



**London Borough of Wandsworth
Monitoring Framework, July 2023
Wandsworth Local Plan**

Background and Context

1. Local authorities have a duty to monitor the effectiveness of planning policies.
 - 1.1. Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Planning Authorities to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The Regulations prescribe what must be monitored, which are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Mandatory monitoring requirements

Regulation 34 (1)	Progress with the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Specifically, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the title of local plans or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) in the LDS, for each: the timetable for preparation should be specified, the stage the document has reached in its preparation, and whether the documents are behind schedule, identifying why it is the case if relevant • identifying LPs or SPDs adopted, specifying the date of adoption/approval.
Regulation 34 (2)	State when a policy is not being implemented, setting out the reasons why this is the case & identifying steps (if any) to implement.
Regulation 34 (3)	Housing delivery Include data on the number of net additional dwellings and net additional affordable dwellings. (a) in the period in respect of which the report is made, and (b) since the policy was first published, adopted or approved.
Regulation 34 (4)	Neighbourhood planning Details to be provided where an authority has made a neighbourhood development order or neighbourhood development plan.
Regulation 34 (5)	Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Include information specified in regulation 62 (4) of the CIL Regulations 2010. The report should include details of CIL receipts and CIL expenditure for the reported year and provide summary details of CIL expenditure.
Regulation 34 (6)	Duty to Co-operate Details to be provided of what action was taken during the period of the report in relation to the Duty to Cooperate, such as joint working, meetings, consultations.
Regulation 34 (7)	Make up-to-date data available as soon as possible.

- 1.2. In addition to these mandatory requirements, the 2012 Regulations introduced greater flexibility for local authorities to decide what should be monitored. The need to produce one large document published on an annual basis was removed. The Council publishes a series of documents on various topics, when data are available, which together make up the Authority's Monitoring Report.
- 1.3. It is essential that planning policies are monitored and assessed, as this, along with the Sustainability Appraisal process in particular, provides data which allows us to consider whether policies are working properly and can identify those policies which could be reviewed.

Development of the Wandsworth Borough Monitoring Framework (WBMF)

2. This WBMF has been produced to outline how policies in the Publication Local Plan will be monitored. As Local Plan policies are updated and changes are made to national guidance and legislation, the WBMF must also be responsive to change.
 - 2.1. As part of the review and update of indicators and targets, the new proposed policies in the Publication Local Plan were considered, with appropriate performance measures against

which to assess their successful implementation identified, and the latest AMR where appropriate. This meant that some existing indicators were deleted, and some renamed to make it clearer as to what they were monitoring. However, it is considered that this has led to a more robust WBMF. This process also led to the identification of new indicators and targets. The indicators used in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2021 will be used to monitor the significant effects of the Local Plan.

- 2.2. The use of a separate document to define the WBMF, instead of incorporating it into the Publication Draft Local Plan, allows for greater flexibility and more robust Local Plan monitoring mechanisms, enabling the WBMF to adapt to changes in national guidance and legislation as well as Local Plan policies and monitoring practices. The Publication Local Plan includes a commitment to monitor key aspects of the monitoring framework annually.

Indicator targets and trends

3. For policies where clear outputs are required, such as those relating to housing delivery, specific targets have been included in the Monitoring Framework. Performance against such targets can inform whether Local Plan policies should be reviewed.
 - 3.1. For policies where it is not possible to attach a clear target, a general trend has been included in the WBMF to identify whether a broad direction of travel is being met. This can include either an increase or a decrease in a recorded indicator.
 - 3.2. For other indicators that provide helpful background data, neither a target nor a trend is appropriate.

Indicator sources

4. For each indicator a source of information is identified, which is considered, in the main, to be easily obtainable on a yearly basis or more frequently. If information is available less regularly, then the date to which the information applies and the date on which the information was published will be clearly shown. Sources include national statistics and information collected/held by the Council. If the information source changes or the information is no longer available, then this will be noted in the AMR and addressed in a review of the WBMF.

