

Merton's Local Plan 2020

Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic
Environmental Assessment (SEA)

December 2020 (Stage 2a consultation)

Non-technical summary

- I. This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Assessment (SA) for Merton's draft Local Plan (stage 2A), Environment Report. The timetable for the Local Plan towards the adoption can be found in figure 3. This report is Stage B and C of the SEA/SA process (see figure 1 and 2) and updates the SA/SEA for the Local Plan stage 2 consultation. SEA Regulations 2004 Schedule 2 (6) states that:
The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium- and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as—
- a) Biodiversity.
 - b) Population.
 - c) Human health.
 - d) Fauna.
 - e) Flora.
 - f) Soil.
 - g) Water.
 - h) Air.
 - i) Climatic factors.
 - j) Material assets.
 - k) Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage.
 - l) Landscape; and
 - m) The inter-relationship between the issues

- II. The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating SEA) is to promote sustainable development by integrating *social, economic, and environmental* considerations into the preparation of new or revised plans and strategies. It is imperative to begin SEA at the first stages of plan making to find the key sustainability issues that are affected by the implementation of the plan; it helps with creating development options and assesses any significant effects of the proposed development. SA/SEA's are a valuable tool for developing sound planning policies and planning development plans which are consistent with the Government's sustainable development agenda and achieving the aspirations of local communities.

The SEA processes

- III. The SEA process is an iterative process informing each consultation stage of the Local Plan's development. The aim of the SEA is to decide which impacts are likely to be significant and therefore, what the assessment should concentrate on. This has been achieved by the selection of SEA objectives and indicators which will be used to measure the impact of the plan.

Stage A: The Scoping Report

- IV. The purpose of this stage is to compile the background information needed for the SEA and at what level of detail. Information will be collected on environmental and social conditions in Merton and how these are likely to change and how transport can help to achieve the targets and strategies of other plans and programme. The SEA scoping process provides the SEA objectives, which will be used as criteria to assess the Plan against.

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

- V. SEA governing regulations require that each responsible authority (in this case the council) confirms the scope of the Environmental Report and what alternatives and types of effect to assess. In conducting a SEA, responsible authorities must appraise the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Local Plan and any reasonable alternatives (options). The results of the assessment of alternatives will help in the selection of the preferred '*options*' for the plan /strategy and could also help in determining the priorities for delivery of these options.

Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report and consultation

- VI. The main output of the SEA process is the Environmental Report which will be available for public consultation along with the draft Plan. The report presents information on the effects of the draft Plan.

Stage D: Production of the SEA Statement

- VII. Following adoption of the Plan and to meet the requirement of the SEA Directive; the council must produce a SEA Statement. This Statement will state how the findings from the SEA and consultation results have been considered. This SEA Statement should be made available to stakeholders.

Stage E: Monitoring of SEA

- VIII. The SEA Directive specifically requires monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the Plan. The council will be producing a monitoring system to monitor '*significant effects*'.

SEA objectives

- IX. The aim of the SEA is to decide which impacts are likely to be significant and what the assessment should concentrate on. This is achieved through the selection of SEA objectives and indicators, which will be used to measure the impact of the plan/strategy.

