

## **Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement**

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London Borough of Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review (WLPPR)

March 2026





### **Purpose of this document**

The Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement provides an overview of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR). The document satisfies the post adoption (Stage E) requirements for sustainability appraisals.

It meets Regulation 16 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 which sets out the post-adoption requirements for sustainability appraisal. To accord with SA regulations, this statement summarises:

- How environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan;
- How the environmental report has been taken into account;
- How opinions expressed through public consultation have been taken into account;
- The reasons for adopting the plan in light of other reasonable alternatives; and
- The measures that are to be taken to monitor the environmental effects of the implementation of the plan.

## 1.0 Introduction and Context

- 1.1 According to the [Planning Practice Guidance](#), a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is, 'a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of local plans and spatial development strategies', with the purpose of promoting sustainable development by, 'assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives'.
- 1.2 Carrying out a SA is a means of determining the most important environmental, social and economic factors in relation to an area, and testing the emerging planning policy document against those, with the aim of assessing the plan and seeking ways in which it might be improved or mitigated. It is intended to be applied as an iterative process which informs the development of a plan, carried out as a series of stages as the plan is developed over time.
- 1.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local authorities to carry out SAs during plan preparation with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are incorporated into the requirement for completing SAs. This is reiterated in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which states:

*Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements.*

*This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued.*

*Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered)*

- 1.4 The Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review (WLPPR) was adopted on 4 March 2026 and its preparation was subject to a continuous and iterative SA and SEA process. Alongside this, the Council has updated the Health Impact Assessment, Habitats Regulations Assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment alongside the SA of the policy options, policies and main modifications. All of these documents can be found at the [Council's online examination library](#).

- 1.5 As recognised by the iterative SA and SEA reports, the WLPPR has a relatively narrow scope and relates to just six policies. To the extent of those six policies, it would supersede the policies set out in the [Wandsworth Local Plan \(2023-2038\) adopted in July 2023](#) but would otherwise sit alongside the Wandsworth Local Plan (2023-2038) as part of the development plan for Wandsworth Borough. The Wandsworth Local Plan (2023-2038) was subject to its own iterative SA and SEA process, as summarised in its own [Adoption Statement \(July 2023\)](#).

### **The Development Plan and the WLPPR**

- 1.6 The SA for the WLPPR has focused on the WLPPR itself and does not appraise, or re-appraise the development plan as a whole. The Wandsworth Local Plan (2023-2038) and London Plan 2021 were both subject to their own SA.
- 1.7 The WLPPR has been prepared within the context of a hierarchical framework of planning legislation and policy for England. At the top of the hierarchy are a number of planning Acts of Parliament and Statutory Instruments; the NPPF that sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied and the Planning Practice (PPG). Local authorities must take the NPPF into account when preparing local plans.
- 1.8 Below national policy sits the London Plan, which is prepared by the Mayor of London. The Greater London Authority Act 1999 requires local plans within London to be in 'general conformity' with the London Plan. This means that the Local Plan should be in line with the London Plan, unless there is local evidence and circumstances that would justify a different approach. The London Plan forms part of the development plan for the borough and provides the spatial development strategy for Greater London.
- 1.9 As above, the WLPPR has a relatively narrow scope and relates to just six policies. These policies are:
- LP23: Affordable Housing
  - LP24: Housing Mix
  - LP28: Purpose-Built Student Accommodation
  - LP29: Housing with Shared Facilities
  - LP30: Build to Rent
  - LP31: Specialist Housing for Vulnerable and Older People
- 1.10 The overarching vision for Wandsworth continues to be set out in the Wandsworth Local Plan (2023-2038). This vision is:

*By 2038 Wandsworth Borough will have maintained its special character, connectivity and neighbourhood distinctiveness, and achieved higher levels of growth in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way, bringing benefits and opportunities for all.*

- 1.11 The WLPPR itself has been guided by three main objectives, which were consulted upon at the [Pre-Publication \(Regulation 18\)](#) stage in late 2023. These are:

*The Partial Review will include a review and update of Policy LP23 Affordable Housing and other policies as they relate to strengthening provision of homes for social rent for local people, together with any other consequential changes necessary for consistency across the Plan:*