Other monitoring

5. The monitoring framework does not specifically include development management statistics on performance which are published separately. The government has introduced a number of changes to permitted development rights in recent years which have had a significant impact on the borough. Prior approvals are also monitored separately.
 - 5.1. A large body of data is also extracted from the Council's decisions analysis system to meet the data requirements of the Planning London Datahub, which in turn are used in the GLA's London wide monitoring reports.
 - 5.2. In addition to the indicators set out in Table 2, the Council undertakes regular monitoring of certain aspects of policy including an annual Centre Land Use Survey, regular Town Centre Health Checks and footfall monitoring. The robust and extensive evidence base relating to the Local Plan includes a wide range of research documents on a number of subjects and can be viewed on the Council's website.

Structure of the WBMF

6. There is a suite of indicators that monitor the progress of relevant Local Plan policies, as well as a range of indicators that provide a local context and monitor significant effects.

6.1. The three types of indicator used are:

- Core indicators – these measure the achievement of policy actions in the Local Plan
- Contextual indicators – these provide background data that may not be directly affected by the Local Plan itself
- Significant Effects indicators – these monitor the significant effects of the Local Plan and are used in the Sustainability Appraisal baseline. These can be core or contextual as well as stand alone.

Meeting targets

7. Where it would appear through monitoring that targets are not being met, as set out in Local Plan Policy 61 Monitoring it may be necessary, should relevant circumstances arise, the Council will undertake an earlier review and, if necessary, update relevant Local Plan policies accordingly.

Local Plan Monitoring Tables

Table 2A: Local Plan Indicators and Targets

LP Policy	Indicator	Target if applicable	Source
SDS1	Breakdown of new dwellings by Area Strategy boundaries, small sites and allocated sites out with those areas.	Monitor	In-house monitoring
PM2	Net additional residential units, and commercial uses (m2) in Wandsworth Town	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM2	Net increase in public open space along River Wandle.	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM2	Percentage of new dwellings, commercial and business floorspace within the Wandle Delta	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM2	New additional trees along key movement corridors including Armoury Way, Swandon Way and Garratt Lane	Increase	In-house Monitoring/London datastore
PM3	Percentage of applications in BDTQ location that provide gain in public open space (sqm)	Gain	In-house monitoring
PM3	Net gain or loss of SME provision in the BDTQ	Gain	Central Government datastore
PM3	Net additional retail market pitches within the New Covent Garden Wholesale Market	Increase	New Covent Garden Market
PM3	Amount of employment floorspace by type and size within the VNEB OA CAZ	Gain	In-house monitoring
PM4	Percentage of new retail by location and size	Gain	In-house retail survey
PM4	Net additional homes within Clapham Junction and York Road/Winstanley Regeneration Area	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM4	Net additional office floorspace within Clapham Junction station	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM5	Number of approved upward extensions applications on Putney High Street	Monitor	In-house monitoring
PM5	New additional economic floorspace within Putney	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM6	Net additional retail units by type and location within Tooting Town centre within the core	Increase	In-house monitoring

PM6	Approvals within Tooting High Street and Mitcham Road that contain public realm improvements	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM6	Number of upward extensions applications approved on Tooting High Street	Monitor	In-house monitoring
PM7	Net additional community, leisure and cultural facilities.	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM8	Applications in the town centre that include public realm improvements	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM8	Loss of public open space provision	No loss	In-house monitoring
PM8	Net additional cafe 'A3' uses on Hildreth Street	Increase	In-house monitoring
PM9	Net additional residential units along the Riverside Focal Point of Activity with mix of units	Monitor	In-house monitoring
PM9	Loss of floorspace within the Economic Use Protection Areas, Focal Points of Activity, and railway arches.	No net loss	In-house monitoring
PM10	Number of economic applications within the EUIA by type of uses	Monitor	In-house monitoring
PM10	Applications which include gains to public open space in the Wandle Trail	Gain	In-house monitoring
PM2-PM8	Delivery of sites identified within the Spatial Area Strategies	Monitor	In-house monitoring

