focus for office-*related* activity. Where it can be demonstrated that existing office space is unsuitable and incapable of being adapted to modern business and that the building has been appropriately marketed for office use, then a variety of town centre uses, including retail, leisure, health and other services, and residential within mixed developments, will be acceptable, subject to the requirements of Policy PL14 in East Putney *and DMPD Policy DMTS13 which contains* ~~Further detail regarding appropriate marketing evidence will be included within the Development Management Policies Document.~~ The provision of suitable space for small and medium sized enterprises will be encouraged.
- e. High density mixed use development, including residential, will be encouraged to locate within the centres, particularly along the main road network. Appropriate

areas are identified below for those centres where most change is anticipated, in particular at Wandsworth, Clapham Junction and East Putney.

- f. The nine local centres will continue to be promoted as local shopping centres, suitable for a wide range of services and facilities, supporting the overall provision of shopping facilities in the borough.

**Table 1.3 Changes to Policy PL 8**

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL8: Change to update the quantum and distribution of development in the town centres including in the Nine Elms area</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough				No significant effect - development proposals will be required to consider existing built heritage.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites				No significant effect. There are no policies advocating building on greenfield land in the Core Strategy.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough				No significant effects - there are no policies advocating building in sensitive environmental areas or areas of biodiversity in the Core Strategy.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling	0	0	0	Neutral effect. Growth in development is likely to increase total waste arisings,

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL8: Change to update the quantum and distribution of development in the town centres including in the Nine Elms area</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				however new development must also comply with DMPD Policy DMS1 which requires on site recycling facilities to be provided, thereby increasing recycling rates.
5. Maintain and improve air quality	+M +L	I	P	Providing more facilities locally can reduce the need to travel, minimising emissions and therefore benefitting air quality.
6. Conserve energy and resources	0	0	0	Neutral effect - whilst energy and resources will be required to redevelop the town centres, this can be offset by greater use of renewables, low carbon energy and energy efficiency measure in new buildings. as required by Core Policy for Issues Policy IS2 and DMPD Policy DMS3.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL8: Change to update the quantum and distribution of development in the town centres including in the Nine Elms area</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
7. Reduce the impact of noise	0	0	0	Mixed use development can give rise to noise issues with conflicting uses in close proximity, however higher ambient noise levels are expected in town centre locations and adverse noise effects can be mitigated in new developments. Temporary noise effects will be associated with development however these can also be mitigated.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDs	+M +L	D,C	P	A likely positive effect is predicted as development proposals will be subject to Policies PL 2 and DMPD Policy DMS5- Flood risk -as amended- and the tests of the NPPF which include improved assessment and consideration of surface water flooding.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL8: Change to update the quantum and distribution of development in the town centres including in the Nine Elms area</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change	+S +M +L	D S	P	Whilst energy and resources will be required to redevelop the town centres, this can be offset by greater use of renewables in new buildings. as required by Core Policy for Issues Policy IS2 and DMPD Policy DMS3 for all major new development.
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing				No significant effect from the policy changes.
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities	+M +L	D	P	Likely positive effect especially in the medium -to long term.
12. Reduce the need to travel	+S +M ++L	D	P	Mixed use environments, and the protection of employment and retail opportunities in sustainable town centre locations can reduce peoples' need to travel for town centre services and employment.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL8: Change to update the quantum and distribution of development in the town centres including in the Nine Elms area</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	+S +M ++L	D, I	P	Positive impacts are predicted, particularly over the medium-to long term, directly through town centre growth and indirectly, especially in Nine Elms where transport improvements can increase residents access to employment opportunities elsewhere.
14. Protect and improve public health				No significant effects.
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime	+M +L	I	P	An increasingly vibrant community can reduce crime and fear of crime through increased passive surveillance.
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities	+M +L	I	P	Town centre growth and investment should provide improved employment opportunities and social infrastructure thus reducing



<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL8: Change to update the quantum and distribution of development in the town centres including in the Nine Elms area</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				inequalities over the medium-to long term.
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport				No significant effects.
18. Promote and encourage investment	+M ++L	D	P	Setting out a revised quantum and identifying locations for significant growth in town centre uses should have a direct and significant positive effect in inward investment.
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief.	+M ++L	D, C	P	A cumulative, positive impact is likely over time as new development, including public realm improvements is required to be built to achieve personal safety and security and to be accessible to people with disabilities.

**Conclusion**

The changes to the policy should provide greater certainty to developers, and further promote and enable significant investment in town centres, as well as in the potential new town centre at Battersea Power Station in Nine Elms. This will have a direct and positive impact on access to employment opportunities within the Borough. Indirectly this can also score positively against the objective to reduce the need for residents to travel, to the benefit of air quality. In promoting new retail growth to better compete with existing centres in London and to meet retail needs arising from predicted population and expenditure growth over the plan period, this will also positively impact on employment opportunities as retail and related uses are also significant employers. Overall, sustainable growth will be achieved as policy standards and requirements for new development set out elsewhere in the Local Plan will mitigate against the adverse effects of flooding, waste arisings energy consumption and noise, for example. The extent of new development in the town centres set out in the updated policy should result in a corresponding improvement in accessibility for all within the town centres over the plan period.

### **Core Policies for Places: Policy PL11 Nine Elms and the adjoining area in north-east Battersea**

The policy has been amended as follows:

- a. High density mixed use development will be promoted around Battersea Power Station and nearby sites to help create a "sense of place", *enhance the area's heritage significance* and *create* a dynamic mixed use quarter, including local shops and services forming a potential CAZ Frontage (*major new town centre*), with improved public transport links *including the Northern Line Extension (NLE)*. *New developments in the area will need to take account of the impact on local views of the Power Station as identified in the Council's Supplementary Planning Document Local Views, adopted February 2014.*
- b. New homes and jobs along the riverside will be provided through the redevelopment of existing low density industrial and warehouse sites, taking care to ensure that existing operations of the three safeguarded wharves are not prejudiced.
- c. South of Nine Elms Lane the retention, consolidation and intensification of the wholesale market within the *New Covent Garden Market (NCGM) main* site and ~~the development~~ *mixed-use development at the apex of the main site including a retail market and complementary uses at the Garden Heart, offices and residential food hub* will be supported, ~~enabling the release of land near Vauxhall, in particular the Flower Market site, for high density housing. There is scope to maximise the potential of the area to contribute to London's housing and employment needs, providing that capacity for those specific uses serving central London is met and adequate improved public transport provided.~~ New residential led mixed use

- development can be developed around a permeable framework of streets with *the provision of a new linear park linking Vauxhall to Battersea Power Station* urban spaces to provide valuable amenity space and giving *providing* a spatial setting and adding value to new urban development.
- d. High density mixed use development will be promoted around Vauxhall, *including on the NCGM Northern site*, to help create a sense of place, and improve the centre *to form part of a new smaller CAZ Frontage (local centre) providing new* including improving local shops and services. Improvements to public transport will be sought, as well as new public open spaces in line with Policy PL4. Tall buildings may be appropriate in this area subject to the qualifications set out in Policy IS3 and the criteria based policy on tall buildings *DMPD Policy DMS4* to be included in the Development Management Policies Document.
  - e. The Stewarts Road/Silverthorne Road area, which forms part of the Queenstown Road SIL, will continue to provide a reservoir of land for industry, logistics and waste management and enhancements will be sought to the environment of and access to the industrial area.
  - f. The Council will work with the GLA, and Lambeth *Council, landowners and other partners through the Nine Elms Vauxhall Strategy Board to deliver the vision set out in the Council's policies and* on developing the Opportunity Area Planning Framework to guide the comprehensive redevelopment of the whole area and to ensure that adequate infrastructure is available, including significant new public transport provision, *new schools, health and community facilities* and strategic sustainable energy infrastructure.
  - g. Funding will be provided *through CIL and* sought from planning obligations linked to developments on sites within the Opportunity Area *in accordance with the principles set out in the DIFS or any updated study*.
  - h. Development in the Vauxhall/Nine Elms *Vauxhall /Battersea* Opportunity Area (including part of Vauxhall in Lambeth) within the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) should aim to meet targets in the *OAPF London Plan* of at least *16,000 new homes and 20,000 - 25,000 new jobs over the next 20 years or so* 8,000 jobs and 3,500 homes by 2026. *The Wandsworth part of the Opportunity Area has the potential to deliver over 14,000 new homes (13,462 in the plan period) and around 20,000 jobs (gross)*. At least 1,500 homes should be provided in the Wandsworth part of the Opportunity Area by 2016/17, with the potential for a further 8,500 homes or more in the longer term dependent on the provision of any necessary infrastructure. The future targets for the Opportunity Area will be reviewed as part of the work on the Opportunity Area Planning Framework and will be taken into account in the Site Specific Allocations Document.
  - i. Further details of the Council's policies for Nine Elms are set out on the quantum and mix of development in the Nine Elms area, recognising the potential of the area within the CAZ, and the associated infrastructure requirements, will be provided *in the Area Spatial Strategy for Nine Elms and individual site allocations* in the Site Specific Allocations Document including the Area Spatial Strategy for Queenstown Road to Nine Elms.

Table 1.4 Changes to Policy PL11

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 11: Change to include an updated quantum and location of new development, signposting new infrastructure commitments, the updated area-based housing target and delivery timeframes.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough				No significant effects.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites				No significant effects.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough	+M +L			A positive impact will occur over the medium -to long term from the completion of the linear park.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling	0	0	0	Neutral effect. Growth in development is likely to increase total waste arisings, however new development must also comply with DMPD Policy DMS1 which requires on site recycling facilities to be provided, thereby increasing recycling rates.
5. Maintain and improve air quality	+M +L	I	P	Providing facilities locally can reduce the need to travel,minimising

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 11: Change to include an updated quantum and location of new development, signposting new infrastructure commitments, the updated area-based housing target and delivery timeframes.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				emissions and therefore benefiting air quality. Significant public transport infrastructure, walking and cycling measures will facilitate this.
6. Conserve energy and resources	0	0	0	Neutral effect - whilst energy and resources will be required to redevelop this area this can be offset by greater use of renewables, low carbon energy and energy efficiency measure in new building as required by Core Policy for Issues Policy IS2 and DMPD Policy DMS3, along with reliance on a Decentralised Energy Network.
7. Reduce the impact of noise	0	0	0	Mixed use development can give rise to noise issues with conflicting uses in close proximity,

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 11: Change to include an updated quantum and location of new development, signposting new infrastructure commitments, the updated area-based housing target and delivery timeframes.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				however higher ambient noise levels are expected in town centre locations, which would be included in this wider development area. and adverse noise effects can be mitigated in new developments. Temporary noise effects will be associated with development however these can also be mitigated. Part of the area is a protected industrial location where greater noise emissions would be appropriate.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere, and promote the use of SUDs	+M +L	D,C	P	A likely positive effect is predicted as development proposals will be subject to Policies PL 2 and DMPD Policy DMS5- Flood risk -as amended- and the

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 11: Change to include an updated quantum and location of new development, signposting new infrastructure commitments, the updated area-based housing target and delivery timeframes.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				tests of the NPPF which include improved assessment and consideration of surface water flooding.
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change	++M ++L	D S	P	Whilst energy and resources will be required to redevelop the area, this will be offset by greater use of renewables in new buildings as required by Core Policy for Issues Policy IS2 and DMPD Policy DMS3 for all major new development and reliance on the Decentralised Energy Network serving Nine Elms.
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing	+M ++-L	D	P	Will significantly contribute to the achievement of housing targets, and affordable housing targets both on site and off site.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 11: Change to include an updated quantum and location of new development, signposting new infrastructure commitments, the updated area-based housing target and delivery timeframes.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities	+M +L	D	P	A positive effect is predicted in the medium -to long term.
12. Reduce the need to travel	+M ++L	D	P	Mixed use environments, which include social infrastructure. can reduce peoples' need to travel for town centre services and employment.
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	+M ++L	D, I	P	Positive impacts are predicted, particularly over the medium-to long term, directly through the new town centre growth, new office locations. and indirectly, through new public transport links which will increase residents' access to employment opportunities elsewhere.
14. Protect and improve public health				No significant effects.