- a) We are seeking 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 per cent of dwellings as affordable homes delivered on site.*
  - b) We are seeking a greater proportion of all new affordable homes to be genuinely affordable, preferably a 70/30 split in favour of social rent.*
  - c) We are seeking to require affordable housing from small sites below the current threshold of 10 or more homes (gross).*
- 1.12 In light of the narrow scope of the WLPPR, the fact it is generally consistent in its objectives with the adopted Wandsworth Local Plan, and the relatively short amount of time that had elapsed since the Wandsworth Local Plan was adopted, it was considered appropriate for the SA and SEA of the WLPPR to maintain the SA framework set out in the [Integrated Impact Assessment Revised Scoping Report \(2018\)](#) and the objectives set out in the Wandsworth Local Plan.

## **2.0 The SA process in Wandsworth**

- 2.1 Promoting sustainable development is at the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework, which states ‘the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development’ . Therefore, the planning system must work towards providing economic, social and environmental gains through guiding development. Further, Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) states that the sustainability appraisal is, ‘a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation [of a Local Plan]. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan ... will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives’. The process ensures that the ‘proposals in the plan are appropriate given the reasonable alternatives’ and supplies the justification and reasoning behind the preferred options carried forward in a Local Plan.
- 2.2 SEA identifies the environmental implications of the introduction of a Plan. Sustainability appraisals incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as the ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations’), so a separate SEA should not be required. Fundamentally, the SEA involves the production of an Environmental Report which is incorporated within the SA and accompanies the WLPPR.
- 2.3 SA is an integral part of the process of preparing Local Plans. It appraises the social, environmental and economic effects of the planning strategies and policies to ensure that they accord with sustainable development principles. Through the SA process, it is possible to highlight the sustainability implications of the chosen policies.
- 2.4 The five stages to the SA process are summarised in Table 1 below. This Adoption Statement fulfils Stage E, post adoption reporting and monitoring, and it reflects on the process of completing the SA over the previous four stages.

SA Stage	Local Plan Stage	SA Outputs
<b>Stage A: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report</b>	Consultation on the Integration Impact Assessment Scoping Report	<a href="#">Integrated Impact Assessment Revised Scoping Report</a> – December 2018. This set out the method of appraisal and identified the key sustainability issues. All responses were considered when preparing the revised version.
<b>Stage B: Developing and Improving the Options for Policies and Assessing their Effects</b>	Preparation and consultation on the Pre-Publication (Regulation 18) Local Plan	<a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Publication (Regulation 18) Local Plan</a> – October 2023. This involved the appraisal and refinement of the framework for appraising the Local Plan.
<b>Stage C: Preparing the SA Report</b>	Preparation and consultation on the Publication (Regulation 19) Local Plan	<a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication (Regulation 19) Local Plan</a> – January 2025. This involved further detailed appraisal of the policies within the SA framework.
<b>Stage D: Representations on the SA Report and Examination in Public</b>	Submission of the Publication Local Plan for Examination.  Local Plan undergoes Examination in Public.  Consultation on the Schedule of Proposed Modifications to the Local Plan.  Local Plan adopted.	<a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal of the Proposed Modifications</a> – November 2025. This involves appraisal of the proposed main modifications to the Local Plan identified by the Inspector.  Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement (this document)
<b>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan</b>	Post-adoption reporting and monitoring on the implementation of the Local Plan	Monitor the effects of implementing the Local Plan and respond to any adverse effects.

**Table 1: Stages of the SA Process with corresponding Local Plan Stages and SA Outputs**

### **3.0 Integrating Sustainability Considerations into the WLPPR and How the Report has been taken into account**

3.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a process for accessing and mitigating environmental impacts that are likely to arise from the Local Plan. For the purpose of the Local Plan, the SEA process has been incorporated in the SA process. The SEA process identifies the environmental effects that are likely to arise as a result of the policies in the Local Plan. To meet sustainable development principles, the SA broadens the scope of the SEA to include social economic and environmental effects.

