

# WANDSWORTH

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## Health Impact Assessment

Local Plan Partial Review  
Publication (Regulation 19) Version  
January 2025





## **Health Impact Assessment**

### **Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR)**

#### **Advisory Note**

This version of the Health Impact Assessment has been published at the Regulation 19 stage to support the public consultation.

It is the Council's intention to update this document further to support the submission and subsequent Examination in Public of the Local Plan Partial Review.

This version of the Health Impact Assessment should therefore be considered a draft.

**January 2025**

## Contents

1	Introduction .....	3
2	Policy context .....	4
3	Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR) .....	5
4	Borough Profile .....	6
5	Summary.....	10
6	Conclusion .....	12
7	Health Impact Assessment Matrix .....	13

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of the Publication version of the Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review. The Partial Review proposes a small number of changes to the version of the Wandsworth Local Plan formally adopted in July 2023. There is no statutory requirement to undertake a HIA but it is considered best practice and reflects the Council's commitment to improving health in the borough.
- 1.2 An HIA is used to evaluate the potential health effects of a policy or plan. The Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR) proposes changes to the existing affordable housing policy (Policy LP23) and a small number of other housing policies. This HIA considers the impacts of the proposed policy changes on the health and well-being of residents in Wandsworth, complementing and partially superseding the previous HIA that informed the adopted Local Plan. HIAs are also useful in highlighting health inequalities amongst different population groups.
- 1.3 This HIA uses the determinants identified by the London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) and the Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool as a framework. The 11 determinants of health and wellbeing set out in this framework are<sup>1</sup>:
- Housing quality and design
  - Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
  - Access to open space and nature
  - Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
  - Accessibility and active travel
  - Crime reduction and community safety
  - Access to healthy food
  - Access to work and training
  - Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
  - Minimising the use of resources
  - Climate change

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-October-2019.pdf> (pg. 19)

## 2 Policy context

- 2.1 The Local Plan follows the principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is embedded in the Local Plan. The NPPF 2023 (Section 8) sets the framework for how the planning system contributes to creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which: promote social interaction; are safe and accessible; and enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs. This framework shapes the approach taken in the Local Plan.
- 2.2 The London Plan 2021 provides a strong policy framework for integrating health and spatial planning. Policy GG3 Creating a Healthy City seeks to improve Londoners' health and reduce health inequalities by prioritising health in all of London's planning decisions, including through design that supports health outcomes, and the assessment and mitigation of any potential adverse impacts of development proposals on health and health inequality. It is recognised that the impact that transport, housing, education, income, working conditions, unemployment, air quality, green space, climate change and social and community networks can have on health and how these determinants can be shaped by the planning system.
- 2.3 Wandsworth Borough Council (the Council) adopted its Local Plan in July 2023 following submission to the Secretary of State in April 2022 and subsequent examination in public by the Planning Inspectorate in November 2022. The Wandsworth Local Plan 2023-2038 outlines the strategic framework for the borough over a 15-year period. The development of the Local Plan was informed by three public consultations: a Local Plan issues scoping document between December 2018 and February 2019, the Regulation 18 Local Plan between January and March 2021 and the Regulation 19 Local Plan between January and February 2022. The Local Plan sets out strategic objectives pertaining to the long-term impacts of planning policies on residents' health and well-being. It has a key role in the creation of healthy environments that enable active and resilient communities. The Local Plan states that Wandsworth places the health and wellbeing of residents at the heart of its policy making. Within the Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives of the plan, it stipulates that by the end of the plan period, there will be an enhanced range of local services which increase opportunities for social interaction, with people living active, healthy, safe, fulfilled and independent lives. Additionally, Local Plan Policy LP15 details how the Council will promote and support development which encourages healthy and active lifestyles and reduce health and wellbeing inequalities.

### 3 Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR)

- 3.1 The Council is currently undertaking a Partial Review of its adopted Local Plan. This Partial Review (the LPPR) includes proposed updates to a small number of housing policies, listed below. All other policies are proposed to remain as existing in the adopted Wandsworth Local Plan 2023-2038.
- Policy LP23 Affordable Housing
  - Policy LP24 (Housing Mix)
  - Policy LP28 (Purpose Built Student Accommodation)
  - Policy LP29 (Housing with Shared Facilities)
  - Policy LP30 (Build to Rent)
  - Policy LP31 (Specialist Housing for Vulnerable and Older People)
- 3.2 The LPPR was subject to a Regulation 18 consultation from 23 October to 4 December 2024. The objectives of the LPPR set out at the Regulation 18 stage were:
- 1 To strengthen the Local Plan policy by setting out a clear policy requirement for new housing developments in the borough to provide at least 50% of dwellings as affordable homes delivered on site
  - 2 A greater proportion of all new affordable homes to be genuinely affordable, preferably a 70/30 split in favour of social rent
  - 3 To require affordable housing from small sites below the current threshold of 10 or more homes (gross)
- 3.2 To deliver against these objectives, the Council has used evidence and consultation feedback to inform the drafting of new, or updated, wording for a number of policies as detailed above. Policy changes proposed include maximising the delivery of genuinely affordable housing by including a 50% strategic target for all sites, a new Local Fast Track Route with an altered threshold for affordable housing and to seek a greater proportion of new affordable homes to be genuinely affordable with a 70:30 split in favour of social rent. A proportionate financial affordable housing contribution is also proposed from small sites below the current threshold of 10 or more dwellings. Minor changes to a number of housing policies are also proposed to bring them into alignment with the above requirements.
- 3.3 A six-week Regulation 19 consultation on the draft revisions of the plan is planned to be held in early 2025 with comments invited from stakeholders and the local community on the proposals. Following the consultation period, the LPPR and supporting documents will be submitted to the Secretary of State to undergo public examination by an independent Planning Inspector.
- 3.3 To a large extent, the policies that are proposed to change as part of the LPPR are not those which have the greatest direct impacts on health and well-being outcomes, although it is recognised that delivering a sufficient supply of affordable homes is a fundamental component of creating healthier and happier communities. In this context, this HIA will consider the positive and negative impacts of the LPPR on the health and wellbeing of residents across the borough and relative to the strategic objectives of the council, but should be read alongside the HIA which informed the adopted Local Plan for a complete picture.