<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 11: Change to include an updated quantum and location of new development, signposting new infrastructure commitments, the updated area-based housing target and delivery timeframes.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime	+M +L	I	P	Mixed use areas and an increasingly vibrant community overall is likely to achieve reduce crime levels and fear of crime through increased passive surveillance and a significantly improved public realm.
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities				No significant effect
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport	+M ++L	D	P	A strong positive effect is likely in the long term through the new tube link and to other public transport commitments, improved cycling and walking facilities.
18. Promote and encourage investment	+S ++M ++L	D, C	P	The policy changes will provide a level of certainty and confidence to potential developers which should encourage further

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 11: Change to include an updated quantum and location of new development, signposting new infrastructure commitments, the updated area-based housing target and delivery timeframes.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				investment into the area, and is likely to have a positive cumulative effect.
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age,race/ethnicity, age,sexuality,religion or belief.	+M  ++L	D,C	P	A strong positive effect is likely in the long term

**Conclusion**

As with changes to PL8 above, these changes should provide greater certainty to developers, and aim to further promote and enable significant investment in Nine Elms including in the potential CAZ Frontage (new town centre at Battersea Power Station) and is predicted to have a positive direct and cumulative impact on access to housing, and employment opportunities within the borough, particularly as this area experiences high levels of deprivation compared to the rest of the Borough. Overall, sustainable growth will be achieved as policy standards and requirements for new development set out elsewhere in the Local Plan will mitigate against the adverse effects of flooding, waste arisings, energy consumption and noise, for example. As this is an area for comprehensive redevelopment, positive impacts on the use of renewable energy, access to greenspace, social infrastructure and sustainable transport will occur over the medium to long term, for example though the agreed provision of a Decentralised Energy Network, the Northern Line Extension, a new park and a new school. Indirectly, new development, including retail and related growth in a new town centre will also score positively against the objective to reduce the need for residents to travel, to the benefit of air quality. In promoting new retail growth and to meet retail needs arising from predicted population and expenditure growth over the plan period, this will also positively impact on employment opportunities as retail and related uses are also significant

employers. Taking account of the Local Plan policies and the substantial scale of development potential in this location, the outcome should be a fully accessible and inclusive new neighbourhood. As the new housing will trigger a proportionate increase in wheelchair housing, requires Lifetime Homes standards to be met, and to significantly improve the public realm, a strong positive impact is predicted in the medium to long term measured against objective 19 - Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief.

### **Core Policies for Places: Policy PL12 Central Wandsworth and the Wandle delta**

The policy has been amended as follows:

- a. Southside Shopping Centre will be the main focus for shopping floorspace in the town centre, especially for the location of large floorplate "multiples". The further improvement of shopping facilities in the Centre, particularly at the dated northern end of the centre, *including Arndale Walk*, in order to attract retailers and strengthen its function, ~~and the opening up of its frontages onto Garratt Lane and Merton Road is a key objective and will be supported.~~
- b. Development on the Ram Brewery site should deliver a high quality public realm, good quality housing accommodation and retailing that complements the retail offer within the Southside Centre and provides an opportunity to create a new public space of civic significance at the High Street to connect with an enhanced entrance to the north mall of the Southside Centre. This new public space will be the focal point of pedestrian activity in the town centre. The development of the Brewery will also enable the enhancement of heritage buildings and increased public access and high quality pedestrian connections through the site within a close-grained public realm, including public access, initially to the east bank of the River Wandle and facilitating the opportunity to open up the west bank of the Wandle with bridge links. A connection from the Brewery to the junction of Wandsworth Plain and Armoury Way will be the link to a new enhanced pedestrian and cycling connection north to the Thames riverside. Pedestrian routes between the town centre and Wandsworth Town Station will also be improved.
- c. Links between the town centre and the Thames Riverside will be focused on the River Wandle. The banks of the Wandle will be improved to enhance their potential as a resource for wildlife and passive recreation including enhancing the existing open space at Causeway Island. This will continue the concept of the Wandle as an open space resource consistent with the aspirations for the Regional Park in partnership with the *Wandle Valley Regional Park Trust*, Environment Agency and the Wandle Forum. The link will be secured as a series of 'stepping stones' by encouraging appropriate enabling development on adjoining sites. Funding for ~~infrastructure improvements and river related improvements~~ will be sought *where appropriate* from S.106 legal agreements linked to developments within the Delta area.

- d. Mixed use development on land previously set aside for employment use between the town centre and the riverside will help both open up the Thames riverside and improve links with the town centre while not prejudicing the continued operations of the two safeguarded wharves in the area. Redevelopment schemes would need to provide sufficient employment floorspace to comply with the criteria set out in Policy PL6.
- e. Mixed use development ~~will be encouraged on~~ *the former* employment sites containing the Wandsworth Business Village and former Young and Co's offices and warehouse at Buckhold Road, *will provide* ~~ing~~ pedestrian and cycle links to the south via a new park side promenade at Neville Gill Close. This will connect with a new route through the Hardwicks Square quarter and facilitate access to King George's Park and the town centre. The link will be designed on 'Home Zone' principles where pedestrians have priority and will be accompanied by landscape improvements that will considerably improve the attractiveness of the eastern boundary of the Park. ~~Funding will be sought from S.106 legal agreements linked to developments on adjoining sites within the town centre.~~
- f. Development in central Wandsworth and the Wandle Delta *and adjacent sites* should aim to meet targets of at least *1,363* ~~2,000~~ new homes by *2029/30* ~~2016/17~~ and *40,000* ~~61,500~~ sq ms of new employment floorspace in the longer term.
- g. The impact of traffic on the town centre should be reduced in partnership with TfL, by reconfiguring the road network if practicable, by maintaining and improving accessibility to bus services and access to bus stops and by improvements, including access, to Wandsworth Town railway station. The Council will seek the implementation of a package of transport improvement measures ~~through~~ *funded largely by the Council's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)* ~~developer contributions and funds from TfL and other transport infrastructure providers.~~ *Developer contributions will be sought where works on-site or in the vicinity are necessary to mitigate the impact of development, or to enable the delivery of the site, as detailed in the Council's Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document.*
- h. The heritage core of the town centre will be safeguarded, protecting the Conservation Area from any possible harmful development, by ensuring that new development at the Ram Brewery, Southside Centre and within the Hardwicks Square quarter will be set away from listed and other sensitive High Street buildings. ~~A new library is to be provided in the heart of the town centre at the Old Court House.~~ Higher buildings reflecting the status of the town centre while respecting existing landmark buildings may be appropriate on some sites, subject to qualifications set out in Policy IS3 and the criteria based *DMPD P* policy *DMS4* ~~on~~ *7* tall buildings to be included in the Development Management Policies Document.

Table 1.4 Changes to Policy PL12

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 12: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target and a change to the delivery timeframes</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough				No significant effects.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites				No significant effects.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough	+M +L			A positive impact will occur over the medium -to long term from the completion of the Wandle Valley Regional park, enhancement of the Wandle riverside and to King George's Park.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling	0	0	0	Neutral effect. Growth in development is likely to increase total waste arisings, however new development must also comply with DMPD Policy DMS1 which requires on site recycling facilities to be provided, thereby

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 12: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target and a change to the delivery timeframes</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				increasing recycling rates.
5. Maintain and improve air quality	+M +L	I	P	Providing facilities locally can reduce the need to travel, minimising emissions and therefore benefiting air quality. Significant public transport infrastructure, walking and cycling measures will facilitate this.
6. Conserve energy and resources	0	0	0	Neutral effect - whilst energy and resources will be required to redevelop this area this can be offset by greater use of renewables, low carbon energy and energy efficiency measure in new building as required by Core Policy for Issues Policy IS2 and DMPD Policy DMS3.
7. Reduce the impact of noise	0	0	0	Mixed use development can give rise to noise

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 12: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target and a change to the delivery timeframes</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				issues with conflicting uses in close proximity, however higher ambient noise levels are expected in town centre locations, which would be included in this wider development area. and adverse noise effects can be mitigated in new developments. Temporary noise effects will be associated with development however these can also be mitigated. Part of the area is a protected industrial location where greater noise emissions would be appropriate.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere, and promote the use of SUDs	+M +L	D,C	P	A likely positive effect is predicted as development proposals will be subject to Policies PL 2 and DMPD Policy DMS5- Flood risk

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 12: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target and a change to the delivery timeframes</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				-as amended- and the tests of the NPPF which include improved assessment and consideration of surface water flooding.
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change	++M ++L	D S	P	Whilst energy and resources will be required to redevelop the area, this will be offset by greater use of renewables in new buildings as required by Core Policy for Issues Policy IS2 and DMPD Policy DMS3 for all major new developments.
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing	+M ++-L	D	P	Will significantly contribute to the achievement of housing targets, and affordable housing targets both on site and off site.
11. Ensure people have access to	+M +L	D	P	A positive effect is predicted in the



<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 12: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target and a change to the delivery timeframes</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
essential community services and facilities				medium -to long term.
12. Reduce the need to travel	+M ++L	D	P	Mixed use environments, which include social infrastructure can reduce peoples' need to travel for town centre services and employment.
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	+M ++L	D, I	P	Positive impacts are predicted, particularly over the medium-to long term, directly through the new town centre growth, new office locations. and indirectly, through new public transport links which will increase residents' access to employment opportunities elsewhere.
14. Protect and improve public health				No significant effects.
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime	+M +L	I	P	Mixed use areas and an increasingly vibrant community

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 12: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target and a change to the delivery timeframes</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				overall is likely to achieve reduce crime levels and fear of crime through increased passive surveillance and a significantly improved public realm.
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities				No significant effect
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport	+M ++L	D	P	A strong positive effect is likely in the long term through the public transport commitments, improved cycling, river transport and walking facilities.
18. Promote and encourage investment	+S ++M ++L	D, C	P	The policy changes will provide a level of certainty and confidence to potential developers which should encourage further investment into the area, and is likely to have a positive cumulative effect.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 12: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target and a change to the delivery timeframes</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age,race/ethnicity, age,sexuality,religion or belief.	+M  ++L	D,C	P	A strong positive effect is likely in the long term

### **Conclusion**

As with changes to Policies PL8 and PL11 above, the amendments to this policy should provide greater certainty to developers, and further promote continued and significant investment the wider Wandsworth town centre and Wandle Delta area. This should have a direct, cumulative and positive impact on access to housing, and employment opportunities within the borough. Overall, sustainable growth will be achieved as policy standards and requirements for new development will mitigate against the adverse effects of flooding, waste arisings, energy consumption and noise, for example. As this is an area for comprehensive redevelopment, positive impacts on the use of renewable energy, access to greenspace, the riverside, social infrastructure and sustainable transport will occur over the medium to long term, and to the progress made towards the Wandle Valley Regional Park initiative. Indirectly, new development, including retail and related growth in the town centre will also score positively against the objective to reduce the need for residents to travel, to the benefit of air quality. In promoting new retail growth and to meet retail needs arising from predicted population and expenditure growth over the plan period, this will also positively impact on employment opportunities as retail and related uses are also significant employers. Taking account of the substantial scale of development potential in this wider area should result in a fully accessible and inclusive environment, which will be further improved over the longer term by reconfiguring the road network if practicable, and by maintaining and improving accessibility to public transport options. Overall the policy changes should improve performance against the sustainability objectives.