#### **Stage A: Scoping Report**

3.2 The first stage of the SA process (Stage A) was the production of the [Integrated Impact Assessment \(IIA\) of the Wandsworth Local Plan Revised Scoping Report \(2018\)](#) which set out the method of appraisal. It should be read in conjunction with this report.

3.3 It contains relevant information about the borough and identifies key sustainability issues. The Scoping Report was the subject of consultation with key stakeholders (Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Wandsworth Public Health), adjoining boroughs and relevant Council corporate policy and review teams. The comments received informed the baseline, and the review of plans and programmes.

3.4 The final Scoping Report, which took account of the responses submitted, was published in December 2018. This also took account of any new and emerging policies and programmes, changes to legislation and updated background data. The baseline and characteristics of Wandsworth and the issues highlighted are kept under review. The SA Framework set out in the Scoping Report was therefore considered appropriate for the Local Plan Partial Review.

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

3.5 The SA objectives were based on the issues as identified in the Scoping Report and summarised in Table 1 below, with the relevant objectives highlighted in green. The SA objectives were intended to complement the Local Plan's objectives and are not designed to supersede or replace these. The SA objectives provide the framework for appraisal.

3.6 Given the narrow scope of the WLPPR, only six of the SA objectives were directly relevant to the SA appraisal (10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18) as highlighted in Table 1 below.

3.7 Table 2 presents the objectives in relation to the scoping topics relevant to the Partial Review, summary issues and its environmental, economic and/or social relevance

Topic	Objective
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment	1. Avoid loss of designated ecological sites, priority habitats and species.
	2. Protect and enhance the natural environment, geodiversity and biodiversity of the borough.
	3. Conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic environment including buildings, areas, structures, landscapes, townscapes, important views and archaeological remains.
	4. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity an ecosystem services and establish and retain inter-connected multifunctional green infrastructure.
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources	5. Minimise consumption of natural, particularly virgin non-renewable, resources and energy
	6. Minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the principles of the resource efficiency hierarchy.
Climate change and air quality	7. Maintain and improve air quality
	8. Promote renewable and low carbon energy generation
	9. Minimise flood risk in the borough and elsewhere and promote the use of SuDS
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	10. Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers
Access to essential community services	11. Ensure people have access to essential community services and facilities, including open space
	12. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities

Topic	Objective
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	13. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race, ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief
	14. Address Council aspirations within priority neighbourhoods
Public health	15. Protect and improve public health
	16. Reduce the impact of noise
Traffic Congestion and public transport infrastructure	17. Encourage growth of sustainable transport
	18. Reduce the need to travel
Business and Employment	19. Provide employment space to meet the borough's needs
	20. Ensure people have access to suitable employment opportunities

**Table 1: SA Objectives**

Topic	Summary Issue	Objective	Sustainability Category		
			Env.	Econ.	Social
Population and Household Growth and housing demand and supply	Resident population is growing fast, and this is projected to continue. High and increasing population density. High demand for affordable housing.	10. Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	Lower percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs than the London average. Parts of Tooting, Battersea, Queenstown and Roehampton currently show some level of deprivation. These are the	12. Reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		13. Ensure equality for everyone regardless of disability, age, race/ethnicity, sexuality, religion or belief.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Topic	Summary Issue	Objective	Sustainability Category		
			Env.	Econ.	Social
	borough's "priority neighbourhoods".				
Public Health	Lower than average (for London) life expectancy. Higher mortality ratio than the London average.	15. Protect and improve public health.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Traffic Congestion and public transport infrastructure	Significant traffic congestion on the main road network. Overcrowding on public transport at peak times.	18. Reduce the need to travel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Table 2: SA Appraisal Framework**