## 4 Borough Profile

### Population

- 4.1 The estimated resident population of Wandsworth is 327,502 based on data from ONS 2021. The population is made up of 47.40% men and 52.60% women. The population of the borough is projected to increase to 331,981 in 2025, however, according to the GLA 2021 Housing led projections, this is expected to fall to 328,268 by 2035 (the end of the existing plan period).

### General health

- 4.2 Data from 2021 indicates Wandsworth has a lower rate of people reporting to have a long-term health problem or disability than London or England. This is consistent with data drawn from ONS 2017. The proportion of the people in the borough reporting a condition that limits their day-to-day activity was 11.4%,<sup>2</sup> compared to 15.7% in London and 17.7% in England<sup>3</sup>.
- 4.3 An estimated 44,000 people in Wandsworth have a common mental health disorder such as depression and anxiety. The estimated common mental health disorder prevalence in Wandsworth is 11% higher than the England average. Significant numbers of people in the borough engage in behaviours that can have a negative impact on health, including physical inactivity and poor diet, which can further the risk of health conditions.<sup>4</sup> In order to combat this, Local plan policies actively encourage and promote good physical and mental wellbeing.

### Age

- 4.4 Wandsworth has a distinctively large younger population. The median age in the borough is 33 years. This is lower than London (35 years) and England (40 years). According to ONS 2021 estimates, 50.3% of Wandsworth residents were aged between 20 and 44, compared to London (41.1%) and England (33%). The borough has the 3rd largest 20–44 year-old population in London and Inner London.
- 4.5 10% of Wandsworth residents are aged 65+, compared to London (12%) and England (18%).<sup>5</sup> However, the older population is projected to increase by 44% in the next 20 years and the ageing population will require additional services and facilities to support its well-being.

### Isolated older people

- 4.6 Over a third of people aged over 65 in the borough are living alone and consequently have a higher risk of social isolation. The average resident can expect 15 years of deteriorating health in old age.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/equalities/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Census-2021-results-Wandsworth-APRIL-23-PUB.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Census-2021-results-Wandsworth-APRIL-23-PUB.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

### Life expectancy

- 4.7 Life expectancy for over 65s in Wandsworth is higher than the national average, however, life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age are higher in other London boroughs.
- 4.8 Women in the borough live 3.6 years longer than males.<sup>7</sup>

### Deprivation

- 4.9 The English Indices of Deprivation (2019) concluded that Wandsworth is within the 50% least deprived Local Authorities in England, where in 2015 it previously ranked amongst the most deprived.<sup>8</sup> Wandsworth had three Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) that ranked amongst the 10% most deprived in London: 2 in Latchmere and 1 in Tooting, home to a total of 5300 residents.<sup>9</sup>
- 4.10 In 2014, 20% of children aged under 16 in the borough were living in low income families, lower than the London average (29%) and similar to England (20%).<sup>10</sup>
- 4.11 Over a fifth of the older population in Wandsworth are on low incomes, which is average for London, but still amongst the highest 20% in the country.<sup>11</sup>
- 4.12 Those living in areas of deprivation are at a higher risk of poor health than those in less deprived areas. Major developments in areas of deprivation should undertake detailed Health Impact Assessments (HIA) as outlined in the Local Plan.

### Obesity

- 4.13 As with many other London boroughs, Wandsworth is experiencing growing rates of obesity. One in three children leaving primary school aged 10-11 years are overweight or obese. More than half of the boroughs over 16 population are overweight or obese.<sup>12</sup>
- 4.14 There is a need to promote active living and promote healthier lifestyles to tackle the issue of obesity.

### Ethnicity

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/public-health/public-health-publications/jsna/jsna-people/#2 Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/indices-of-deprivation-2019/#:~:text=Wandsworth%20ranks%20amongst%20the%20least,score%20for%20Income%20have%20improved>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/indices-of-deprivation-2019/#:~:text=Wandsworth%20ranks%20amongst%20the%20least,score%20for%20Income%20have%20improved>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>



- 4.15 Wandsworth is very diverse. 32.2% of the borough's population (105,403 residents) are of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background.<sup>13</sup> Wandsworth is less ethnically diverse than London (46.2% BAME).<sup>14</sup>
- 4.16 Different ethnic groups have different needs in terms of health and social care services and other types of community infrastructure.

#### Employment

- 4.17 Wandsworth has the second highest employment rate in London at 79%.<sup>15</sup> In 2022, 89.2% of the population aged 16 to 64 were in employment. This was above both the London (76.2%) and England (75.8%) employment rates.<sup>16</sup>

#### Education

- 4.18 There are high levels of educational attainment amongst the population of the borough. Wandsworth Examination results generally exceed local and regional averages. Almost half of the boroughs schools are rated outstanding, which is double the national figure.<sup>17</sup> 66.5% of residents are educated to degree level or above, which is almost double the England level of 36.8%.<sup>18</sup>
- 4.19 A range of positive outcomes are associated with higher levels of education, including better health and wellbeing.

#### Health infrastructure

- 4.20 There are a wide range of healthcare assets in the borough: St George's Hospital, 42 GP Surgeries, 60 community pharmacies and 33 care homes.<sup>19</sup>
- 4.21 The population growth associated with housing expansion and regeneration is likely to put pressure on health and social care infrastructure and services.

#### Open space

- 4.22 Wandsworth has over 30 parks and open spaces, which make up almost a quarter of the total area of the borough.
- 4.23 Open space promotes active living and provides vital physical and mental health benefits for individuals and the community.