### **Core Policies for Places: PL13 Clapham Junction and the adjoining area**

The policy has been amended as follows:

- a. The role of Clapham Junction as a major transport interchange will be enhanced creating a new station fit for the twenty-first century through improvements to the station including a new entrances in St John's Hill and Grant Road, lifts to all the platforms and improved bus/rail interchange facilities.
- b. A comprehensive retail and residential led mixed use redevelopment of the station approach shopping centre and the adjoining land bounded by St John's Hill and Falcon Road could enable substantial improvements to take place to the station and access to it, which are a priority for planning gain objectives. Public realm improvements will also need to be provided. The provision of new retail floorspace will help integrate the area better into the town centre and strengthen its retail function. New residential accommodation will help meet housing targets in a highly accessible location. Development at Clapham Junction and other sites in and around the town centre should aim to provide meet targets of at least 500~~926~~ homes in the medium term rising to 1,500 with the development of all identified sites by 2021/22~~2029/30~~, with up to 30,000 sq ms of employment space. Other appropriate uses in this highly accessible location include offices, hotel, cultural, leisure, and entertainment *and community uses including healthcare*. A high quality street frontage can be created around the existing station entrance in St John's Hill, *that conserves and enhances the Clapham Junction Conservation Area* building upon the established urban grain of the town centre. Taller buildings could not only help deliver significant regeneration benefits but also give a visual focus to the town centre, subject to qualifications set out in Policy IS3 and *DMPD Policy DMS4, specifically the need to retain the significance of the listed Arding and Hobbs building as a visual focus in the Conservation Area* the criteria based policy on tall buildings to be included in the Development Management Policies Document.
- c. Enhanced linkages to the north of the Station and town centre, notably to Falcon Road and Winstanley Road, and re-structuring of the area to the north of the station can be achieved through new mixed use development with quality street frontages, particularly to Grant Road, and enhanced public realm. *The improvement and regeneration of the York Road and Winstanley Estate area will provide opportunities to create new linkages, improve public and communal spaces and the quality of housing, provide new mixed tenure housing and integrate buildings with street frontages.*
- d. The pedestrian environment on Lavender Hill/ St Johns Hill/ St Johns Road/Falcon Road will be enhanced with improved facilities for buses, taxis and cyclists.
- e. The area around Falcon Lane should be restructured to secure an extension to the town centre in a compact and sustainable form consistent with the distinctiveness of Clapham Junction. This should take the form of a mixed use development with good quality streets. Additional new housing can be provided in higher density mixed use redevelopment of low density retail facilities on the north side of the town centre on or close to Lavender Hill, to include enhanced retail provision where appropriate. New public space should be provided within any redevelopment.

- f. The potential redevelopment of the Peabody Estate on the south side of Lavender Hill provides the opportunity to restructure the area and integrate it with the residential areas on the edge of the town centre.
- g. St John's Road will continue to be the main focus for shopping provision.
- h. Measures which help maintain the distinctive character of Northcote Road as a specialist retail and restaurant area will be supported, including improvements to the pedestrian environment and enhancements of the street market.
- i. ~~Funding contributions from developers towards the cost of specific off-site improvements, in particular for transport and other infrastructure provision, will be sought where necessary~~ *Developer contributions will be sought where works on-site or in the vicinity are necessary to mitigate the impact of development, or to enable the delivery of the site, as detailed in the Council's Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document* (see Policy IS7).

**Table 1.4 Changes to Policy PL13**

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 13: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target, a change to the delivery timeframes and signposting significant housing estate renewal and reference to the importance of conservation areas in this location</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough	+S +M ++L	D,C	P	The policy recognises and supports the protection of conservation areas in this location
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites				No significant effects.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough	+M +L			A positive impact will occur over the medium -to long term particularly through estate renewal

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 13: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target, a change to the delivery timeframes and signposting significant housing estate renewal and reference to the importance of conservation areas in this location</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling	0	0	0	Neutral effect. Growth in development is likely to increase total waste arisings, however new development must also comply with DMPD Policy DMS1 which requires on site recycling facilities to be provided, thereby increasing recycling rates.
5. Maintain and improve air quality	+M +L	I	P	Providing facilities locally can reduce the need to travel, minimising emissions and therefore benefiting air quality. Public realm improvement will encourage walking and therefore facilitate this.
6. Conserve energy and resources	0	0	0	Neutral effect - whilst energy and resources will be required to redevelop this area

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 13: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target, a change to the delivery timeframes and signposting significant housing estate renewal and reference to the importance of conservation areas in this location</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				this can be offset by greater use of renewables, low carbon energy and energy efficiency measure in new building as required by Core Policy for Issues Policy IS2 and DMPD Policy DMS3.
7. Reduce the impact of noise	0	0	0	Mixed use development can give rise to noise issues with conflicting uses in close proximity, however higher ambient noise levels are expected in town centre locations, which would be included in this wider development area. and adverse noise effects can be mitigated in new developments. Temporary noise effects will be associated with development

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 13: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target, a change to the delivery timeframes and signposting significant housing estate renewal and reference to the importance of conservation areas in this location</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				however these can also be mitigated.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere, and promote the use of SUDs	+M +L	D,C	P	A likely positive effect is predicted as development proposals will be subject to Policies PL 2 and DMPD Policy DMS5- Flood risk -as amended- and the tests of the NPPF which include improved assessment and consideration of surface water flooding.
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change	++M ++L	D S	P	Whilst energy and resources will be required to redevelop the area, this will be offset by greater use of renewables in new buildings as required by Core Policy for Issues Policy IS2 and DMPD Policy DMS3 for all major new development.



<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 13: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target, a change to the delivery timeframes and signposting significant housing estate renewal and reference to the importance of conservation areas in this location</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing	+M ++-L	D	P	Will significantly contribute to the achievement of housing targets, and affordable housing targets both on site and off site. Existing housing on the Winstanley/York Road estates will be improved with a wider mix of tenures
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities	+M +L	D	P	A positive effect is predicted in the medium -to long term.
12. Reduce the need to travel	+M ++L	D	P	Mixed use environments, which include social infrastructure. can reduce peoples' need to travel for town centre services and employment.
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	+M ++L	D, I	P	Positive impacts are predicted, particularly over the medium-to long term, directly through the the

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 13: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target, a change to the delivery timeframes and signposting significant housing estate renewal and reference to the importance of conservation areas in this location</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				potential for further retail and mixed use development including around the station, and indirectly through improved facilities for pedestrians, buses, taxis and cyclists which should increase residents' access to employment opportunities elsewhere.
14. Protect and improve public health				No significant effects.
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime	+M +L	I	P	Mixed use areas and an increasingly vibrant community overall is likely to achieve reduce crime levels and fear of crime through increased passive surveillance and a significantly improved public realm.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 13: Changes to include an updated area-based housing target, a change to the delivery timeframes and signposting significant housing estate renewal and reference to the importance of conservation areas in this location</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities				No significant effect
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport	+M ++L	D	P	A strong positive effect is likely in the long term through improved facilities for pedestrians, buses, taxis and cyclists
18. Promote and encourage investment	+S ++M ++L	D, C	P	The policy changes will provide a level of certainty and confidence to potential developers which should encourage further investment into the area, and is likely to have a positive cumulative effect.
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief.	+M ++L	D,C	P	A strong positive effect is likely in the long term

**Conclusion**

As with changes to Policies PL8 and PL11 above, the changes to this policy should provide greater certainty to developers, and further promote continued and significant investment in the wider Clapham Junction area. This should have a direct, cumulative and positive impact on access to housing, and employment opportunities within the borough. Commitment to support the conservation area and improvements to the public realm will also score positively against the objectives of protecting the built environment. Overall, sustainable growth will be achieved as policy standards and requirements for new development will mitigate against the adverse effects of flooding, waste arisings, energy consumption and noise, for example. As the wider Clapham Junction area covered by this policy includes an area outlined for comprehensive housing estate renewal, positive impacts on the use of renewable energy, and delivery of social infrastructure and sustainable transport will occur over the medium to long term. Indirectly, new development, including retail and related growth in the town centre will also score positively against the objective to reduce the need for residents to travel, to the benefit of air quality. In promoting new retail growth and to meet retail needs arising from predicted population and expenditure growth over the plan period, this will also positively impact on employment opportunities as retail and related uses are also significant employers. The improvement and regeneration of the York Road and Winstanley Estate area will provide opportunities to create new linkages, improve public and communal spaces and the quality of housing. Taking account of the substantial scale of development potential in this wider area, this should result in a fully accessible and inclusive environment particularly through the Winstanley/York Road estate renewal project and improve performance against the sustainability objectives.

### **Core Policies for Places: Policy PL15 Roehampton**

The policy has been amended as follows:

The "Heart of Roehampton" will be the main focus for *Comprehensive* regeneration and new development *within the Roehampton Masterplan area* will be supported to deliver:

- a. Improved housing, new business floorspace, new and improved shops *and related uses in the local centre, and* new community facilities. ~~and environmental improvements.~~
- b. Improved employment opportunities for Roehampton residents.
- c. Environmental improvements including making the area safer.
- d. A more attractive area to encourage people and businesses into Roehampton, *including, where relevant, the conservation and enhancement of the Roehampton Village, Westmead and Alton Conservation Areas and their settings.*
- e. Enhanced transport linkages to and from the "Heart of Roehampton", to Barnes Station, Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton University, along with improved pedestrian and cycle access to and from Richmond Park.

Continued improvements at Roehampton University will be encouraged and supported in *co-ordination with the masterplanning exercise* ~~line with the approved masterplan.~~

**Table 1.5 Changes to Policy PL15**

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL15 Change to include comprehensive redevelopment via a masterplan within a wider area of Roehampton, reference to the local centre, the enhancement of conservation areas and to Roehampton University's new masterplan</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough				No significant effects.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites				No significant effects.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough				No significant effects.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling	0	0	0	Neutral effect. Any increase in waste arisings resulting from redevelopment will be offset by the policy requirement in DMS1 to include recycling facilities.
5. Maintain and improve air quality				No significant effects.
6. Conserve energy and resources	0	0	0	Neutral effect. The increase in energy consumption during and following

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL15 Change to include comprehensive redevelopment via a masterplan within a wider area of Roehampton, reference to the local centre, the enhancement of conservation areas and to Roehampton University's new masterplan</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				redevelopment may be offset by the policy requirements in IS2 and DMS3 relating to low carbon development and to reduce energy efficiency in new buildings.
7. Reduce the impact of noise				No significant effects.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDs				No significant effects.
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change	+S +M +L	D, C	P	The policy promotes comprehensive redevelopment which in turn will be subject to policies IS2 and DMS3-setting out new design standards including requiring use of renewable energy sources.