- 3.8 The [SA report produced at the Pre-Publication \(Regulation 18\) stage](#) identified that the WLPPR had a limited scope, being predominantly relevant to only the 'population' and 'housing' topics of the SA assessment framework, and predominantly relevant to only four of the 20 sustainability objectives. It considered that the underlying baseline data and trends had not changed to a degree that meant they raised new issues which were not already appropriately included within the sustainability objectives identified in 2018. Further, given the relatively recent adoption of the 2023 Local Plan, and the limited scope of the WLPPR, the appraisal framework that had been used to appraise the 2023 Local Plan was considered to remain a justified and robust basis upon which to undertake the SA of the WLPPR. This report was subject to public consultation alongside the Pre-Publication (Regulation 18) consultation on the WLPPR. Only one representation was made which referenced the Regulation 18 SA Report, which raised a matter relating to scoring which was not specifically undertaken at the Regulation 18 stage and was instead a matter to be considered in the development of the final SA Report.
- 3.9 Stages B and C of the SA process focused on iteratively appraising emerging policy options against the SA framework to identify if they would have a positive, neutral or negative effect, and the timescales for this effect to be realised. The cumulative impact across the themes of the Plan was also considered to understand the overall effect of the WLPPR. Following the consultation on the Pre-Publication (Regulation 18) version of the WLPPR, further work was undertaken to refine the policy options and SA to consider comments received and new options against the sustainability framework.

### Stage C: Preparing the SA Report

- 3.10 This iterative process, and the resulting appraisals informed the process going forward through to the Publication (Regulation 19) Local Plan and [the final Sustainability Appraisal Report](#) which sets out the detailed appraisal of policies, and reasonable alternatives, of the version of the WLPPR submitted for independent examination.
- 3.11 Table 3 below is taken from the final SA Report and shows that the proposed policies included in the Local Plan Partial Review have very positive effects when appraised against the sustainability topic of population and household growth and housing demand and supply.
- 3.12 The final SA Report identified a range of broadly positive effects that the proposed, updated policies LP23, LP24, LP28, LP29, LP30 and LP31 will have on economic, social and environmental factors.
- 3.13 No significant policy gaps were identified, and no significantly negative effects were established which require mitigation.
- 3.14 A number of reasonable policy alternatives were identified and assessed which confirmed the policy approaches being taken forward in the Local Plan Partial Review are the most sustainable.
- 3.15 The final SA report appraised policies LP23, LP24, LP28, LP29, LP30 and LP31 against the sustainability objectives of the local plan whilst the adopted Local Plan assessed the Vision and Objectives, policy framework, Area Strategies and Site Allocations of the Local Plan and identified the effects on the sustainability objectives.

<b>++</b>	likely (or intended) to be very positively affected	<b>S</b>	Short-Term Impact (2023 – 2027)
<b>+</b>	likely to be positively affected	<b>M</b>	Medium Term Impact (2028 – 2032)
<b>0</b>	likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected, or some impacts likely to be + and some -	<b>L</b>	Long Term Impact (2033+)
<b>-</b>	likely to be negatively affected		
<b>--</b>	likely to be very negatively affected		
<b>0</b>	Policy not relevant to objective		

SA Topic	Affordable Housing (LP23)	Housing Mix (LP24)	Purpose Built Student Accommodation (LP 28)	Housing with Shared Facilities (LP29)	Build to Rent (LP30)	Specialist Housing for Vulnerable and Older People (LP31)
Pressure on the natural, built and historic environment						
Waste reduction and sustainable consumption of resources						
Climate change and air quality						
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	++	++	++	++	++	++
Access to essential community services			+	+		
Pockets of deprivation and social exclusion	+	+	+			
Public health	+	+	0	0		
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure			0	0		
Business and Employment						

**Table 3: Appraisal of Policy Options on SA Topics**

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

3.16 Stage D involved:

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

3.17 At this stage, the Council consulted on the WLPPR and accompanying SA to find out whether the SA was acceptable, or if policies or proposals could be made more sustainable. Representations made to this consultation, and an initial Council response, were set out in the [Statement of Consultation \(April 2025\)](#). However, no representations were received which expressed concerns relating to the SA, either in relation to its methodology or outcomes.

3.18 Whilst no representations were received on the final SA Report at the Regulation 19 stage, the Council subsequently agreed Statements of Common Ground with a number of statutory consultees whose remit may involve reviewing of SA work, including [Natural England](#). The Statement of Common Ground with Natural England included the following statement:

*The parties which are signatories to this Statement consider that the regulatory assessments, including the Habitat Regulations Assessment, have been undertaken appropriately in accordance with legislation and guidance*

3.19 The Council subsequently submitted the WLPPR to the Secretary of State for the purposes of independent examination on 30 April 2025. As part of the submission of the WLPPR, the Inspector was supplied with the final SA Report, and previous reports from previous SA stages, and copies of all representations made to the Local Plan to date.