#### Housing

- 4.24 Wandsworth has lower levels of home ownership at 42.5% than London (45.2%) and England (61.3%). Home ownership is associated with increased life satisfaction.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/population-explorer/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/uk-population-by-ethnicity/national-and-regional-populations/regional-ethnic-diversity/latest/>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

<sup>16</sup> [https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/public-health/public-health-publications/jsna/jsna-people/#42\\_Educational\\_Attainment\\_in\\_Adults](https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/public-health/public-health-publications/jsna/jsna-people/#42_Educational_Attainment_in_Adults)

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

<sup>18</sup> [https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/public-health/public-health-publications/jsna/jsna-people/#42\\_Educational\\_Attainment\\_in\\_Adults](https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/public-health/public-health-publications/jsna/jsna-people/#42_Educational_Attainment_in_Adults)

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

- 4.25 36.3% of residents in the borough rent privately, a figure higher than London average of 29.9%.<sup>20</sup> Wandsworth's median monthly rent (at £1650) is estimated to be 40% of median household income, making private rent options generally unaffordable for people on lower incomes.<sup>21</sup>
- 4.26 Housing estates cover 10% of the area of Wandsworth and social housing accounts for 19% of property.<sup>22</sup>

#### Air quality

- 4.27 Wandsworth has been declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) because it has exceeded permissible levels of pollution. The main source of air pollution in the borough is road traffic.
- 4.28 10 Wandsworth primary schools are in areas that exceed the legal air pollution limits. It is estimated that 40,000 residents are exposed to high levels of transport noise, which exceed averages for both London and England.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>20</sup>Home ownership figure includes those who own outright, those who own with a mortgage/loan and shared ownership. Source: <https://www.datawand.info/housing/>

<sup>21</sup><https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

<sup>22</sup><https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

<sup>23</sup><https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

## 5 Summary

- 5.1 The adopted Wandsworth Local Plan currently contains a strategic 'Health and Wellbeing' policy with an over-arching objective for the Council to support development that promotes healthy lifestyles and reduces health inequalities.
- 5.2 As part of the LPPR, changes are proposed to the six policies in total. These are Policy LP23: Affordable Housing, Policy LP24: Housing Mix, Policy LP28: Purpose-Built Student Accommodation, Policy LP29: Housing with Shared Facilities, Policy LP30: Build to Rent and Policy LP31: Specialist Housing for Vulnerable People and for Older People. The remaining components of the Local Plan 2023-2038 will remain unchanged. Taken as a whole, the policies within the Local Plan as proposed following the LPPR, cumulatively address the issues related to principles of achieving optimal health outcomes for residents in the borough.

### Older people

- 5.3 Life expectancy has been increasing over time and Wandsworth continues to have a growing proportion of older people. As such, there are likely to be an increasing number of older residents in the borough living at home and with long-term physical and mental conditions such as dementia. The design of the built environment is expected to specifically consider the needs of the older population. Local Plan Policy 31 Specialist Housing for Vulnerable People ensures that new development is of a high quality, inclusive and accessible design, with existing housing being protected. The changes proposed in the LPPR (particularly to Policy LP23) will support the delivery of greater affordable housing with a particular focus on tenures most needed in the area. This will enable a greater number of the population, including the older population, to have access to both affordable and specialist housing to serve their needs. New housing development is also expected to consider the needs of the older population, with Policy LP24 (Housing Mix) facilitating the ability for older people who may want to downsize to smaller properties.

### Healthy lifestyles

- 5.4 The adopted Local Plan recognises the importance of supporting residents of all ages in leading healthy lifestyles. There are no changes proposed within the LPPR to the following policies: Policy 15 Health and Wellbeing, Policy 54 Open Space, Sport and Recreation, Policy 53 Protection and Enhancement of Green and Blue Infrastructure, as well as Policy 55 Biodiversity which are all considered to positively contribute to the provision of places where children and adults can play safely and access green spaces, breathe clean air and be active.
- 5.5 In order to tackle the problems caused by an unhealthy food environment, particularly for children and young people, the Health and Wellbeing policy 15 states the council will refuse applications for new fast food take-aways located within 400m of the boundaries of a primary and secondary school. As above, this policy is not proposed to change as part of the LPPR.
- 5.6 The 15-minute Neighbourhood Concept seeks to encourage less reliance on public transport and more-so on sustainable travel such as walking or cycling. It also seeks to reduce loneliness through providing community facilities and assets conveniently for residents.

### **Risks associated with poor air quality**

- 5.6 Good air quality is vital to people's health and wellbeing. The whole of the borough has been declared as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and as such any new development and its impact upon air quality must be considered very carefully. There are a number of areas of the borough that do not comply with air quality targets and action needs to be taken to control, minimise and reduce the contributing factors or poor air quality. Given the limited scope of the LPPR, no changes are proposed to Policy 14 (Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development) which promotes good air quality design and new technologies, and as such the conclusions carried forward from the previous HIA remain valid. All developments are required to be at least "Air Quality Neutral" and major developments and large-scale developments subject to an EIA are required to achieve "Air Quality Positive".

### **Pressure on Health Infrastructure**

- 5.7 There is pressure on health facilities in the borough with currently some shortfall in GP floorspace in parts of the borough. Existing health facilities should be protected and the provision of new or improved facilities appropriate to local needs is encouraged. Applications for new or loss of health and social care facilities are considered in line with the criteria of Policy LP17 (Social and Community Infrastructure) which sets out that written agreement of the relevant health body must be provided to assess the loss of any existing health facilities. The LPPR proposes no changes to this policy and as such, the conclusions carried forward from the previous HIA remain valid.