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL15 Change to include comprehensive redevelopment via a masterplan within a wider area of Roehampton, reference to the local centre, the enhancement of conservation areas and to Roehampton University's new masterplan</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing	+S ++M ++L	D	P	Directly addresses this objective -and this includes both the quantum and range of housing needs through new housing, estate renewal and new purpose-built accommodation for students.
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities	+S +M +L	D	P	This objective is promoted in the masterplan and o=is likely to be implemented through regeneration, including new local services.
12. Reduce the need to travel				No significant effects.
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	+M +L	D	P	Employment and business opportunities are promoted in the masterplan and are likely to be implemented through

<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL15 Change to include comprehensive redevelopment via a masterplan within a wider area of Roehampton, reference to the local centre, the enhancement of conservation areas and to Roehampton University's new masterplan</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				regeneration, including new shops and service and through the expansion of the University.
14. Protect and improve public health	+M +L	D	P	Access to suitable, good quality housing has a direct positive impact on public health.
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime	+M +L	I	P	New mixed use environments and an improved public realm can improve footfall and natural surveillance.
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities	+S +M ++L	D	P	Directly addresses this objective - this policy is ensuring people have access to suitable housing, employment opportunities and local facilities thereby reducing poverty and social exclusion.



<b>Core Policies for Places: Policy PL15 Change to include comprehensive redevelopment via a masterplan within a wider area of Roehampton, reference to the local centre, the enhancement of conservation areas and to Roehampton University's new masterplan</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport				No significant effects.
18. Promote and encourage investment	+S ++M ++L	D	P	A masterplan, and the university's own masterplan will both provide a degree of certainty and a joined up approach to attract inward investment into the area.
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief.	+M ++L	D,C	P	A strong positive effect is likely in the long term

## Conclusion

This policy has been changed in response to the economic downturn and the new mechanisms for funding housing, including affordable housing in light of reduced/nil grant availability, and to include a wider area in light of a new masterplan which will include 2 public housing estates, and the continued expansion and investment by Roehampton University. The promotion of the development opportunities in the area should, in the medium- to long term, result in positive outcomes against the sustainability objectives of ensuring people have access to housing, local shops, employment opportunities and related facilities, and access to essential community services and facilities. The stricter standards now required for new development is also

likely to result in more efficient homes with a corresponding positive impact on renewables and therefore on climate change overall. Increasing the housing supply may also reduce the number of people living in unsuitable accommodation, improving social inclusion and should also have a positive effect on health. The extent of new development envisaged should result in more accessible and inclusive housing, commercial buildings and public realm over the plan period.

### **Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS2 Sustainable design, low carbon development and renewable energy**

The policy has been amended as follows:

- a. The Council supports measures to improve energy conservation and efficiency and contributions to renewable energy generation. ~~b. All development will be required to make efficient use of natural resources (e.g. energy and water), employing good standards of sustainable design and construction, including sustainable drainage, working towards low carbon and zero carbon standards.~~
- b. The Council will ~~encourage~~*require* new residential development to achieve ~~at least level 3~~*the highest reasonable standards* of the Code for Sustainable Homes and other development to meet the equivalent BREEAM standards ~~or other nationally recognised standards that replace them as set out in DMPD Policy DMS3 unless demonstrated that it would not be technically feasible or economically viable.~~ New buildings should be designed for the climate they will experience over their lifetime.
- c. *The Council will promote zero-carbon development. All development proposals should follow the principles of the Mayor's energy hierarchy.* ~~Major d~~*Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate and justify their approach as part of an Energy Assessment set out in DMPD Policy DMS3.*
  - i. *Passive design and energy efficiency measures should be applied to minimise the demand for energy in new buildings as far as possible.*
  - ii. *Unless demonstrated that it would not be technically feasible or economically viable to do so all developments will be expected to connect to any existing heating or cooling network. Where networks do not currently exist, developments should make provision to connect to any future network that may be developed, having regard to opportunities identified through the London Heat Map and any relevant Energy Masterplan. Where no networks are planned, major development should incorporate on-site decentralised energy systems, such as combined heat and power, where feasible.*
- d. ~~The feasibility of combined cooling, heat and power should be assessed for all major development and all new development should be designed to connect to decentralised energy, heating and cooling networks wherever possible. Energy master plans for cumulative developments in the areas of major change such as Nine Elms, north-east Battersea, central Wandsworth and the Wandle Delta and Clapham Junction will be promoted and ways of delivery explored with relevant development partners.~~

- e. Developments will be required to achieve a *further* reductions in carbon emissions in-line with London Plan targets (currently 20%) through on site renewable energy generation unless it can be demonstrated that such provision is not feasible.
- f. *The Council will use the National Planning Policy Framework and London Plan policies, including those on green infrastructure, flood risk, sustainable drainage and water quality and the standards in the London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance on Sustainable Design and Construction to ensure the overall sustainability of the site.*

**Table 1.6 Changes to Policy IS2**

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS2 - Changes made to refer to a higher standard in the Code for Sustainable Homes/BREEAM, zero-carbon development, the Mayor's Energy Strategy, energy efficiency and decentralised energy measures, and a cross reference to the the requirements of the NPPF.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough				No significant effects.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites				No significant effects.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough				No significant effects.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling				No significant effects.
5. Maintain and improve air quality	+M ++L	I, C		A positive impact is predicted over the longer term.

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS2 - Changes made to refer to a higher standard in the Code for Sustainable Homes/BREEAM, zero-carbon development, the Mayor's Energy Strategy, energy efficiency and decentralised energy measures, and a cross reference to the the requirements of the NPPF.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
6. Conserve energy and resources	++S ++M ++L	D C	P	A strong,direct and cumulative positive impact is predicted
7. Reduce the impact of noise				No significant effects.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDs				No significant effects.
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change	++S ++M ++L	D C	P	A strong,direct and cumulative positive impact is predicted
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing				Can have positive impact on the quality of housing
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities				No significant effects.
12. Reduce the need to travel				No significant effects.

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS2 - Changes made to refer to a higher standard in the Code for Sustainable Homes/BREEAM, zero-carbon development, the Mayor's Energy Strategy, energy efficiency and decentralised energy measures, and a cross reference to the requirements of the NPPF.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities				No significant effects.
14. Protect and improve public health				No significant effects.
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime				No significant effects.
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities				No significant effects.
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport				No significant effects.
18. Promote and encourage investment				No significant effects.
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief.				No significant effects.

## **Conclusion**

This policy has been changed primarily in response to the NPPF and the London Plan 2011. The policy changes will make a strong contribution to achieving the sustainability objectives particularly cumulatively in the medium to long term. Over time the amended requirements will improve the quality of both new build housing and retrofitted housing in terms of low energy use and increasing reliance on renewable sources of energy, and therefore have a positive effect on climate change overall. Overall positive impacts are expected which will be cumulative and significant given the level of housing and economic growth projected in the Borough over the plan period.

### **Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS5 Achieving a mix of housing including affordable housing**

- a. New housing developments should include a mix of types and sizes of dwellings to reflect the varying needs in the borough, having regard to the particular location and nature of the individual sites concerned.
- b. Existing small family-sized houses and flats with gardens will be protected from conversion into non-family flats. Detailed policies on the protection of family-sized housing and the circumstances where conversion to flats is permissible ~~will be~~ *are* set out in the Development Management Policies Document. Proposals to merge flats in order to reinstate family houses will generally be supported.
- c. Taking account of the mix of units in the Housing Trajectory, ~~the~~ *the* Council will seek the maximum provision of affordable housing with a target of at least ~~3,725~~ *4,402 new affordable dwellings to be delivered between 2015/16 and 2029/30 from conventional sources, of which 2,269 should be social/affordable rent units and 2,133 intermediate units as detailed in Table 4.7.* ~~affordable homes to be provided in the borough between 2007/08 and 2016/17,~~ The Council will also seek to achieve a further ~~1,863 net additional affordable homes between 2017/18 and 2021/22.~~
- d. ~~On new developments a~~ *On new developments a* A mix of intermediate (~~30~~ *40*%) and social/~~affordable~~ *affordable* rented (~~70~~ *60*%) accommodation will be sought. This tenure split will be reviewed when the London Plan is replaced, taking into account the findings of the borough's future Housing Market Assessments and the Mayor's London-wide assessment. Significant levels of family accommodation will be sought in appropriate locations. These targets have been drawn up taking account of the potential provision of affordable housing from all sources including provision by the Council's hidden homes initiative and by Registered Social Landlords and affordable housing secured through planning agreements or conditions on private residential or mixed use development. A review of the Core Strategy affordable housing numerical target and proportion of affordable rented and intermediate housing will be undertaken following the publication of any replacement London Plan which sets significantly higher housing targets during the plan period.

- e. The Council will seek the maximum reasonable amount of affordable housing on individual private residential and mixed-use schemes of ten or more units (gross), having regard to the above targets, the need to encourage rather than restrain residential development and the individual circumstances of the site *(for sites with less than 10 units please refer to DMPD Policy DMH8)*. On individual sites *outside Nine Elms* a proportion of at least 33% of homes should be affordable *(up to an expected maximum of 40%)*, in Nine Elms *at least 15% should be affordable (up to an expected maximum of 20%) subject to viability assessment*. ~~however, higher provision will be sought where viable.~~ The Council requires economic viability assessments which take into account individual site costs, the availability of public subsidy, other scheme requirements and economic viability, to be submitted with all relevant planning applications where less than 50% affordable housing is proposed or where the proportion of social/*affordable* rented and intermediate housing is not in accordance with Policy IS5c. Where re-development involving the loss of housing is proposed, the Council will seek to ensure replacement housing provision at existing or higher densities where appropriate.
- f. Shared ownership accommodation should be priced so that a significant majority of the units can be purchased by households with low to medium household incomes within a range to be determined by the Council which will be updated *annually* to reflect changes in incomes and house prices, *with upper income thresholds being determined with reference to any revised figures in the London Plan Annual Monitoring Report*.
- g. *The Council supports the development of private rented sector housing and schemes offering a mixture of private and intermediate rented housing aimed at working households. Where developers are willing to enter into legal agreements securing such housing for local needs or lower to middle income households with security of tenure, any impacts on the market value of such developments will be taken into account in viability assessments.*
- h. New dwellings should be built to Lifetime Homes standards; at least 10% of new homes provided should be wheelchair accessible, *in accordance with the standards set out in the Mayor's Housing SPG*.
- i. The existing gypsy and traveller site at Trewint Street will be protected. ~~The Council will identify a new site(s) for additional permanent facilities within the borough to meet the long-term needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the Site Specific Allocations Document. having regard to:~~ *The Council will continue to review the accommodation needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. Should a need arise during the local plan period, the Council will identify a new site(s) for additional permanent facilities within the borough to meet the long-term needs of gypsies and travellers or travelling showpeople in a separate local plan document. Any proposals for new gypsy and traveller sites will be assessed against the following criteria:*
  - i. ~~The need for safe access to the road network~~*Close proximity to a main road and safe access to the site with adequate space on site to allow for the manoeuvring of vehicles.*

- ii. The impact on the local environment and the character of the area and safety and amenity considerations *Appropriate landscaping and planting to address impact on amenity and enable integration of the site with the surrounding environment.*
- iii. The availability of essential services, such as water, sewerage and drainage and waste disposal *Appropriate facilities must be provided on-site including water and waste disposal.*
- iv. The proximity to shops, services and social and community facilities *Reasonable access to local shops and other community facilities in particular, schools and health care.*
- v. *The scale of the site is in keeping with local context and character.*
- vi. The need to avoid areas at high risk from flooding, *including functional floodplains.*
- vii. Proximity to existing Gypsy and Traveller site. *The extent to which any use on the site can contribute to sustainability where there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on neighbouring residents.*
- j. *The Council will consider favourably proposals to meet the needs of service families to meet specific needs identified in any updated London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) or Wandsworth SHMA.*
- k. To support this policy, detailed policies on: the protection of housing and housing land; the protection of family sized housing from conversions; housing mix in new developments; *the implementation of affordable housing;* and specialised forms of housing, *are set out* will be included in the Development Management Policies Document *with detailed guidance and standards set out in the Mayor's Housing SPG and in the Council's*. The Council will set out guidance on the implementation of the Core Strategy housing policy in a Housing *SPD* Supplementary Planning Document. *Further details of the requirements in relation to affordable housing, including details of viability assessments, are set out in the Council's Planning Obligations SPD.*

*In seeking to maintain a continued housing supply and to promote deliverability, a degree of flexibility in the type and mix of housing sought may be appropriate, having regard to the financial viability of development, the housing market over the plan period, the need to maximise the delivery of affordable housing and meeting the needs of different groups identified in the present and future SHMAs.*



**Table 1.7 Changes to Policy IS5**

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS 5 Changes to include new affordable housing targets, a greater role for the private rented sector, provision of service families, and greater flexibility to improve deliverability, and an added reference to sites yielding less than 10 units that may trigger the affordable housing policy.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough				No significant effects.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites				No significant effects.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough				No significant effects.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling				No significant effects.
5. Maintain and improve air quality				No significant effects.
6. Conserve energy and resources				No significant effects.
7. Reduce the impact of noise				No significant effects.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere and				No significant effects.