LP Policy	Indicator	Target if applicable	Source
LP1	Number of crime and antisocial behaviour reports	No target	Gov.uk, Met Police
LP2	National Design Guide – well-designed places. Criteria from National Model Design Code and London Plan Policy D5	100% applications comply	Inhouse monitoring
LP1	Measurement of population density	No target	Planning London Datahub
LP3	Number of grants for Conservation Area Improvements	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP3	Number of conservation areas with up to date character appraisals	100%	In-house Monitoring

LP3	Enforcement cases relating to unauthorised works to a listed building or works within a conservation area	Zero target	In-house Monitoring
LP3	Number of Heritage Assets lost	No target – long term trend to be minimised	Historic England (HE) In-house
LP3	Number of Heritage Assets ‘at risk’.	To seek an on-going reduction in the number of heritage assets at risk during the plan period so that the overall number is less in 2038 than it was at the start of the Plan period, where there were XX designated heritage assets at risk	Historic England (HE)
LP3	Number of Listed Building proposals approved	No target	Historic England (HE)
LP4	Number of completed developments with new ‘tall buildings’, defined as 50% higher than prevailing height of the local context or 8-storeys and above as set out in Appendix 2 of the Local Plan.	No target	In-house Monitoring
LP4, LP10	Number of completed or approved developments with green roofs or green walls	Increase	In-house Monitoring

LP5	Percentage of development completed and approved which meet the London Plan Policy D6 housing space standards	100%	London Datastore
LP6	Number of developments built on lower ground floor or subterranean developments	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP6	Number of completions (& amount of floorspace in m2) for development of more than one storey below the existing ground level	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP6, LP7	Percentage of new housing development on back garden land as a proportion of all housing completions	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP7	Number of new build extensions and conversions on small sites.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP8	New retail floorspace in conservation areas		In-house Monitoring
LP9	Applications for shop signage that that is contrary to Control of Advertisements Regulations	Zero target	In-house Monitoring
LP10	Number of new major developments that incorporate SUDS and reduce water runoff.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP10	Number of completed developments incorporating sustainable drainage by type of sustainable drainage	100%	In-house Monitoring
LP10	Proportion of residential conversions that can be assessed under BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment meeting the relevant BREEAM "excellent" standard.	100%	In-house Monitoring
LP10	Proportion of new non-residential buildings over 100sqm meeting the relevant BREEAM "excellent" standard (or any subsequent applicable standard).	100%	In-house Monitoring
LP10	Percentage of all new major developments (10 or more units) achieving 'zero carbon' standards. Note: A zero carbon home is one where at least 35% of regulated CO2 emissions reductions are achieved on-site, with the remaining emissions (up to 100%) to be offset through a contribution into the Council's Carbon Offset Fund.	Target set by LP10	In-house Monitoring
LP10	Proportion of completed residential developments subject to policy LP10 (2) which exceed the maximum water consumption target of 110 litres/person/day (including allowance for external water consumption).	Zero target	Thames Water
LP10	Major Applications that comply with Whole Life Cycle Assessment	100%	In-house Monitoring
LP10	Number of completed developments which incorporate water conservation measures.	Increasing target	In-house Monitoring
LP11	Number of developments completed, and or granted planning permission with/or connection or onsite combined heating/cooling and power centre.	100%	In-house Monitoring

LP11	Applications submitted that include Energy Assessment (all new residential and all major non-residential)	100%	In-house Monitoring
LP11	Energy consumption	Monitor	DBEIS
LP11	Renewable energy capacity installed by type.		
LP12	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	Zero applications	Environment Agency
LP12	Percentage of New Dwellings Permitted Within 1 in 100 Year Flood Risk Zone	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP12	Number of flood events investigations and associated reports signed off by the Council	100%	LLFA
LP12	Percentage of permissions in Zone 2 and 3a with a sequential test and exception test that has passed for the site.	100%	In-house Monitoring
LP12	Number of planning permissions without a required flood risk assessment	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP12	Number of permissions granted for basements within flood zones 3a and 3b	Monitor	LLFA
LP12	Number and percentage of development completed and or granted planning permission with Sustainable Drainage Systems in flood zones 2 and 3 and proposals greater than 1ha in flood zone 1.	Increasing trend	In-house Monitoring
LP13	Volumes and amount of land of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste generated.	Monitor	WasteDataFlow – local Authority waste management. Waste Data Interrogator- EA waste statistics.
LP13	New waste capacity (tonnes) by management type (recycling/composting, recovery, transfer and disposal) and type of wastes handled (HIC and CD&E)	Progress in meeting London Plan waste apportionment and other identified waste needs.	WasteDataFlow – local Authority waste management. Waste Data Interrogator- EA waste statistics
LP13	Quantity of local authority collected waste for Wandsworth sent for recycling (tonnes).	Monitor	In-house monitoring
LP13	Amount of Circular Economy Statements for referable applications	Monitor	London Dataset