## 6 Conclusion

- 6.1 This HIA demonstrates that the policy changes proposed as part of the LPPR are expected to perform at least as well as the HIA for the adopted Local Plan and are not anticipated to have any negative effects on the health and wellbeing of the borough residents. The vast majority of policies within the adopted Local Plan are not proposed to change, including those which most directly relate to health and wellbeing outcomes, and therefore the general positive conclusions from the previous HIA remain valid. It is, however, recognised that the policy changes which seek to deliver a greater proportion of genuinely affordable housing, with a particular focus on social rented housing, may have further positive impacts related to meeting a greater proportion of local housing needs. The narrow focus of the LPPR also means that many of the assessment criteria do not apply to the policies under review.
- 6.2 In general, this positive outcome is seen to be a reflection of both the increasing amount of evidence available about the inter-relationship between the environment and people's health, which mean that health considerations have been a key thread throughout all of the policies in the Local Plan (both adopted and those subject to review), as well as a reflection of the high levels of collaboration that already exist between planning and public health teams at the Council.

## 7 Health Impact Assessment Matrix

7.1 A variation of HUDU’s Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix has been completed to identify the possible health implications of policies within the Local Plan (inclusive of the Partial Review), whether these will have a positive or negative impact on residents and recommend mitigation actions.

7.2 Evaluation is presented using the evaluation framework of:

- High positive** H+
- Medium positive** M+
- Low positive** L+
- High negative** H-
- Medium negative** M-
- Low negative** L-
- Neutral** (N)

7.3 The limited scope of the LPPR means that most of the assessment criteria are not directly relevant, or most relevant, to the policies proposed to be updated. As a result, where the most relevant policies are not proposed to change, the assessment of the most relevant adopted policies as per the 2022 HIA are presented below. Only where it is possible to identify impacts from the proposed policies within the LPPR is a new or updated assessment included. The assessments below for both proposed and existing policies, such as they reflect the Wandsworth Local Plan as proposed to exist after the adoption of the LPPR, should therefore be read as a whole. New assessments, i.e. of policies proposed to change as part of the LPPR, are noted in bold text to differentiate them from the 2022 assessments of adopted policies.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
<b>1. Housing quality and design</b>			
Does the proposal address the housing needs of older people (i.e. extra care housing, sheltered housing, lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible homes)?	<p>The Housing Standards policy (LP27) ensures that homes are designed to be inclusive, accessible and safe to all.</p> <p><b>The updated Housing Mix policy (LP24) recognises the need for older people to downsize and that there is flexibility on the requirement for family units for retirement, sheltered or extra care housing. Changes proposed to Policy LP24 in line with the partial</b></p>	H+	Council to ensure the necessary housing standards are secured through early liaison with providers and developers and through planning conditions.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p><b>review include taking a more evidence-led approach to the dwelling mix requirement which will deliver a mix of housing better reflecting local needs, including for the older population.</b></p> <p>With the older population projected to increase in upcoming years, provision of adequate housing and wheelchair accessible homes is essential in meeting the complex needs of older residents now and in the future.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people?</p>	<p>The Housing Standards policy (LP27) ensures that homes are designed to be inclusive, accessible and safe to all. It directs to the London Plan policy D7 that requires 10% of dwellings to be wheelchair accessible and 90% to be accessible and adaptable (Building Regulation (M4).</p> <p><b>The updated Housing Mix policy (LP24) ensures housing matches specific community needs, including that of older and disabled people.</b></p> <p><b>The updated Purpose Built Student Accommodation policy (LP28) has a provision for disabled people, guaranteeing that 10% of student rooms are easily</b></p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure the necessary housing standards are secured through early liaison with providers and developers and through planning conditions.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p><b>adaptable for occupation by wheelchair users.</b></p> <p><b>The updated Specialist Housing for Vulnerable People policy (LP31) supports the retention and provision of specialist and supported housing to support independent living.</b></p>		
<p>Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting internal space standards?</p>	<p>LP10 – Responding to the Climate Crisis establishes that residential buildings will be encouraged to meet the BRE Home Quality Mark or Passivhaus.</p> <p>The General Development Principles policy (LP2) ensures that developments protect the amenity of existing/future occupants, neighbours and the wider community.</p> <p>LP27 – Housing Standards confirms space, access and safety requirements from the London Plan. It also promotes dual-aspect housing.</p> <p>The Design-led approach policy (LP1) emphasises that the council is committed to design excellence and achieving high quality, sustainable development.</p> <p>The Housing Standards policy (LP27) states that all new developments must comply with the</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that the standards set out in policies are strictly adhered to in planning applications and if necessary, also secured through planning conditions.</p>



Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>Nationally Described Space Standard, which includes internal space requirements.</p> <p>Together these policies will provide healthy living environments for residents by ensuring homes have adequate living space, daylight &amp; sunlight, ventilation and are not negatively impacted by noise.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal include a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?</p>	<p><b>The updated Affordable Housing policy (LP23) seeks to increase the provision of affordable housing (and financial contributions) towards affordable housing to up to 50% of new housing with at least 70% of new affordable housing being social rented and 30% intermediate housing. As a proportion and mix, this policy will enable a greater number of those with affordable housing needs to have these needs met. Having access to affordable and secure housing is linked to a considerable range of positive health outcomes.</b></p> <p><b>The updated Housing Mix policy (LP24) reflects local housing needs. The changes as a result of the LPPR means the housing mix requirements are updated to better reflect the findings of the updated Local Housing</b></p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Developers and providers must engage with the Council in the earliest planning stages to ensure adequate affordable housing provision is made.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p><b>Need Assessment whilst balancing the need to ensure deliverability. This is subject to flexibility depending on current housing need.</b></p> <p><b>Provision of a mix of dwelling types and sizes of affordable housing will have a positive impact on residents, particularly those on lower incomes, those in areas of deprivation and overcrowded housing. These housing policies, taken together, will help to create socially blended and tenure blind communities and help to reduce health inequalities.</b></p>		
<p>Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (e.g. a high Standard Assessment Procedure - SAP - rating)?</p>	<p>The Responding to the Climate Crisis policy (LP10) refers to energy efficiency as a key component of the Council’s approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p> <p>Homes that are energy efficient will result in lower energy costs for residents and will have a positive impact on health.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Developers must assess overheating risk from energy efficient homes. There is a risk of a number of respiratory and cardiovascular conditions as a result of excess heat.</p>
<p><b>2. Access to healthcare and other social infrastructure</b></p>			
<p>Does the proposal retain or re-provide existing social infrastructure?</p>	<p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) ensures that adequate, high quality social and community facilities and services are developed and/or improved to meet the changing needs of the community. The loss of</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>The Council must maintain an Infrastructure Needs Assessment and Delivery Plan (IDP) to assess existing provision of social and community facilities and keep on top of demand.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>existing facilities will be resisted in all cases except where it can be demonstrated that there is no current or future need/demand for it. This will help to ensure residents have sufficient access to local services and facilities and will lead to the betterment of their health and wellbeing.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal assess the impact on healthcare services?</p>	<p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) states that the council supports the investment plans of health organisations (including mental health care, GP and local hospital services) to expand their operations, as these by extension will have several social and health benefits for Wandsworth residents.</p> <p>The Development in Centres policy (LP42) states that development proposals for uses such as healthcare will be supported in the borough's designated centres and parades.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>In determining whether there is a need or demand for healthcare services, reference should be made to Council publications such as Wandsworth Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. It is also important to liaise with appropriate NHS service providers.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the Council should seek section 106 planning obligations to ensure that the additional demand a development places on existing community infrastructure and services is met.</p>
<p>Does the proposal include the provision, or replacement of a healthcare facility and does the facility meet NHS requirements?</p>	<p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) states that the council supports the investment plans of health organisations (including mental health care, GP and local hospital services) to expand their operations, as these by</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Applicants must work closely with the local ICB / ICS and NHS England to ensure healthcare facility needs are fully understood and considered in development plans.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	extension will have several social and health benefits for Wandsworth residents.		
Does the proposal assess the capacity, location and accessibility of other social infrastructure, e.g. schools, social care and community facilities?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) states that the Council must maintains an Infrastructure Needs Assessment and Delivery Plan (IDP) to assess existing provision of social and community facilities.	H+	The Council must keep its IDP regularly reviewed and up-to-date to ensure any shortfalls of particular social infrastructure are identified and can be dealt with accordingly.
Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	<p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) supports the dual use of social, educational and community facilities, particularly the use of school buildings after hours. It states that new developments should support co location where possible. It also specifies that developments should be accessible to the community they serve, including people with disabilities.</p> <p>The Utilities and Digital Connectivity Infrastructure policy (LP22) seeks to maximise the possibility for co-location in sites such as tall-buildings.</p> <p>The Open Space, Sport and Recreation policy (LP54) encourages the co-location of services and multi-use facilities.</p> <p>This will enable the Council to meet the needs of the growing population</p>	H+	Council and service providers to ensure agreements are in place which detail how shared community use is to operate efficiently.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	and tackle deficiencies in infrastructure.		
<b>3. Access to open space and nature</b>			
Does the proposal retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces?	<p>The New Open Space policy (LP20) requires major developments to enhance existing public open space or provide new spaces that are accessible to all, designed sustainably and enhance placemaking, amongst several other criteria.</p> <p>The Protection and Enhancement of Green and Blue Infrastructure policy (LP53) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation policy (LP54) ensures the protection and improvement of existing open space in the borough.</p> <p>These policies have several health benefits. Preservation and enhancement of Open Space and ensuring accessibility for all encourages an active lifestyle and will help with health issues such as obesity. These spaces also have a positive impact on the mental health of residents.</p>	H+	It is important that developers work closely with the Council in early stages to ensure that open space requirements are considered as part of major development proposals.
In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?	The New Open Space policy (LP20) requires major developments to enhance existing public open space or provide new spaces that are accessible to all ages and abilities, designed sustainably and enhance	H+	The Council has produced an Open Space Study which assess all the open and green Space in Wandsworth, identifying areas of deficiency of open space and ways they can be improved.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>placemaking, amongst several other criteria.</p> <p>The Protection and Enhancement of Green and Blue Infrastructure policy (LP53) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation policy (LP54) protects and improves existing open space in the borough.</p> <p>These policies are considered to be beneficial to residents physical and mental health &amp; wellbeing.</p>		<p>This should be closely and regularly monitored to ensure positive outcomes are being delivered.</p>
<p>Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?</p>	<p>The Play Space policy (LP19), New Open Space policy (LP20) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation policy (LP54) ensures that an adequate &amp; varied amount of play space is provided and accessible by children of all ages and abilities.</p> <p>A childhood obesity issue has been identified in the borough and access to play spaces for all children will be beneficial in trying to tackle this. It encourages physical activity and social interaction, which has a positive impact on children’s health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that consultation is carried out with potential users and the local community in terms of accessibility</p>
<p>Does the proposal provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?</p>	<p>The Design-led Approach policy (LP1) states that planning permission will be granted to developments that include well-located public spaces and provide high-quality public realm.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure criteria regarding open space and public realm improvements are satisfied by development proposals at</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>The New Open Space policy (LP20) states that major developments will be required to make public realm improvements.</p>		<p>application stage and that these are followed through and implemented.</p>
<p>Are the open and natural spaces welcoming and safe and accessible for all?</p>	<p>The Design-led Approach policy (LP1) states that developments should be designed in a way that minimises opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The Open Space policy (LP20) requires major developments to enhance existing public open space or provide new spaces that are accessible to all ages and abilities.</p> <p>Open spaces that are designed to be safe and inclusive will be beneficial to all residents of the borough.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Developments to follow urban design principles.</p>
<p>Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?</p>	<p>The Open Space policy (LP20) requires that major developments to enhance existing public open space or provide new spaces and that they are maintained in perpetuity.</p> <p>The Protection and Enhancement of Green and Blue infrastructure policy (LP53) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation (LP54) policy state the council will protect and improve existing open space in the borough.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The maintenance of open spaces is required through LP20 and should be secured by condition and/or appropriate s106 agreement.</p>
<p><b>4. Air quality, noise, neighbourhood amenity and land contamination</b></p>			