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS 5 Changes to include new affordable housing targets, a greater role for the private rented sector, provision of service families, and greater flexibility to improve deliverability, and an added reference to sites yielding less than 10 units that may trigger the affordable housing policy.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
promote the use of SUDs				
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change				No significant effects.
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing	+S ++M ++L	D	P	The amended policy wording should give rise to a substantial increase in number of affordable units being built during the plan period and improve deliverability through a reference to schemes yielding less than 10 units, particularly in the medium- to long term. The amended policy wording allows for greater flexibility which in turn should improve deliverability of affordable in the medium- to long term, and the changes also enable a wider range of needs to be met,

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS 5 Changes to include new affordable housing targets, a greater role for the private rented sector, provision of service families, and greater flexibility to improve deliverability, and an added reference to sites yielding less than 10 units that may trigger the affordable housing policy.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				including through the promotion of the private rented sector and for service families.
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities				No significant effects.
12. Reduce the need to travel				No significant effects.
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities				No significant effects.
14. Protect and improve public health	+M +L	I	P	Access to suitable good quality housing can have a positive impact on health
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime				No significant effects.
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities	+M +L	I	P	Access to suitable good quality housing can have a positive impact on health inequalities.

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS 5 Changes to include new affordable housing targets, a greater role for the private rented sector, provision of service families, and greater flexibility to improve deliverability, and an added reference to sites yielding less than 10 units that may trigger the affordable housing policy.</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport				No significant effects.
18. Promote and encourage investment	+S ++M ++L	D, C	T,P	The policy changes promote housing investment, in particular by the private sector given the lack of grant including for affordable housing, and the updated wording should improve certainty to further encourage developer investment.
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age,race/ethnicity, age,sexuality,religion or belief.	+S ++M ++L	D, C	P	A positive impact is likely as new housing must comply with accessibility standards and meet a range of housing needs.

## Conclusion

The changes primarily reflect the NPPF and the updated Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014) and therefore set out a policy framework for better meeting Borough-level housing needs, including affordable and specialist forms of housing. A

review of the gypsy and traveller policy now reflects the latest government guidance on Planning for Traveller sites (2012). The changes primarily set out the new affordable housing targets for the borough over an updated timeframe. The targets are significantly higher than those set out in the adopted plan, and exceed those in the preceding Proposed Submission versions of the policy. In light of the limited grant funding available for affordable housing, increased flexibility and the acknowledgement of the greater role of the private rented sector in meeting the needs households on low to medium incomes should serve to attract private sector investment in affordable housing in the Borough. In addition, setting out realistic, but ambitious affordable housing targets at a scale set out in the revised targets and updated timeframes, further indicate substantial scope for housing development in the Borough and provide further certainty to attract private sector investment in affordable housing. The supporting text to the policy is also likely to provide further clarity on the Council's definitions of affordable housing, and this overall support may further encourage developer investment. In addition to the changes to part g. of the policy, which confirmed the Council's support for the private rented sector (PRS), this is likely to have a positive effect on the sustainability objective of increasing access to suitable housing. Support for PRS is on the basis that this sector is acknowledged as meeting the needs of those who neither qualify for affordable housing nor qualify for a mortgage and will therefore widen access to suitable housing. Further changes made to the policy at submission stage, including detailed criteria for the selection of gypsy and traveller sites, will combine to ensure more people have access to suitable housing thus reducing social inequalities and social exclusion. It gives local people on low-medium incomes a chance to access through renting and/or own their own home in the borough, which is becoming increasingly difficult in today's market and it is acknowledged that the Council would not be able to meet all of its future affordable housing needs. However, the changes to this policy should result in more people having improved access to suitable housing, thus reducing social inequalities and social exclusion.

### **Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS7**

The policy has been amended as follows:

- a. *The Council will use the Community Infrastructure Levy to fund the strategic infrastructure necessary to deliver the vision set out in the Local Plan and the priorities identified in the Council's Regulation 123 List.*
- b. Planning obligations will be sought on a site-by-site basis to secure the provision of affordable housing in development schemes (see Policy IS5) and to ensure that development proposals provide or fund local improvements to mitigate the *specific* impact of development and/or additional facilities made necessary by the proposal, subject to the *three* five tests set out in *the CIL Regulations and the principles set out in the Council's Planning Obligations SPD* Circular 05/2005. These will include contributions towards infrastructure and transport schemes, in particular public transport, walking and cycling improvements, educational, community and health facilities and services, open space and play facilities, addressing barriers to

employment by developing learning and skills and childcare provision, emergency services and ecological and environmental enhancements where appropriate. In the areas of major change (see policies PL11, PL12, PL13 and PL14) contributions towards the cost of specific off-site improvements will be sought, in particular for transport and other infrastructure provision where necessary.

- c. The Council will develop a Supplementary Planning Document on Planning Obligations and an associated Charging Schedule(s) to support the provision of infrastructure projects necessary to deliver the Core Strategy, which is expected to be adopted during 2012.

**Table 1.8 Changes to Policy IS 7**

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS7 Change to include a new reference to CIL to fund infrastructure delivery and clarification of the new S106 regulations</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
1. Protect the built heritage of the borough				CIL contributions can enable local improvements to the built heritage of the borough and planning obligations can secure site specific preservation or enhancement of historic assets.
2. Avoid loss of greenfield sites				No significant effects.
3. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough				Neutral or positive effect. CIL funds may be used to improve or provide additional habitats whilst planning obligations will mitigate against an adverse impact of a development on the

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS7 Change to include a new reference to CIL to fund infrastructure delivery and clarification of the new S106 regulations</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
				natural environment/biodiversity.
4. Minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling				No significant effects.
5. Maintain and improve air quality				No significant effects.
6. Conserve energy and resources				No significant effects.
7. Reduce the impact of noise				No significant effects.
8. Minimise flood risk in the Borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDs				No significant effects.
9. Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change				No significant effects.
10. Ensure people have access to suitable housing	+M +L	D	P	Clarification of the of the use of S106 funding may benefit developer certainty and continue to secure affordable housing

<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS7 Change to include a new reference to CIL to fund infrastructure delivery and clarification of the new S106 regulations</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities	+S ++M ++L	D, C	P	Strong positive effect, both in overall infrastructure delivery via CIL funding and through site specific requirements through the amended provision for S106 agreements.
12. Reduce the need to travel				No significant effects.
13. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities				No significant effects.
14. Protect and improve public health				No significant effects.
15. Reduce crime and fear of crime	+S +M +L	I	P	Likely positive effect through use of CIL/S106 funding to secure public realm improvements.
16. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities	+L	I	P	Likely positive effect as public transport improvements can reduce social exclusion
17. Encourage the growth of sustainable transport	+M +L	D	P	Likely positive effect as infrastructure funded by CIL can include walking and cycling improvements



<b>Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS7 Change to include a new reference to CIL to fund infrastructure delivery and clarification of the new S106 regulations</b>				
<b>Sustainability objective</b>	<b>Short Medium or Long term effects</b>	<b>Direct, Indirect, Cumulative or Synergistic effects</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent effects</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
18. Promote and encourage investment	+S +M +L	D, C, S	P	Commitment to secure infrastructure improvements can increase developer confidence in an area making it attractive to inward investment.
19. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age,race/ethnicity, age,sexuality,religion or belief.	+M +L	D, C	P	Likely positive effect as infrastructure funded by CIL can include accessibility and public realm improvements

### **Conclusion**

The policy changes clarify the planning mechanisms for delivery of infrastructure required to support the level of growth set out in the proposed changes to the Local Plan and reflecting the new regulations covering CIL and Section 106 agreements. The up-to-date position would provide a level of certainty likely to have a positive impact of delivery of community facilities, transport etc, affordable housing, and the wider range of infrastructure required in the Nine Elms area. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule included in the original Core Strategy and which supplements this policy, is now included in a separate document and will be updated in the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Significant positive effects are likely to be achieved by the changes which overall will make a positive contribution to achieving the sustainability objectives.

## Appendix 4: Appraisal of main changes to DMPD policies

Policy Area	Policy	Change	Sustainability Impact
Sustainable Development Principles	DMS3 Sustainable Design and low carbon energy	The changes reflect the National Planning Policy Framework's priority to achieve sustainable development and the updated London Plan policy on sustainability, energy and low carbon design. Policy DMS3 supports the changes to Core Strategy Policy IS2.	Scores positively against sustainability indicators 6 - Conserve energy and resources; and 9 - Encourage use of renewables in order to mitigate against climate change; and 14 - Protect and improve public health. Achievement of the Code for Sustainable Homes has positive benefits in terms of the amenity and health and wellbeing of occupiers and nearby residents. It can also help to address issues of neighbour noise within high density developments and improve the quality of life through good daylighting to reduce the need for artificial light within the home.
Flood Risk	DMS5	A new test has been added covering Surface Water Flooding considerations – this supports the changes to Core Strategy Policy PL2. Significant changes have been made to reflect the the development of national policy and as a consequence of work undertaken to fulfil the requirements of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.	Improves the effectiveness of the policy. Scores positively against sustainability indicator 8 - Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SUDS. Positive impacts in the medium to long term are also likely against sustainability objectives 10 - Ensure people have access to suitable Housing; and 18 - Promote and encourage economic investment- by addressing flood risk more thoroughly, identifying and ensuring adequate mitigation

Policy Area	Policy	Change	Sustainability Impact
Housing	DMH3	The indicative mix of unit sizes for affordable housing has been amended to better reflect deliverability, and reference to the new affordable rent tenure has been added. The changes should improve access to affordable housing and widen the range of sizes and tenure available, and therefore may improve the housing conditions of those who would otherwise be in temporary or unsuitable accommodation, particularly children.	measures are applied, therefore providing a greater level of certainty regarding suitable sites for housing and other economic investment opportunities in the Borough.  Scores positively against sustainability indicators 10 - Ensure people have access to suitable housing; and 19 -Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief.
Town Centres and Shopping	DMTS3-7 Protected Shopping frontages	DMTS3-7 These policies which protect the retail function of protected shopping and other frontages, have been changed to clarify that no loss of ground floor floorspace will be permitted, as this can affect it viability. As these policies also apply to shopping frontages in local centres, this should help to retain local shopping and related facilities within walking distance of residential areas thereby benefiting those without access to a car, including elderly or young people.	Changes score positively against sustainability indicators 11 - Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities; and 19 -Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion of belief.