LP13	Loss of waste sites to other uses. Location and amount of compensatory capacity	No loss of waste capacity	In-house Monitoring
LP14	Percentage of population living within Air Quality Management Area	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP14	Noise complaints made or number of noise abatement notices served.	Zero	In-house Monitoring
LP14	Improved air quality in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas measured through annual mean and number of days when air pollution (PM ₁₀ and NO ₂) exceeds acceptable levels.	Increasing target	GLA
LP14	Amount of completed developments within the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) contours of hazardous uses	Zero	HSE
LP15	Proportion of new housing development with access to public greenspace within 400m walking distance.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP15	Life expectancy at birth.	Monitor	Public Health England
LP15	Ranking of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of deprivation in the borough, out of England.	Monitor	DCHLG
LP15	Net loss/gain in amount of takeaway floorspace (sui generis) (m ²), & percentage of which within 400ms of the boundary of a primary or secondary school.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP16	Net loss/gain of public houses.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP17	Net loss/gain in amount of social or community infrastructure floorspace (m ²), by type of social infrastructure.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
L18	Net loss/gain in amount of arts, culture and entertainment floorspace (m ²), by type of social infrastructure.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP19	Amount of new play space completed as part of new developments (m ²)	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP20	Hectares of accessible open space per 1,000 population or percentage of people living in Open Space Deficiency Areas.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP20	Area (ha) of public open space on permitted and/or completed on new developments by location	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP20	Number of developments completed involving a loss of designated open space	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP21	Loss of allotment land	No loss	In-house Monitoring
LP22	Provision of infrastructure identified within the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan	100%	In-house Monitoring

LP23	Percentage of all new housing completions (gross) which is affordable housing and the tenure split.	At least 50% of all new housing units (gross) will be permanent affordable housing.	In-house Monitoring
LP23	Breakdown of affordable housing tenure split	50% Low-cost rent, 25% First Homes and 25% other intermediate.	In-house Monitoring
LP23	Percentage of all affordable housing provided off-site.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP23	Percentage of applications with Vacant Building Credit	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP23	Gain and loss of specialist housing	No loss	In-house Monitoring
LP24	Net additional dwellings over previous years and net additional dwellings - in future years (and by ward) by size and type	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP28	Number of conversions with less than 130sqm	Zero target	In-house Monitoring
LP24	Housing delivery test - Five year supply of deliverable sites and housing trajectory	Five year target from plan	In-house Monitoring
LP25/26	Number of applications granted planning permission where a loss of housing is proposed and replacement housing density is lower than existing.	Zero target	In-house Monitoring
LP25/26	Completions by dwelling size	No target	In-house Monitoring
LP25/26	Number of family sized (3+) units lost through conversion to smaller units	Zero target	In-house Monitoring
LP27	All new dwellings to comply with Nationally Described Space Standard	100%	In-house Monitoring
LP28	Number of applications for Purpose Built Student Accommodation	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP28	Number of units lost of student accommodation	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP29	Net gain/loss of HMOs	Monitor	In-house Monitoring