3.20 To inform the Examination hearings which took place in November 2025, the Inspector identified a number of Main Matters, Issues and Questions (MIQs). Within these, the Inspector asked two relevant questions, as below.

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

**Question 1.5 - Have the new policies in the WLPPR been appraised against economic, social and environmental objectives? Did that appraisal include any reasonable alternative options? Was the appraisal process robust and objective? Have the conclusions of the appraisal influenced development of the new policies?**

**Question 1.6: Have the requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment been met?**

- 3.21 The Council's detailed responses to these questions can be found in its [hearing statement for Main Matter 1 \(October 2025\)](#).
- 3.22 No other participants at the Examination in Public responded to these questions, either in written form or verbally.
- 3.23 Following the conclusion of the examination hearing sessions, the Inspector issued the Council with a [schedule of proposed Main Modifications](#). Following receipt of this schedule, the Council prepared a [further SA report](#) to specifically appraise these proposed Main Modifications. These were the subject of further consultation between 26 November 2025 and 14 January 2026. No representations were received which addressed the further SA report.
- 3.24 Overall, the SA of the WLPPR, inclusive of the proposed Main Modifications found, that in a majority of cases, the Main Modifications were general updates, clarifications or consequential changes that are necessary to enable the effective interpretation and implementation of the plan's policies. However, being simply updates or clarifications, in these cases it was considered there was no need to review the outcomes of the previous SA undertaken because there is no material change being proposed to the requirements of the policy. Consequently, modifications that fall within this category would not have any tangible impact upon the SA assessment of their respective policies.
- 3.25 However, a small number of Main Modifications were, however, identified that had the potential to alter the performance of the relevant policy against Sustainability Appraisal objectives. These include Policy LP23 (Affordable Housing) and Policy LP29 (Housing with Shared Facilities). These policies were re-appraised in the context of the relevant Main Modification with the rationale for the modification and consequential re-appraisal set out in Section 4 of the further SA report.
- 3.26 The SA assessment of the proposed Main Modifications found there would be no significant negative impacts against the sustainability objectives in the SA, and that the range of neutral and positive effects identified under the previous SA would remain.
- 3.27 The re-appraisals of Policy LP23 and LP29 did not result in a material change to the SA appraisal conclusions for either policy. Whilst small changes to the pathways through which the policies may lead to impacts upon objectives have been identified in these re-appraisals, these were considered to result in impacts that are either net positive (e.g. because the change improves the performance of the policy) or net neutral (e.g. because any potential disbenefit of the change would be compensated by its benefits). In either case, the changes were not

considered to be significant enough to alter the overall appraisal outcomes, or timescale, identified against each objective in the SA Framework.

3.28 Overall, the proposed Main Modifications were not considered to significantly alter the overall findings or conclusions of the SA process undertaken at the Publication (Regulation 19) stage.

3.29 The Council forwarded all representations it received to the Main Modifications consultation on to the Inspector for their consideration. Following consideration, the [Inspector issued the Council with their final report](#) on 20 February 2026. These included some very minor amendments to the version of the Main Modifications consulted upon, but these were not of a nature that required a reassessment of the SA.

3.30 On the subject of SA and SEA, the Inspector's Report found

*15. Consultation on the WLPPR and the MMs was carried out in compliance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SD023a). The Council has carried out a Sustainability Appraisal (SD003) of the WLPPR, which incorporated the requirements of Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA). Although the SA and SEA are separate processes, the SEA requirements are appropriately incorporated into the SA and fully explained. The Council also prepared a report of the findings of the appraisal and published it along with the plan and other submission documents under Regulation 19. The appraisal was updated in November 2025 to assess the main modifications.*

*18. In conclusion, the WLPPR complies with all relevant legal requirements, including the 2004 Act (as amended) and the 2012 Regulations. **Overall, I am satisfied that the SA, incorporating the SEA, and Habitats Regulations Assessments comply with the necessary legal requirements and associated national guidance.***

3.31 In light of the findings of the SA process, inclusive of the report undertaken at the Main Modifications stage, the policies that form the WLPPR, inclusive of the modified policies, are considered to deliver a range of positive sustainability outcomes, and the modifications proposed are considered to have a net positive or net neutral impact on sustainability objectives or to otherwise provide greater clarity or effectiveness to the policies.