Policy Area	Policy	Change	Sustainability Impact
Town Centres and Shopping	New Policy DMTS8 Protection of public houses and bars	This new policy aims to protect public houses and bars of historic or architectural interest and/or community value from demolition and/or change of use or painting, in recognition of their special character and the valuable contribution that they make to the historic environment.	New policy scores positively against sustainability indicator 1 - Protect and enhance the built heritage of the Borough.
Community facilities	New Policy DMC3 Provision of health and emergency service facilities	A new policy has been added to support Core Strategy Policy IS6. This aims to support the health and emergency services in providing necessary facilities in appropriate locations, and to allow loss of existing health or emergency service facilities where facilities are declared surplus to need.	The new policy scores positively against sustainability indicators 11 - Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities; and 14 - Protect and improve public health.
Transport infrastructure	DMT4	A new clause has been added to criterion c. to clarify the Council's corporate position on heliports – that no heliports will be permitted elsewhere in the Borough	Changes score positively against sustainability indicators 3 - Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity of the borough; 5 - Maintain and improve air quality; and 7 - Reduce the impact of noise.

**Changes to the Site Specific Allocations Plan (SSAD)**

New Sites Added at Local Plan Review	Summary	Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<b>Clapham Junction</b>		
St Peter's Church & 21-31 Plough Road, SW11 (4.1.7)	New housing, community uses and small-scale convenience retail.	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p> <p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicators 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing; 8 - The proposed use includes new or improved community facilities including health care facilities.</p> <p>Impact uncertain against SSAD indicator 1- The site does not contain, or is not in close proximity to a heritage asset/ environment etc.</p>
Winstanley / York Road Estates, SW11 (4.1.8)	New housing, community uses and small-scale convenience retail.	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p>

New Sites Added at Local Plan Review	Summary	Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
		<p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicators 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing; 8 - The proposed use includes new or improved community facilities including health care facilities.</p>
<b>Tooting</b>		
<p>St George's Hospital Car Park, Maybury Street, SW17 (5.7)</p>	<p>New housing.</p>	<p>The main sustainability impacts are: A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing .</p>
<b>Putney</b>		
<p>Land Adjacent ARK Putney Academy, SW15</p>	<p>New housing on surplus former educational land.</p>	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p>

New Sites Added at Local Plan Review	Summary	Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
(6.5)		<p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</li> </ul> <p>Impact uncertain against SSAD indicator 1- The site does not contain, or is not in close proximity to a heritage asset/ environment etc.</p>
<b>Balham</b>		
Former Aura House & Petrol Filling Station, Balham Hill, SW12 (7.4)	New housing.	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p> <p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</li> </ul>
18-20 Boundaries Road, SW12 (7.5)	New housing.	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p> <p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</li> </ul>

New Sites Added at Local Plan Review		Summary		Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	
<b>Roehampton</b>					
Area Spatial Strategy for Roehampton	(This section of the SSAD is subservient to Core Strategy Policy PL15)	Appraised in Appendix 3 - Sustainability Appraisal of the Changes to the Core Strategy			
Southlands, Digby Stewart & Grove House, Roehampton Lane, SW15 (8.1.2)	New education floorspace and student housing.	The main sustainability impacts are:  A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicators 8 - The proposed use includes new or improved community facilities including health care facilities; and 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing;  Impact uncertain against SSAD indicator 1- The site does not contain, or is not in close proximity to a heritage asset/ environment etc.			
Mount Clare, Minstead Gardens, SW15 (8.1.3)	New student accommodation and other compatible uses.	The main sustainability impacts are:  A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5- The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.			



New Sites Added at Local Plan Review	Summary	Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Downshire House, Roehampton Lane, SW15 (8.1.4)	Education, new student housing.	<p>Impact uncertain against SSAD indicator 1 - The site does not contain, or is not in close proximity to a heritage asset/ environment etc</p> <p>The main sustainability impacts are:                      A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicators 8 - The proposed use includes new or improved community facilities including health care facilities; and 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</p> <p>Impact uncertain against SSAD indicator 1 - The site does not contain, or is not in close proximity to a heritage asset/ environment etc.</p>
166-170 Roehampton Lane, SW15 (8.1.5)	Student housing, and other compatible uses to be identified through the forthcoming the Masterplan process.	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:                      A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</p>
<b>Other Sites</b>		

New Sites Added at Local Plan Review	Summary	Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
313 Battersea Park Road, SW11 (9.12)	New specialist/supported housing.	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p> <p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</p>
259-311 Battersea Park Road, SW11 (9.13)	Mixed use including residential, community uses and retail	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p> <p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicators 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing; 8 - The proposed use includes new or improved community facilities including health care facilities.</p>
Former Elsley School, SW11 (9.14)	New housing on surplus former educational land.	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p> <p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</p>
Athledene, Garratt Lane, SW18 (9.15)	New housing, reprovision of community uses including a new primary school and supported housing. Potential for some ground floor retail uses.	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p> <p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicators 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing; and 8 - The proposed use includes new or improved community facilities including health care facilities.</p>

New Sites Added at Local Plan Review	Summary	Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
<p>Riley's Snooker Hall, 227-231 Wimbledon Park Road, SW18 (9.16)</p>	<p>Mixed use development including replacement Assembly and Leisure (D2 use) commercial uses and new housing.</p>	<p>The main sustainability impacts are: A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicators 8 - The proposed use includes new or improved community facilities including health care facilities; and 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</p>
<p><b>Other Thames Riverside Sites</b></p>		
<p>208-214 York Road &amp; 4 Chatfield Road, SW11 (10.10)</p>	<p>Mixed use development incorporating replacement employment floorspace and residential use.</p>	<p>The main sustainability impacts are: A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing; 7 - The proposed use includes provision for employment.</p>
<p>Cringle Dock, Nine Elms SW8 (2.1.6)</p>	<p>Safeguarded wharf with potential for residential-led mixed use development above.</p>	<p>The main sustainability impacts are: A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5 - The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</p>

New Sites Added at Local Plan Review	Summary	Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Kirtling Wharf, Nine Elms SW8 (2.1.7)	Safeguarded wharf with potential for residential-led mixed use development above.	<p>The main sustainability impacts are:</p> <p>A positive outcome is predicted against the SSAD indicator 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The proposed use will increase the stock of housing including affordable housing.</li> </ul>

## Appendix 5: Review of indicators

**Table 5.1 Housing Indicators**

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Monitoring Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
H 01	Net additional dwellings completed by location	*		PL1, PL3, PL5, PL8, PL9, PL10, PL11, PL12, PL13, PL14, PL15, DMH4
H 02	Net additional homes from all sources			PL5, DMH4
H 03	Conversion and change of use schemes granted planning permission and in the planning pipeline			PL5, DMH4
H 04	Gross affordable housing completions	*		IS5, DMH3
H 05	Gain and loss of specialist housing			IS5
H 06	No of under-occupied social rented homes "freed up" by new social rented units		*	IS5
H 07	Five year Supply of Deliverable Sites and Housing Trajectory		*	PL5
H 08	Number and percentage of applications with 10 or more dwellings (gross) granted planning permission with at least 33% of affordable units (15% in Nine Elms)			IS5, DMH8
H 09	Number of affordable dwellings delivered through S106 contributions			IS6, DMH8
H 10	Type and size of dwelling completions by tenure (market/ intermediate/ social rented)		*	IS5, DMH3
H 11	Number of family sized units lost through conversion to smaller units		*	IS5, DMH2
H 12	For schemes including intermediate dwellings, the number of dwellings for households with a gross income of less than £38,000			IS5
H 13	Number of applications granted planning permission where a loss of housing is proposed and replacement housing density is lower than existing.			IS5,
H 14	Number of applications granted and refused planning permission where a loss (and no gain) of residential units is proposed			PL5, DMH1
H 15	Percentage of development completed and approved which meet the residential space standards			IS5, DMH6
H 16	Relation of density to London Plan matrix			IS3, DMH4
H 17	Dwellings failing to meet decent home standards	*		PL5, DMH4

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Monitoring Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
H 18	Housing quality - Building for Life 12 (BfL12) assessments		*	IS3, DMH4
H 19	Number of dwellings that meet lifetime homes standard		*	IS5
H 20	Number of wheelchair accessible dwellings			IS5
H 21	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)			PL5
H 22	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	*		PL5, DMH4

**Table 5.2 Industry, Employment and the Economy Indicators**

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
IE 01	Amount and percentage of floorspace (m2) available by type	*	*	PL6
IE 02	Employment by employment category in Wandsworth and regeneration area	*	*	PL1
IE 03	Percentage change in the number of VAT and PAYE registered businesses births and deaths in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*	*	PL1
IE 04	Claimant Count (Unemployment) Rate in Wandsworth and regeneration area	*	*	PL1
IE 05	Number of jobs created through new development in Vauxhall/Nine Elms/Battersea Opportunity Area within the Central Activities Zone		*	PL11
IE 06	Amount of commercial and employment floorspace completed, granted planning permission and in the development pipeline including percentage by location (SIL, LSIA, MUFIEA in Town Centres and Focal Points of Activity, Other MUFIEA, SIL in Stewarts Road Industrial Area, Town Centres, Local Centres, CAZ Frontages in Nine Elms and rest of the Thames Policy Area)		*	PL6, PL7, PL8, PL9, PL12, PL13, PL14, PL15, IS6, DMTS1, DMTS2, DMTS3, DMTS11, DMTS13, DMI1, DMI2, DMC1, DMC2
IE 07	Floorspace (m2) secured as flexible business floorspace B1a and B1b/c		*	PL6, DMI4
IE 08	Total amount of employment (B1 to B8) floorspace on previously developed land - by type			PL7
IE 09	Number and percentage of vacant business premises in Employment Areas	*		PL1, PL6
IE 10	Percentage of planning permissions securing replacement commercial or employment floorspace in SIL, LSIA, MUFIEA And TPA			PL6, PL7, DMI1, DMI2, DMI3

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
IE 11	Planning permissions granted and development commenced resulting in the loss of industrial or employment floorspace in SIL, LSIA or TPA			PL6, PL7, PL9, DMI1, DMI3
IE 12	Loss of commercial floorspace in Core, Secondary and Other shopping frontages			PL8, DMTS3, DMTS4, DMTS5, DMTS6, DMTS7
IE 13	A1 completions in Wandsworth's existing Town Centres and Battersea Power Station CAZ Frontage			PL12
IE 14	Proportion of A1 retail units in Town and Local Centre Core Frontages			PL8, DMTS3
IE 15	Proportion of A1 retail units in Town and Local Centre Secondary Frontages			PL8, DMTS4
IE 16	Proportion of A1 retail units in Important Local Parades.			PL8, DMTS5
IE 17	Percentage of vacant units within Town Centres	*		PL8
IE 18	Percentage of vacant units within Southside Shopping Centre			PL12
IE 19	Size / vacancies in street markets			PL8, DMTS10
IE 20	Number of hotel rooms (C1) completed and/or in the development pipeline			PL8, DMTS12
IE 21	Amount of land in waste management use (ha)			PL7, DMI5, DMI6, DMI7
IE 22	Loss of existing waste management facilities			PL7, DMI5, DMI6, DMI7
IE 23	Number of Protected Wharves	*		PL9
IE 24	Location of sites for waste management		*	PL7, DMI5, DMI6, DMI7
IE 25	Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities			PL7, IS6, DMI7
IE 26	Number of developments approved and completed resulting in a net loss of A1-A5 floorspace outside protected parades			PL8, DMTS7

**Table 5.3 Sustainable Development and Communities Indicators**

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
S 01	Indices of deprivation in Wandsworth and regeneration area	*	*	PL1