LP29	Number of new applications for co-living schemes (i.e. sui generis shared residential schemes with 50+ units).	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP30	Mix of dwelling sizes for Built to Rent Housing applications	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP31	Net gain/Loss of Specialist and Supported Housing	Regard to Local Housing Needs Assessment	In-house Monitoring
LP32	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) identify a supply of specific deliverable sites	(5 year supply) against locally set targets.	In-house Monitoring
LP33	Percentage of office development located within of the CAZ, Town and Local Centres, appropriate edge of centre sites, EUIAs, BDTQ and EUPAs	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP33	Number of net gain/loss economic floorspace	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP33/34	Amount and type of completed economic floorspace developed by type / Use Class (sqm)	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP34	No loss of industrial land in Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Areas.	No loss	In-house Monitoring
LP34/35	Net increase of industrial land within EUIAs, EUPAs, FPOA, and sites allocated for industrial use	Increasing target	In-house Monitoring
LP34/35	Percentage of planning permission securing full replacement or intensified economic floorspace in SIL, LSIA, EUIA, and EUPA.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP36	Economic uses built within railway arches by area	Monitor	Permission granted within railway arches for economic uses
LP33/34 /36/40	Economic land for which planning permission has been granted for B and E(g) use classes and relevant sui generis uses in monitoring year (sqm)	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP37/38	Completed small business units (B and E(g) use classes) under 250 sqm	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP38	Amount and type of affordable/open workspace by application	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP38	Development of economic floorspace over 1000sqm providing affordable/open workspace	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP39	Number of major applications with a Local Employment and Enterprise agreement	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP40	Planning permissions granted and development completed resulting in the loss of wharves	Zero target	Planning Dataset

LP41/42	Overall retail vacancy rates for centres included in the centre hierarchy (set out in the Local Plan).	Maintain average vacancy levels below the London and/or national average for the following tiers in the centre hierarchy: main, local and neighbourhood centres.	In-house retail survey
LP41/42	Overall vacancy rates within designated shopping frontages (E Class Use) for centres included in the centre hierarchy (set out in the Local Plan).	Maintain	In-house retail survey
LP41/42	Shop (E Use Class) vacancy rates within designated shopping frontages for centres in the Local Plan centre included in the centre hierarchy (set out in the Local Plan)	Maintain	In-house retail survey
LP41/42	Proportion of retail uses in (a) key shopping frontages, (b) secondary shopping frontages, (c) non-designated frontages.	Monitor	In-house retail survey
LP41	Shops (E Use Class) completions in Wandsworth's Town Centres and Battersea Power Station CAZ Frontage	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP42	Percentage of new retail development / extensions (400sqm gross and above) located within or well-related to designated frontages in the town and local centres in the Borough's centre hierarchy or within a Site Allocation.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP43	Number of development proposals for town centre uses, including extensions to existing retail and leisure developments of more than 200 sqm (gross), that are located outside of the borough's Town and Local Centres or the Important Local Parades.	Maintain	In-house Monitoring
LP44	Number of completions resulting in the net loss of commercial floorspace where policy LP44 is applied (sqm).	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP45	Applications refused based on LP45	Monitor	In-house Monitoring

LP46	Number of gains and losses of hotel and hostel bed spaces for visitor accommodation	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP47	Proposals involving loss of market pitches (E Use Class or Sui generis)	No loss	In-house Monitoring
LP48	Number of proposals for meanwhile uses approved	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP49	Percentage of journey by walking, cycling and public transport	85% by 2041	London Travel Demand Survey
LP49	Number and length of cycle routes in approved developments and public highways	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP50	Percentage by geographical area of each Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) band	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP51	Number of cycle parking spaces secured on completed or granted planning permission on large residential developments	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP51	Developments approved with a car club parking space within the CAZ and rest of borough	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP51	Percentage of completed residential development that does not comply with London Parking Standards as set out in LP51	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP51	Provision of parking permitted on new development distributed equitably between open market and affordable based on unit size and number of units	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP51	Number of projects to improve accessibility to train and bus stations Number of stations that have step free access	Increasing trend	TFL
LP52	Provision of new or enhanced transport infrastructure	Increasing trend	In-house Monitoring
LP53	Applications incorporating living green walls and green roofs	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP53	Percentage of the borough in open space deficiency areas	Monitor	GIGL
LP54	Developments permitted and/or completed resulting in a loss or gain of sports and recreating facilities, including playing fields lost.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP53/54/55	Number of completed new developments resulting in the loss of ecological features, habitats including loss of garden space as a result of new development (loss to be specified m2)	Monitor	GIGL
LP55	Loss of designated NNRs, SSSIs, and Other Sites of Nature Importance (m2).	No loss	In-house Monitoring
LP56	Number of enforcement cases relating to the loss of trees in LP56, conservation areas or designated TPOs	No cases	In-house Monitoring
LP56	Percentage of completed developments where the number of trees on site increased as a result of development	Gain	In-house Monitoring
LP56	Number of enforcement cases relating to the loss of trees in conservation areas or designated TPOs	No loss	In-house Monitoring
LP57	Number of major application approvals that meet or exceed the London Plan Urban Greening Factor target score	Monitor	In-house Monitoring