### **Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan**

- 3.32 This Adoption Statement is Stage E, which involves:
- Finalising aims and methods for monitoring;
  - Responding to adverse effects;
  - Preparing a post-adoption statement (this document).
- 3.33 Following adoption of the WLPPR, the Council has issued an Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 3.34 This Statement has set out, above, the results of the consultation and SA process and the extent to which the findings of the SA have been accommodated in the adopted WLPPR.
- 3.35 Stage E involves setting out how the monitoring of any significant effects of the Plan, in order to measure its performance against sustainability objectives and inform future policy revisions, will be undertaken and the monitoring of SA objectives. The sustainability effects of implementing the WLPPR must be monitored in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake remedial action.
- 3.36 Although monitoring is not required until the plan is put into effect, the consideration of monitoring and indicators has been undertaken throughout the process and indeed of that of the existing adopted Wandsworth Local Plan (2023-2038) which will largely remain in force. The SA provides a monitoring framework that will identify sustainability effects. It is intended that they will help form the basis of the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) and will be monitored on a regular basis following the adoption of the WLPPR.
- 3.37 The table at Table 4 presents the monitoring indicators relevant to the WLPPR against the scoped sustainability objectives. Further monitoring indicators will remain in place to monitor the performance of the Wandsworth Local Plan (2023-2038).

Topic	Objective	Potential Indicators	Sources
Population and household growth and housing demand and supply	10. Provide more housing opportunities for Wandsworth residents and workers	Net additional dwellings by type and size. Housing delivery test. Net affordable housing completions.	Council
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	Ranking of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of deprivation in the borough, out of England.  Employment rates by ethnicity.	MHCLG  ONS
Public health	15. Protect and improve public health	Life expectancy at birth.	Public Health England
Traffic congestion and public transport infrastructure	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 DfT

**Table 4: Monitoring Indicators for the WLPPR**

#### **4.0 The preferred strategy for the Wandsworth Local Plan Partial Review**

- 4.1. The SEA Regulations require that, ‘an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated’.
- 4.2. As part of the iterative SA process, ‘reasonable alternatives’ were considered for all policies in preparing the WLPPR Plan, and these generally took the form of, inter alia:
  - A ‘no policy’ option which considers the sustainability outcomes if the proposed policy was not implemented, or didn’t exist, and was reliant on other plans (such as the London Plan);
  - A ‘status quo’ option, which considers the sustainability outcomes if existing local plan policies were used in place of the proposed Local Plan policies.
- 4.3. Through all iterations, the SA also considered further, specific, alternative options. However, the limited scope of the WLPPR, and the need to be consistent with national policy and in general conformity with the London Plan meant many alternatives were not likely to be “reasonable”. Consequently, the extent of reasonable alternatives for each policy was typically relatively few. The SA process nevertheless iteratively explored policy options where the opportunity for proposing reasonable alternatives met local objectives or responded to locally distinctive issues.
- 4.4. The options and alternatives for the policies to be included in the draft Local Plan were assessed against the sustainability objectives. The SA results informed which policy options that were included in the submitted version of the WLPPR (the preferred strategy).
- 4.5. Within each iteration, the SA identified a range of broadly positive effects that the Vision and Objectives and policies had on economic, social and environmental factors. These consistently performed more favourably than the alternatives.
- 4.6. The SA recognises where there are tensions and uncertainties between the Plan’s objectives, but the SA does not aim to ensure that all outputs are positive, only that possible tensions are identified and mitigations are in place (where necessary). However, the WLPPR and the SA have also been tested through Examination and been further modified, and the Council is content that the final adopted version presents the most favourable strategy when compared against reasonable alternatives.