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
S 02	Unemployed residents in Super Output Areas with high ranking indices of deprivation		*	PL1
S 03	Life Expectancy at Birth in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*	*	PL1
S 04	Standardised Mortality Ratio by all causes, cancer, coronary heart disease and circulatory disease in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*	*	PL1
S 05	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births (3 year average) in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*	*	PL1
S 06	The percentage of pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more A* – C grade GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and maths in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*		PL1
S 07	The percentage of Key Stage 2 (KS2) pupils achieving level 4 or better in tests in Wandsworth and regeneration areas (including Maths and English)	*		PL1
S 08	The percentage of residents (aged 16-74) who attained level 4/5 qualifications in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*		PL1
S 09	Proportion of young people (16-18 year olds) not in full time education employment or training (NEET) in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*		PL1
S 10	Teenage (Under 18) conception rates per 1,000 female population	*	*	PL1
S 11	Annual mean and number of days when air pollution (PM10 and NO2) exceeds acceptable levels	*	*	IS4
S 12	Number of noise abatement notices served	*	*	IS4
S 13	Amount of completed developments within the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) contours of hazardous uses			IS4
S 14	Percentage of new build developments completed and/or granted planning permission on brownfield land		*	IS1
S 15	Applications submitted that include Energy Assessments			IS2, DMS3
S 16	Developments completed with renewable energy installations		*	IS2, DMS3
S 17	Percent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions achieved overall through on-site renewable energy generation and energy efficiency measures		*	IS2, DMS3
S 18	Code for Sustainable Homes rating for all new dwellings			IS2, DMS3
S 19	BREEAM rating for major new non-residential development			IS2, DMS3



Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
S 20	Number and percentage of developments completed and or granted planning permission with living roofs and/or walls and average area (m2) per development			IS2, DMS3
S 21	Number of developments completed and or granted planning permission with/or providing a connection to a heating/cooling network and/or onsite combined heat/cooling and power centre			IS2, DMS3
S 22	Number of planning permissions granted with a waste management plan			IS2, DMS3
S 24	Number of tall buildings built outside town centres, Nine Elms and focal points			IS3, DMS4
S 25	Conservation areas with up to date character appraisals	*		IS3, DMS2
S 26	Number of grants for Conservation Area Improvements	*		IS3
S 27	Enforcement cases relating to unauthorised works to a listed building or works within a conservation area.			IS3, DMS2
S 28	Number of Listed Buildings "at risk"	*	*	IS3
S 29	Number of listed buildings lost		*	IS3, DMS2
S 30	Percentage of borough (by geographical area) in each PTAL band	*		PL3
S 31	Percentage of journeys by public transport			PL3
S 32	Density of traffic / Level of traffic in Wandsworth High Street			PL12
S 33	Provision of new or enhanced transport infrastructure			PL3, PL11, PL13, PL15
S 34	New build residential dwelling completed and/or granted planning permission by Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) score			IS1, DMH4
S 35	Number of cycle parking spaces secured on completed and or granted planning permission on large residential developments			IS1, DMH4, DMT2
S 36	Number of large new build residential car free developments completed and/or granted planning permission in areas of good PTAL			IS1, DMH4, DMT2
S 37	Percentage of permitted development complying with the car-parking standards set out in the local development framework			PL3, DMH4, DMT2
S 38	Developments approved with a car club parking space			PL3, DMT2
S 39	Provision of parking permitted on new development distributed equitably between open market and			PL3, DMT2

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
	affordable/ intermediate based on unit size and number of units			
S 40	Access to public transport for disabled people	*		PL3, PL9, PL10, PL12, DMO6, DMT3
S 41	Length of cycle routes in the borough along the rivers and the rest of the borough	*		PL3, PL9, PL10, DMO6, DMT3
S 42	Length (m) of pedestrian links and/or (m2) of pedestrian space on permitted and/or completed on new development along the rivers and the rest of the borough	*		PL3, PL9, PL10, DMO6, DMT3
S 43	Length of street (pedestrian) enhancements			PL13
S 44	Number of schools and companies with approved travel plans and new developments approved with section 106 requirements for travel plans	*		PL3, DMT1
S 45	Gain /loss of moorings and jetties and associated facilities on the River Thames			PL9, DMO7
S 46	Development on land safeguarded for transport uses			PL3, DMT4
S 47	Amount of bulk material (waste and freight) transported by rail and water			IS1
S 48	Number of Flood Events	*		IS4
S 49	Percentage of New Dwellings Permitted Within 1 in 100 Year Flood Risk Zone	*	*	PL2, DMS5
S 50	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	*		PL2, DMS5, DMS7
S 51	Number of planning permissions without a required flood risk assessment			PL2
S 52	Number of permissions granted for basements (All basements, basement extensions, conversions of basements to a higher vulnerability classification in the Technical Guidance in the NPPF) within Flood Zones 3a and 3b			PL2, DMS5
S 53	Number and percentage of developments completed and or granted planning permission with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems		*	IS2, DMS6
S 54	Percentage of People Living in Open Space Deficiency Areas	*	*	PL4, DMO3
S 55	Percentage of the borough with Nature Conservation Deficiency	*	*	PL4

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
S 56	Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance	*	*	PL4
S 57	Condition of sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) as classified by Natural England	*	*	PL4, DMO4
S 58	Changes in priority habitats and species (by type)	*		PL4
S 59	Number of developments completed involving a loss of designated open space			PL4, DMO1
S 60	Area (ha) of public open space on permitted and/or completed on new developments by location			PL4, PL9, DMH7, DMO3
S 61	Developments permitted and/or completed resulting in a loss or gain of sports and recreation facilities, including playing fields lost			PL4, DMO1, DMO2
S 62	Number of planning permissions incorporating ecological impact measures			PL4
S 63	Developments permitted and/or completed in areas deficient in access to nature conservation incorporating enhancements			PL4, DMO4
S 64	Number of enforcement cases relating to the loss of trees in conservation areas or designated TPOs			PL4, DMO5

**Table 5.4 Community Services and the Provision of Infrastructure Indicators**

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
CI 01	Amount of community premises floorspace completed		*	IS6, DMC1, DMC2
CI 02	Amount of hospital and healthcare floorspace completed		*	IS6, DMC1, DMC2
CI 03	Loss and gain of facilities related to the use of the river at Putney Embankment			PL9
CI 04	Local improvements funded by planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy			IS6, DMT2
CI 05	Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy money received and spent			IS7
CI 06	Infrastructure Delivery Schedule			PL1, PL2, PL3, PL4, PL5, PL6, PL7, PL8, PL9, PL10, PL11, PL12, PL13, PL14, PL15, IS1, IS2, IS3, IS4, IS5, IS6, IS7

**Table 5.5 Delivery of Site Specific Allocations Document**

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects	Policies Monitored
SSAD 1	Delivery of sites identified in the Site Specific Allocations Document			Site Specific Allocations Document

**Table 5.6 Contextual and Other Baseline Indicators**

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects
<b>Contextual / Other Baseline: Population and Borough Profile</b>			
CB 01	Total resident population	*	
CB 02	Size of borough		
CB 03	Population density (Persons per hectare)	*	
CB 04	Resident population change	*	
CB 05	Age structure of resident population	*	
CB 06	Resident population by ethnic group	*	
CB 07	Population turnover	*	
CB 08	Projected population change	*	
CB 09	Projected change in number of households	*	*
CB 10	Land use by category		
<b>Contextual / Other Baseline: Housing</b>			
CB 11	Number of households	*	
CB 12	Dwelling stock	*	
CB 13	Vacant dwellings	*	
CB 14	Household size	*	
CB 15	Household composition	*	
CB 16	Dwelling type	*	
CB 17	Household tenure	*	
CB 18	Household income		
CB 19	House sales and house price by type	*	
CB 20	Employees by full-time/part-time and by Gender	*	*
CB 21	Economic Activity of residents aged 16-74	*	
CB 22	Size of Businesses in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*	*

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects
CB 23	Rateable value of floorspace by type (office / retail / industrial / warehouse) £/m2	*	
CB 24	Amount of Municipal Waste Arising and Managed by Management Type	*	*
<b>Contextual / Other Baseline: Sustainable Development and Communities</b>			
CB 25	Socio-economic classification based on occupation	*	
CB 26	Self employment rates (% economically active)	*	
CB 27	Unemployment rate by ethnic group	*	*
CB 28	Percentage of households receiving housing benefit / council tax benefit	*	*
CB 29	Number of homeless households in priority need	*	
CB 30	House price earnings ratio	*	*
CB 31	Car / van ownership	*	*
CB 32	Distance travelled to work	*	
CB 33	Mode of transport to work		*
CB 34	density of traffic	*	*
CB 35	People killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents – three year rolling average	*	
CB 36	Pedestrians killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road accidents	*	
CB 37	Commuter Flows	*	*
CB 38	Archaeological priority areas	*	
CB 39	Percentage of population living within Air Quality Management Area	*	
CB 40	Number of visitors to leisure centres	*	
CB 41	Total fertility rate (TFR)	*	
CB 42	Self-assessment of health (% of residents) in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*	*
CB 43	Self-assessment of Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI) (% of people living in households) in Wandsworth and regeneration areas	*	*
CB 44	Household overcrowding (households with over 1.0 persons per room)	*	*
CB 45	Households in Neighbourhood Watch Schemes	*	
CB 46	Instances of crime in Wandsworth and regeneration areas (Burglaries per 1,000 households & Violent crimes / vehicle crimes and robberies per 1,000 population)	*	*

Indicator		Linked to SA Baseline	Significant Effects
CB 47	Number of lakes, ponds and areas of standing open water located in Wandsworth	*	
CB 48	Drinking water compliance with chemical and microbiological quality standards	*	
CB 49	Percentage of water bodies classified as good quality by the Environment Agency's General Quality Assessment (GQA) - Chemical and Biological Grades	*	
CB 50	National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) located in Wandsworth	*	

## Appendix 6: Equality Impact Assessment of the Local Plan changes

The Equality Act 2010 requires that the Council when exercising its functions must have "due regard" to the need to eliminate discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. Equality Impact Assessments are a means of identifying any potential impact in relation to race, gender, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief.

An EIA of the original Core Strategy was undertaken in July 2008. This considered the equality impacts on the groups listed above, of Core Strategy key themes, which included housing, employment, community facilities/services and transport and accessibility. The Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) and the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD), support the Core Strategy by providing details to guide development and to assess planning applications. The original versions of these documents were adopted in October 2010 and in February 2012 (DMPD and SSAD). The SSAD complements the Core Strategy by providing details on individual sites where development or other change is anticipated in the Borough. The SSAD also identifies the safeguarded waste sites, and references rather than sets policy. The Council's standard Equality Impact Assessment form was completed for these documents before submission to the Planning Inspectorate, to ensure that all unforeseen equality impacts are identified and considered alongside the Local Plan documents.

Given that this is a review of the Local Plan documents mainly relating to new housing targets; affordable housing targets; renewable energy/carbon reduction requirements and flooding, or updated evidence or legislation, it is not anticipated that there will be any significant impacts of these changes on overall equality. There may be some positive benefits to low income residents, including families, as the overall number of affordable homes will increase over the plan period, the changes should improve deliverability of affordable and specialist types of homes and affordable homes provided, including for service families, although it is acknowledged that the Borough cannot meet all of its affordable housing needs in terms of quantum. Similarly the total number of wheelchair accessible dwellings and those built to Lifetime Homes standards will increase in line with the total increase in new dwellings, specifically benefitting older residents, as well as those with mobility difficulties. Changes to Core Strategy location-based Policies PL11-13, and PL15 (and the relevant SSAD sites for the Clapham Junction area and Roehampton) which include significant new development potential and public realm improvements, take account of proposed comprehensive housing estate renewal in Clapham Junction (Winstanley /York Road estates) and Roehampton. This should provide both better quality accommodation in refurbished and new-build housing, better linkages and an improved, inclusive public realm. The Council's standard Equality Impact Assessment form was completed for the significant Core Strategy and

DMPD policy changes which were also appraised as significant changes for Sustainability Appraisal (Submission Versions) to ensure that all unforeseen equality impacts are identified and recorded. It is considered that the consolidated changes along with new changes outlined above and in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report in more detail will improve equality as a positive impact is recorded in the SA against Sustainability Indicator 19 is to *"ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief."* in respect of policies PL11-13 and PL15.