LP57	Number of completed developments which improve on-site biodiversity by incorporating new features and/or habitats, by type of features .	Monitor	GIGL
LP58	Loss of river infrastructure as set out in LP58	No loss	In-house Monitoring
LP58	Type of development by size within the Focal Point of Activity and Thames Policy Area	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP59	Loss and gain of facilities related to the use of the river at Putney Embankment	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP59	Financial contributions sought towards the provision, or upgrading, of riverside infrastructure including to achieve the objectives of the Wandle Valley Regional Park.	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP60	Gain/loss of moorings and jetties and associated facilities on the River Thames	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP61	Local improvements funded by planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy	Monitor	In-house Monitoring
LP62	New Neighbourhood plans	Monitor	In-house Monitoring

Table 2B: Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Topic	Objective	Target if applicable	Sources
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid loss of designated ecological sites, priority habitats and species. 2. Protect and enhance the natural environment, geodiversity and biodiversity of the borough. 3. Conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment, including 	Change in area of designated SINCS	Council
		Number of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement.	NE/Council
		Number of heritage assets 'at risk'.	HE
		Number of Listed Buildings of Townscape Merit demolished where consent from the Local Planning Authority is required.	Council

Topic	Objective	Target if applicable	Sources
	<p>buildings, areas, structures, landscapes, townscapes, important views and archaeological remains.</p> <p>4. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and establish and retain inter-connected multifunctional green infrastructure.</p>	Hectares of accessible open space per 1,000 population or percentage of people living in Open Space Deficiency Areas.	Council
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	<p>5. Minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources and energy.</p> <p>6. Minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principals of the resource efficiency hierarchy.</p>	<p>Energy consumption</p> <p>Volumes of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste generated.</p>	<p>DBEIS</p> <p>WRWA</p>
Climate change and air quality	<p>7. Maintain and improve air quality</p> <p>8. Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation</p> <p>9. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS</p>	<p>Improved air quality in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas measured through annual mean and number of days when air pollution (PM₁₀ and NO₂) exceeds acceptable levels.</p> <p>Renewable energy capacity installed by type.</p> <p>Number of new major developments that incorporate SUDS and reduce water runoff.</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.</p>	<p>Council</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Council</p>

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

Topic	Objective	Target if applicable	Sources
	20. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities	Unemployment rate.	ONS/Nomis

Table 2C: Contextual and Other Baseline Indicators

Indicator Number	Indicator
(Population and Borough Profile)	
CB 01	Total resident population
CB 02	Size of borough (unchanging)
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
(Housing)	
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
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

(Sustainable Development and Communities)	
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)
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

Table 2D: Monitoring required by Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

Total CIL receipts for the reporting year	n/a
Total CIL expenditure for the reporting year : *items of infrastructure to which CIL has been applied * the amount of CIL expenditure on each item * the amount of CIL applied to repay money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the infrastructure items which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part *the amount of CIL applied to administrative expenses pursuant to regulation 61, and that amount expressed as a percentage of CIL collected in that year in accordance with that regulation	CIL monitoring Regulation 34 (5) of Local Planning Regulations 2012 & Regulation 62 (4) of CIL Regulations
The total amount of CIL receipts retained at the end of the reported year	Regulation 34 (1)
LDS (including SPD) monitoring Including non-implementation of policies	Regulation 34 (2)
Duty to Cooperate Monitoring	Regulation 34 (6)