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	<p>The Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development policy (LP14) ensures that development proposals do not lead to detrimental effects on the health, safety and amenity of residents.</p> <p>Construction impacts (dust, noise, vibration and odours) can potentially have a negative impact on the mental and physical health of residents.</p>	H+	Developers should follow guidance on minimising local environmental impacts and pollution, as well as noise generating and noise sensitive development and engage with Environmental Health appropriately. The council can also set planning conditions where necessary to reduce environmental impacts.
Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	<p>The General Development Principles policy (LP2) states that any development must not impact negatively on health, which includes reducing the level of air pollution.</p> <p>The Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development policy (LP14) states that the Council promotes good air quality design and new technologies. It also requires developers to secure at least 'Air Quality Neutral' development.</p> <p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP49) states that the Council will support proposals that promoted sustainable transport solutions which will minimise the impacts of air pollution and maximise opportunities for health benefits.</p>	H+	Developers required to secure at least 'Emissions Neutral' development.



Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?	<p>The Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development policy (LP14) states the Council encourages good acoustic design to protect occupiers of noise sensitive buildings.</p> <p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP49) will help to reduce noise pollution as it encourages the use of safe and sustainable transport options.</p> <p>Noise pollution can be harmful to the physical and mental health of residents and these policies seek to mitigate potential harm.</p>	H+	Council to ensure that applicants consider acoustic design at the earliest stages of the planning process. And adhere to statutory requirements.
Does the plan seek to address contaminated land?	<p>Policy LP14 (Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development) establishes that where development is proposed on contaminated or potentially contaminated land, a desk study and site investigation in line with the most up-to-date guidance will be required. Proposals for the remediation of any contamination identified will need to be agreed with the Council before development proceeds.</p> <p>Contaminated land can have adverse effects on health either directly or indirectly. Through redevelopment these adverse impacts can be addressed.</p>	H+	Council to ensure that in relation contaminated land that applicants submit Decontamination Strategies secured through condition.

**5. Accessibility and active travel**

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared spaces) ?</p>	<p>The Design-led Approach policy (LP1) states that developments should improve existing patterns of development and movement, permeability and street widths to enhance active travel.</p> <p>Throughout the Local plan the Council emphasises that developments should be easily accessible by walking. There are many other policies within the plan that encourage walking, particularly: Sustainable Transport (LP49), Public Transport and Infrastructure (LP52) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation (LP54).</p> <p>Higher levels of walking and cycling will have a positive impact on resident's physical health and mental wellbeing. This will also have positive environmental effect (particularly with regard to air quality) as fewer car journeys will be made if residents actively travel more regularly.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Developments to follow good design principles including Healthy Street principles as well as community engagement best practice.</p>
<p>Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes)?</p>	<p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP49) encourages active travel methods, such as cycling, as does Public Transport and Infrastructure (LP52), particularly along the river.</p> <p>Throughout the Local plan the Council emphasises that developments should be easily accessible by cycling. There are many</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that developments provide adequate cycle parking, storage and other facilities in order to encourage residents to cycle.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>other policies within the plan that encourage cycling, such as: Public Transport and Infrastructure (LP52) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation (LP54).</p> <p>Higher levels of cycling will have a positive impact on resident's physical health and mental wellbeing. This will also have positive environmental effect as fewer car journeys will be made if residents are cycling more regularly.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks?</p>	<p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP49) encourages active travel methods, such as cycling and walking. It states that proposals will be permitted where the proportion of trips made by walking, cycling and public transport is increased, and local connections by these modes are improved.</p> <p>The Design-led Approach policy (LP1) seeks to ensure that development ensures the urban grain and site layout take account of, and improve, existing patterns of development and movement, permeability and street widths in order to, contribute positively to wellbeing and enhance active travel.</p> <p>These policies will improve walking and cycling routes and encourage residents to use these modes of</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that all planning applications for major developments are accompanied by a Transport Assessment including Travel Plan</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	travel, which will have a positive impact on health.		
Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	<p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP49) emphasises the need to reduce the volume and dominance of motor traffic and that development proposals should meet the Healthy Streets objectives.</p> <p>Policy LP51 Parking, Servicing, and Car Free Development establishes that car-free development will be required where the PTAL is 5 or higher (with low car development at PTAL 3 or 4).</p> <p>The Local plan policy aims to reduce vehicular traffic or minimise car ownership that will help reduce road injuries.</p>	L+	Developments to follow good design principles including Healthy Street principles as well as community engagement best practice.
Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?	<p>Policies throughout the Local Plan ensure that developments are well connected to public transport, local services and facilities; particularly LP2 General Development Principles, LP52 Public Transport and Infrastructure and LP17 Social and Community Infrastructure.</p> <p>The General Development policy (LP2) requires development to take account of existing or planned social and transport infrastructure and contributes to additional infrastructure where necessary, so that development is adequately</p>	H+	Council to ensure that all planning applications demonstrated that they are well connected to public transport, local services and facilities.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>served by public transport and a range of community facilities.</p> <p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) states that community facilities should be close or accessible to the community they serve by a range of transport modes (walking, cycling &amp; public transport).</p> <p>By ensuring adequate access to public transport, local services and facilities, these policies support the health and wellbeing of all residents. Greater levels of walking, cycling and public transport use, as well as fewer car journeys, will help to reduce air pollution. This will also ensure that older and vulnerable residents can easily access essential facilities.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal seek to reduce car use by reducing car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car clubs and travel plans measures?</p>	<p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP49) emphasises the need to reduce the volume and dominance of motor traffic.</p> <p>The Parking, Servicing and Car Free Development policy (LP51) states that development will be permitted where Car Club Parking and memberships are provided in all residential developments that require travel plans. The policy also states that car free and low-car</p>	<p>L+</p>	<p>Developers should ensure that they do not encourage additional car ownership.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>development will be required in certain circumstances (e.g. nearby public transport interchanges). This policy ensures that no additional parking permits will be issued to any occupiers of additional housing units created in major residential or mixed-use developments. This policy will also have a positive impact on achieving the proposals set out in the Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development policy (LP14).</p> <p>Lower levels of car use will help to reduce air pollution and encourage active methods of travel such as walking and cycling, which will have a positive impact on resident's health.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?</p>	<p>Several policies within the Local Plan emphasise the need for developments to be accessible to all, particularly residents with a disability and older residents with mobility issues.</p> <p>The Design-led Approach policy (LP1) states that all developments should achieve the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design.</p> <p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) requires community facilities to be</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that all planning applications meet appropriate standards of accessibility.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>accessible to people with disabilities.</p> <p>The Parking, Servicing and Car Free Development policy (LP51) states that development will be permitted where minimum numbers of disability-friendly parking spaces are provided.</p> <p>These policies will be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of residents with mobility issues.</p>		
<b>6. Crime reduction and community safety</b>			
Does the proposal incorporate elements to help design out crime?	The Design-led Approach policy (LP1) requires developments minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour. The promotion of community safety has a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of all residents.	H+	Council to ensure that planning applications incorporate elements to help design out crime.
Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating 'gated communities'?	Although the Local plan does not explicitly mention 'gated communities', The Design-led Approach policy (LP1) requires developments to improve existing patterns of development and movement and permeability and street widths. It also states that developments should define a clear pattern of streets that promotes activity and social interaction. This will be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of all residents as it encourages social cohesion.	H+	Council to ensure that planning applications adhere to requirements in Urban Design policy.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings?	<p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) states that the Council supports the dual use of social, educational and community facilities for a mix of sporting, social, cultural and recreational uses. It also states that new community facilities should be in buildings that are flexible, adaptable, capable of multi-use and support co-location where practical.</p> <p>The Design-led Approach policy (LP1) promotes that provision of recognisable, permeable and legible street networks, and other spaces to promote accessibility, social interaction, health and wellbeing. This includes well located public spaces that support a wide variety of activities.</p>	H+	N/A
Has engagement and consultation been carried out with the local community?	There will be a 6-week public consultation for the Local Plan partial review held in early 2025. This Health Impact assessment will form part of that consultation and findings will be incorporated into it. This HIA will support the Regulation 19 stage of consultation, and will be revisited and amended, if necessary, as part of the process of the Local Plan examination and adoption.	M+	N/A
<b>7. Access to healthy food</b>			
Does the proposal facilitate the supply	The Allotments and Food Growing Spaces policy	H+	Council to consult with Enable and



Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>of local food, i.e. allotments, community farms and farmers' markets?</p>	<p>(LP21) seeks to protect existing allotments and support the creation of community gardens and innovative spaces for growing food.</p> <p>This contributes to the borough's overall amount of green and open space and contributes to tackling climate change and its effects. Allotments promote healthy living, sustainability and social inclusivity, which has a positive impact on all residents but particularly on the elderly who are at a higher risk of social isolation.</p>		<p>Parks where opportunities for allotment and food growing spaces are identified or proposed</p>
<p>Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?</p>	<p>Wandsworth's Centres and Parades policy (LP41) sets out the Council's approach to the development of centres across the borough and hierarchy of centres. Local Centres and Parades of Local Importance ensure residents have access to shops within walking distance for top-up grocery shopping.</p> <p>The Development in Centres policy (LP42) states that proposals for town centre uses will be supported where they optimise the potential of the site by contributing a suitable use or mix of uses that enhance the vitality and viability of the centre.</p> <p>The Local Shops and Services policy (LP44)</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Establish and apply 15-minute neighbourhood test for Area Strategies.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>promotes the provision of essential goods and services in hard to reach areas, as well as where there is an identified need.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an overconcentration of hot food takeaways in the local area?</p>	<p>The Development in Centres policy (LP42) states that proposals for town centre uses will be supported if they do not result in an over-concentration of similar uses (e.g. takeaways) in any one area. It also includes restrictions on the location of takeaways in proximity of schools, which is also outlined in the Health and Well-being Policy (LP15).</p> <p>This will restrict the availability of unhealthy foods, which is particularly important for the children in the borough to address the increasing levels of childhood obesity.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to refuse planning applications if it would result in an overconcentration of takeaways in any one area or would be too close to a primary or secondary school.</p>