**Section 1 - 'Scoping' the Assessment**

*Service, policy or function being assessed:* Changes to the Local Plan, comprising the Core Strategy; Development Management Policies Document (DMPD); and Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD)

*Officers responsible for conducting the EIA:* Sarah Dixey - Senior Planner, Environment and Community Services Department; Clare O'Connor - Deputy Head of Policy (Corporate Equality lead), Administration Department

*Organisations who had the opportunity to provide feedback on the EIA:* The Council had consulted on the Equality Impact Assessment on the Proposed Submission version EIA between May 2013 and June 2013, at the same time as consultation on the changes to the Local Plan documents and on the Sustainability Appraisal took place. External organisations also had the opportunity to provide feedback on the EIA at this stage. No comments were received on the EIA at Proposed submission stage. No public consultation takes place at Submission stage where the local plan is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate. However, as the Council has now withdrawn the Local Plan, this EIA , alongside the consolidated changes made to the Local Plan Review documents and Sustainability Appraisal are all subject to a further round of public consultation, the results of which will be reported on prior to Submission in spring 2015.

**Section 2 - Developing and Initial View**

*What are the aims of the policy/service?*

The most important Local Plan document is the Core Strategy, which sets out the Council's vision and its guiding principles for planning in Wandsworth. This includes high level policies making provision for housing, business, community services and infrastructure, in a sustainable way, protecting and improving both the built and natural environments while mitigating climate change. The purpose of the DMPD is to set out the Council's detailed policies for managing development in the borough. The purpose of the SSAD is to set out details in relation to the main areas and sites where development or other change is anticipated in the borough, where the Council has particular objectives or is supporting or promoting specific proposals. It sets out which Core Strategy and DMPD policy will be most relevant in relation to each site, and identifies sites which will contribute to meeting the objectives of the Core Strategy. However, it should be noted that this is a limited review of the Local Plan, primarily to take account of new housing targets and other key policy areas highlighted above, and updates to accord with the London Plan 2011, and the National Planning Policy Framework.

<p><i>What evidence could you use to verify if the service/policy offers equality of access?</i></p> <p>The Core Strategy sets out indicators which will be monitored to include how the Core Strategy is being delivered. A full list of the revised indicators is set out in Appendix 6 of the Sustainability Appraisal, as well as in the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR focuses on indicators for which data is readily available in order to assess the extent to which policies are being achieved. The inclusion of indicators that are closely tailored to local policy will be developed on an incremental basis, reflecting the changing policy needs of the Council, the availability of data and relevance to the local level. The indicators measure factors related to equality such as affordable dwelling completions by tenure. These statistics will provide evidence of each policy's performance, and indicate where revisions are required in order to enhance the equality of the Core Strategy, and therefore of the DMPD and of the SSAD.</p>
<p><i>Will further data or information be required for carrying out the assessment?</i></p> <p>No.</p>
<p><i>What do you think are the main issues relating to equality within the policy area?</i></p> <p>Sustainability Indicator 19 is to "ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief." When assessing the policies against the indicators the following policies were found to have equality impacts:</p> <p>The significant changes to the proposed policies in the Local Plan, including those which have a likely impact on equality are set out below.</p> <p>Significant changes to the Core Strategy policies:</p> <p><b>PL2</b> The changes mainly reflect a policy update following the publication of the NPPF, the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, the Surface Water Management Plan and the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. No impact.</p> <p><b>PL5</b> Setting out revised (increased) housing targets will lead to a corresponding proportion of housing built to Lifetime Homes and Wheelchair standards, as well as affordable and supported housing such as for older people. Neutral Impact</p>

**PL11-13 and PL15** These area-based policies identify significant development and regeneration potential including housing estate renewal in Clapham Junction area and Roehampton which experience high levels of deprivation. The new housing will trigger a proportionate increase in wheelchair housing, requires Lifetime Homes standards to be met, and will significantly improve the public realm. Therefore a strong positive impact is predicted in the medium to long term measured against objective 19 - Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief.

**IS5** Setting out a new affordable housing target, tenure mix and updating the evidence for meeting the borough's various housing needs, will increase accessibility to more suitable housing, and lead to a corresponding proportion of housing built to Lifetime Homes and Wheelchair standards. Overall the policy changes aim to improve implementation and delivery of affordable housing, including affordable and supported housing such as for older people. The changes should improve access to affordable housing, and may improve the housing conditions of those who would otherwise be in temporary or unsuitable accommodation.

Significant changes to the Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) policies:

**DMS3** The changes to the sustainability standards in the policy wording better reflect the national zero-carbon timetable which will be applicable from 2016 onwards. There may be a positive impact for low income households over time through a corresponding reduction in energy bills.

**DMS5** This policy supports Core Strategy Policy PL2 providing detailed criteria for assessing planning applications in flood risk locations. A new test has been added covering Surface Water Flooding considerations – this supports the changes to Core Strategy Policy PL2. Stronger controls on undeveloped sites unless it is for essential infrastructure of water compatible development to ensure safe refuge

No impact.

*Are there any criteria/requirements or aspects that could contribute to inequality?*

While consultation on the adopted Core Strategy, DMPD and the SSAD was undertaken widely at all stages of preparation, and responses were invited from all members of society, there was a lack of responses from some groups. The original Core Strategy EIA recommended targeted consultation in the future in order to increase the response rate. Poster campaigns and the involvement of the Wandsworth Community Empowerment Network to encourage the involvement of these groups in the preparation of the Council's corporate policies in recent years has also taken place. As the review of the Local Plan documents is a limited exercise, with significant changes tending to emanate from changes or new higher level policy, legislation, or evidence it was not considered necessary to carry out targeted consultation at Proposed Submission stage of the review process.

**Section Three - Assessment of Impact**

*What does available data/results of consultation show for take up/usage and other outcomes? What is the impact on different groups?*

The impact on different groups of the significant changes to policies have been addressed above.

*Do the results show that there is an adverse impact?*

No.

**Section Four - Improving the Service Delivered**

*If the EIA has shown that there is an adverse impact, what changes or practical measures would reduce adverse impact on particular groups?*

N/a

*What can be done proactively to improve access to/take up of the service?*

Through greater use of, and improvements to the usability of the website, and through future targeted consultation with groups who do not generally take an active involvement in the planning process. There has been some progress in this respect (and is on-going )since publication of the Proposed Submission stage Local Plan.

*What is the justification for taking these measures?*

To ensure that all groups of society provide their feedback on Council policy that may affect them.

*What future monitoring and evaluation tools will be appropriate and effective?*

Through additional indicators to be included in the next Authority Monitoring Report. Wandsworth Access Association members meet to assess and comment on accessibility issues for relevant planning applications referred to them by planning officers, and input into the Wandsworth Mobility Forum which deals with transportation issues such as improvements to public transport and stations.

**Section Five - Summary**

*What are the key findings of this EIA?*

Sustainability Indicator 19 is to "ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, age, sexuality, religion or belief." When assessing the changes to the policies against the sustainability indicators, the key findings are that the policies as proposed to be amended and updated, provide an improved framework for a safe, accessible and sustainable environment and, through the combination of protection and promotion of key land uses within the policies, should better meet the needs of certain groups in society who may be vulnerable to exclusion, such as those with disabilities, on low incomes, older people or children, to ensure that growth and development in the borough benefits all residents in the borough more equitably.

*Are the aims of the service/policy consistent with wider Council policies on Equality and Diversity?*

The Council's equality statement states; "It is our policy that no service user is discriminated against because of their disability, gender, race/ethnicity and other dimensions of disadvantage and discrimination including age, sexuality and religion or belief." The Local Plan documents support this by catering for the needs of Wandsworth residents, including those living in deprived areas and those that do not have access to affordable accommodation.



<i>What are the priority recommendations and actions?</i>	N/a
<i>How can these recommendations be built into wider planning and review processes?</i>	N/a
<i>What indicators of effectiveness or targets are recommended for future use?</i>	The effectiveness of the Local Plan policies will be monitored annually by agreed performance indicators. The Council also works with the Wandsworth Access Association for People with Disabilities - a voluntary group who are available to advise on planning applications referred to them by planning officers, to improve outcomes for disabled people on major planning applications and on transportation issues.
<i>Which of the following does the service/policy relate to?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eliminating discrimination (N)</li> <li>2. Promoting equal opportunities (Y)</li> <li>3. Promoting good relations (Y)</li> </ol>
<i>How would you rank the service/policy in relation to relevance to equality?</i>	High
<i>Why did you allocate this ranking?</i>	Implementation of the Local Plan will affect the built form, availability and distribution of, and use of land and buildings in the borough and therefore have an impact on all Wandsworth residents.
<b>Section Six - Action Plan</b>	

(These actions will be added to the Corporate Equality Plan)

N/a

### **Section Seven - Feedback on the findings of the EIA**

*What did external organisations say about your findings when you shared this EIA with them?*

N/A . No consultation took place at the original Submission stage of the Local Plan (March 2014) to the Planning Inspectorate - however as the Council has now withdrawn the Local Plan, this EIA , alongside the consolidated changes made to the Local Plan Review documents and Sustainability Appraisal are all subject to a further round of public consultation, the results of which will be reported on prior to Submission in spring 2015.

## Appendix 7: Acronyms

**AA** - Appropriate Assessment

**AMR** - Annual Monitoring Report

**AQMA** - Air Quality Management Area

**BAP** - Biodiversity Action Plan

**CAZ** - Central Activities Zone

**CIL** - Community Infrastructure Levy

**DC** - Development Control

**DPDs** - Development Plan Documents

**EIA** - Environmental Impact Assessment

**GLA** - Greater London Authority

**MUFIEA** - Mixed Use Former Industrial Employment Area

**IMD** - Index of Multiple Deprivation

**LDD** - Local Development Documents

**LDS** - Local Development Scheme

**LNR** - Local Nature Reserve

**LSIA** - Locally Significant Industrial Area

**MUFIEA** - Mixed Use Former Industrial Employment Area

**MOL** - Metropolitan Open Land

**PTAL** - Public Transport Accessibility Level

**S106** - Section 106 Agreement - Planning Obligations

**SA** - Sustainability Appraisal

**SAC** - Special Area of Conservation

**SCI** - Statement of Community Involvement



**SEA** - Strategic Environmental Assessment

**SIL** - Strategic Industrial Location

**SFRA** - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

**SINC** - Site of Interest for Nature Conservation

**SPA** - Special Protection Area

**SPDs** - Supplementary Planning Documents

**SSSI** - Site of Special Scientific Interest

**SUDS** - Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

**TPO** - Tree Preservation Order

For more information write to:

Planning Policy,  
Housing and Community Services,  
Town Hall,  
Wandsworth High Street,  
London SW18 2PU

Telephone: (020) 8871 6649, 6650, 7218, 7420

email: [planningpolicy@wandsworth.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@wandsworth.gov.uk)

or visit our website: [www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning)

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