**8. Access to work and training**

<p>Does the proposal provide access to local employment and training opportunities, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs?</p>	<p>The Local Employment and Training Opportunities policy (LP39) seeks to ensure that new development generates employment and training opportunities for residents and existing businesses throughout both the construction and operational phases of new development. All new major development will be required to enter into a Local Employment and Enterprise Agreement with the Council's Economic Development Office.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Major developments to enter into Local Employment and Enterprise Agreements with the council.</p>
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Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>The creation of employment and training opportunities has a positive impact on resident's mental health and can help reduce health inequalities.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal provide education facilities?</p>	<p>Policy LP62 (Planning Obligations) establishes that planning obligations will be sought to mitigate the specific impact of development and/or additional facilities made necessary by the proposal, subject to the three tests set out in the CIL Regulations and the principles set out in the Council's Planning Obligations SPD.</p>	<p>M+</p>	<p>Secure provision through s106 agreements.</p>
<p>Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?</p>	<p>The Affordable and Open Workspace policy (LP38) encourages development proposals for affordable, flexible and managed workspace. The policy also states that development for economic uses is expected to be leased at reasonable rents and under flexible leasing arrangements.</p> <p>LP48 Meanwhile Uses policy looks to providing affordable workspace where possible.</p> <p>This is beneficial in providing local job opportunities and therefore reducing health inequalities.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that the appropriate s106 are agreed in order to secure provision of affordable managed and affordable workspace.</p>
<p>Does the proposal include opportunities for work for local</p>	<p>The Local Employment and Training Opportunities policy</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Major developments to enter into Local Employment and</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
people via local procurement arrangements?	(LP39) seeks to ensure that new development generates employment and training opportunities for residents and existing businesses throughout both the construction and operational phases of new development. This is beneficial in providing local job opportunities and therefore reducing health inequalities.		Enterprise Agreements with the council.
<b>9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods</b>			
Does the proposal connect with existing communities, i.e. layout and movement which avoids physical barriers and severance and land uses and spaces which encourage social interaction?	<p>The Design-led Approach policy (LP1) requires developments to take a design-led approach to optimise the potential of sites so that the layout and arrangement of buildings ensures a high level of physical integration with their surroundings. It also states that developments should define a clear pattern of streets and include well-located public spaces that support a wide variety of activities. This promotes physical activity and social interaction, which will be beneficial in combatting social isolation.</p> <p>The above policy also requires developments to achieve the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design, ensuring that all residents are able to comfortably get around, regardless of physical ability.</p>	H+	Council to ensure that new developments comply with criteria in Urban Design policy.
Does the proposal include a mix of	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) seeks to	H+	Council to work with service providers and developers to ensure

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
uses and a range of community facilities?	<p>ensure that adequate, high quality social and community facilities and services are developed and/or modernised to meet the changing needs of the community. There are a good mix of community facilities in the borough, including: education and training, health, social, leisure, places of worship, burial spaces, community spaces including public houses and bars where these are of community value, cultural and civic uses and provision related to community safety such as police and emergency services.</p> <p>Having a range of community facilities is beneficial to the wellbeing of all residents as it encourages social interaction and ensures that residents have access to the services that they need.</p>		adequate provision of community services and facilities.
Does the proposal provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) seeks to protect and enhance social and community facilities, which includes voluntary and community sectors. The policy also recognises that the cost of land and impact of COVID-19 may mean that community facilities may come under pressure from uses which attract higher land values.	M+	Affordable workspace for social enterprises should be secured through s106 agreement.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	To counter this policy LP38 Affordable and Open Workspace establishes that development proposals for affordable, flexible and managed workspace will be supported in order to meet the specific needs of, amongst others, social enterprises.		
Does the proposal address the six key components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?	The Lifetime Homes Concept has been withdrawn by Government but the individual components i.e. supporting residents to develop lifetime neighbourhoods, accessibility, services and amenities, built and natural environments, social networks/wellbeing, and housing are addressed in detail throughout the Local Plan.	H+	N/A
<b>10. Minimising the use of resources</b>			
Does the proposal make best use of existing land?	Policies throughout the Local Plan set out the Council's intentions for the best use of existing land and the achievement of sustainable development.	H+	Council to ensure that developers are making the best use of land by working closely with them in the early stages.
Does the proposal encourage recycling (including building materials)?	<p>General Development Principles policy (LP2) states that developments must include on-site waste and recycling storage facilities, or off-site provision in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>The Circular Economy, Recycling and Waste Management policy (LP13) states that the Council will support the circular economy and</p>	H+	Council to ensure that refuse and recycling facilities have been well considered and implemented by developers at planning application stage.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>contribute towards London’s recycling and net self-sufficiency targets by safeguarding existing waste sites and identifying suitable areas for new waste facilities.</p> <p>The Utilities and Digital Connectivity Infrastructure policy (LP22) also recognises recycling facilities as essential.</p>		
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	<p>Both the Design-led Approach (LP1) and Responding to the Climate Crisis (LP10) policies seek to ensure that developments achieve the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>Sustainable design and construction techniques will help to improve air quality in the borough. It will also help to ensure that buildings are energy efficient, which will be particularly beneficial to older residents, the clinically vulnerable and those on lower incomes.</p>	H+	Council to ensure that planning applications incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques.
<b>11. Climate change</b>			
Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy?	The Responding to the Climate Crisis (LP10) policy encourages the increased use of renewable energy. This will help to reduce air pollution and is therefore beneficial to all residents in the borough.	M+	Council to ensure that major development proposals should provide a reduction in expected carbon dioxide emissions through the use of on-site renewable energy generation, where feasible.
Does the proposal ensure that buildings	Policies in the Local Plan address temperature.	H+	Council to ensure that planning

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping?</p>	<p>LP4 Tall and Mid-rise Buildings policy indicates that the choice of building materials should mitigate the contribution to urban heat island effect through thermal radiation as well as release of anthropogenic (waste) heat.</p> <p>LP10 (Responding to the Climate Crisis) requires new development, in their layout, design, construction, materials, landscaping and operation, should minimise the effects of overheating, mitigate the urban heat island effect, and minimise energy consumption. It seeks compliance with the cooling hierarchy in the London Plan.</p> <p>The Tree Management and Landscaping policy (LP56) requires the protection of trees in the borough. Trees and other landscape features can help areas to adapt to the likely effects of climate change; for example, they have a cooling effect and contribute to the reduction of urban heat islands by regulating local temperature extremes.</p> <p>LP57 (Urban Greening Factor) requires all development proposals to contribute to the greening of the borough by including urban greening</p>		<p>applications have fully considered how well their design responds to winter and summer temperatures including overheating.</p>



Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>as a fundamental element of site and building design, and by incorporating measures such as high quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green walls and nature-based sustainable drainage.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity?</p>	<p>The Biodiversity policy (LP55) seeks to protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity.</p> <p>Several other policies throughout the local plan emphasise the need to maintain biodiversity. Access to biodiversity contributes to good physical and mental wellbeing for residents.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that biodiversity is maintained and enhanced, in line with the local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>

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