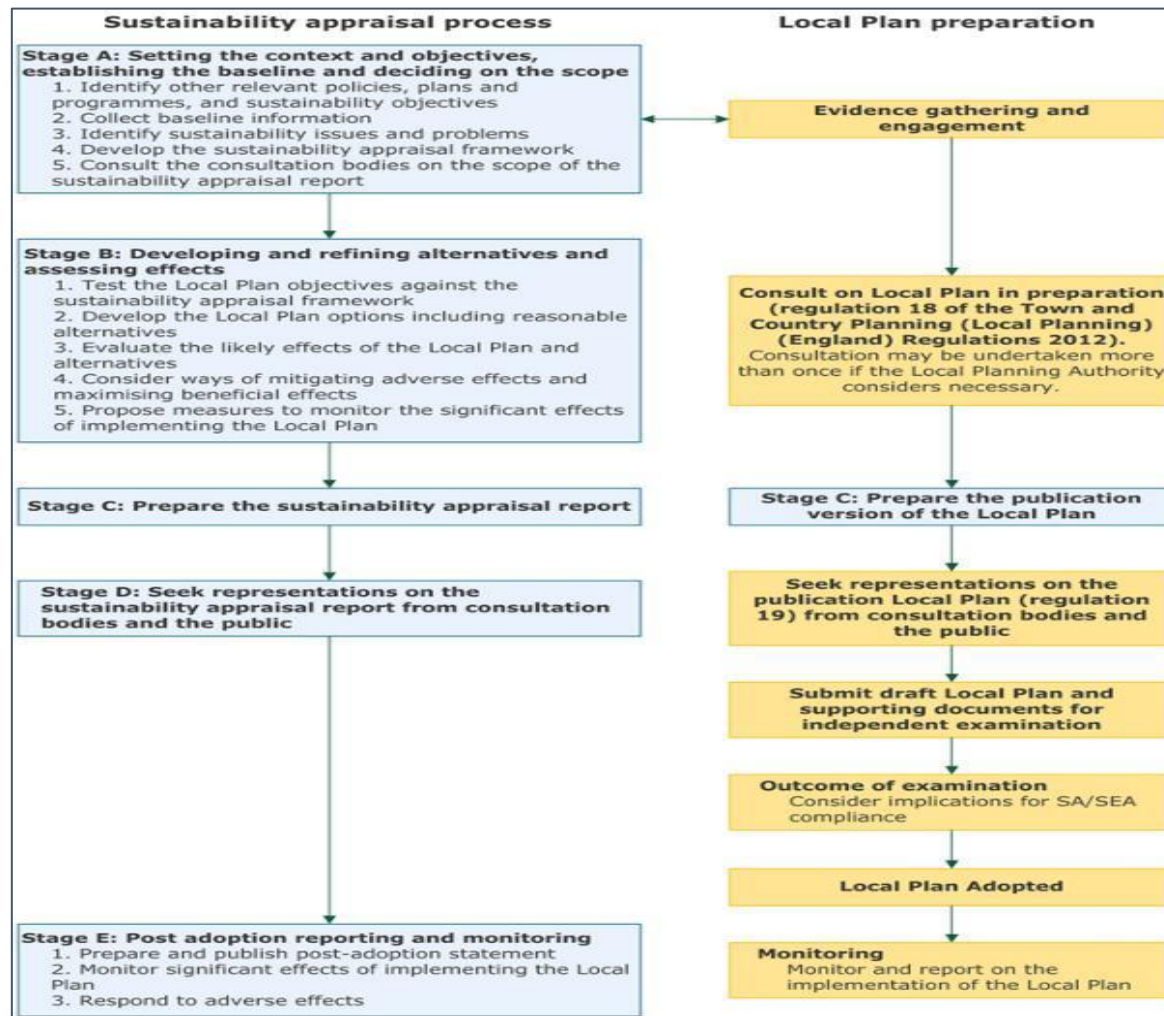
Figure 1: Stages in the SEA process

SEA stages and tasks	Purpose
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection	To establish how the plan or programme is affected by outside factors, to suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed, and to help to identify SEA objectives.
Collecting baseline information	To provide an evidence base for environmental problems, prediction of effects, and monitoring; to help in the development of SEA objectives.

Identifying environmental problems	To help focus the SEA and streamline the later stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SEA objectives, prediction of effects and monitoring.
Developing SEA objectives	To provide a means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme and alternatives can be assessed.
Consulting on the scope of SEA	To ensure that the SEA covers the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme.
Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	
Testing the plan or programme objectives against the SEA objectives	To identify potential synergies or inconsistencies between the objectives of the plan or programme and the SEA objectives and help in developing alternatives.
Developing strategic alternatives	To develop and refine strategic alternatives.
Predicting the effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives	To predict the significant environmental effects of the plan or programme and alternatives.
Evaluating the effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives	To evaluate the predicted effects of the plan or programme and its alternatives and assist in the refinement of the plan or programme.
Mitigating adverse effects	To ensure that adverse effects are identified and potential mitigation measures are considered.
Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of plan or programme implementation	To detail the means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme can be assessed.

Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report	
Preparing the Environmental Report	To present the predicted environmental effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives, in a form suitable for public consultation and use by decision-makers.
Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report	
Consulting the public and Consultation Bodies on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report	To give the public and the Consultation Bodies an opportunity to express their opinions on the findings of the Environmental Report and to use it as a reference point in commenting on the plan or programme.
Assessing significant changes	To ensure that the environmental implications of any significant changes to the draft plan or programme at this stage are assessed and considered.
Making decisions and providing information	To provide information on how the Environmental Report and consultees' opinions were considered in deciding the final form of the plan or programme to be adopted.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment	
Developing aims and methods for monitoring	To track the environmental effects of the plan or programme to show whether they are as predicted; to help identify adverse effects.
Responding to adverse effects	To prepare for appropriate responses where adverse effects are identified.

Figure 2: Sustainability Appraisal process and Local Plan preparation



Technical report

- 1 Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal and incorporating the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA)
 - 1.1 The EU (European Union) Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive), implemented in the UK (United Kingdom) by the SEA Regulations 2004, requires environmental assessment to be undertaken on all plans and programmes where they are likely to have significant environmental impacts.
 - 1.2 SEA Regulations 2004 Schedule 2 (6) states that:
The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium- and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as—
 - a) Biodiversity.
 - b) Population.
 - c) Human health.
 - d) Fauna.
 - e) Flora.
 - f) Soil.
 - g) Water.
 - h) Air.
 - i) Climatic factors.
 - j) Material assets.
 - k) Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage.
 - l) Landscape; and
 - m) The inter-relationship between the issues
 - 1.3 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating SEA) is to promote sustainable development by integrating *social*, *economic*, and *environmental* considerations into the preparation of new or revised plans and strategies. It is imperative to begin SEA at the first stages of plan making to identify the key sustainability issues likely affected by the implementation of the plan; it helps with creating development options and assesses any significant effects of the proposed development. SA/SEA's are a valuable tool for developing

sound planning policies and planning development plans which are consistent with the Government's sustainable development agenda and achieving the aspirations of local communities.

1.4 The purpose of this Report is to develop and refine alternatives and assessing the effects by:

- Test the Local Plan objectives against the SEA/SA objectives
- Developing strategic alternatives
- Predicting the effects of the Local Plan, including alternatives
- Evaluating the effects of the Local Plan
- Mitigating adverse effects
- Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effect of the Local Plan
- Consulting the public and the statutory environmental bodies on the draft plan and report

1.5 At the conclusion of plan preparation, the final SA/SEA report should show how the final plan has addressed the sustainability agenda and the choices made between alternative policies and proposals. The Inspector, when deciding the 'soundness' of the plan at the Public Examination stage, will consider this.

1.6 The NPPF states that assessments should be proportionate and should not repeat policy assessment that has already been undertaken. Wherever possible the local planning authority should consider how the preparation of any assessment will contribute to the plan's evidence base. The process should be started early in the plan making process and key stakeholders should be consulted in identifying the issues that the assessment must cover.

1.7 The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the plan. It should focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan.

2 Appraisal method

2.1 Several guidance documents have been issued in relation to SA/SEA and the methodologies outlined in these have been used where still applicable:

- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (November 2005)
- Practical Guide to the SEA Directive, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (September 2005).
- Sustainability Appraisal Planning Policy Manual, Planning Advisory Service (2009); and
- Sustainability Appraisal: advice note, Planning Advisory Service (2010).

Figure 4: SA scoring matrix

Symbol	Meaning
++	Significant Positive Effect on Sustainability Objective (normally direct)
+	Minor Positive Effect on Sustainability Objective (normally indirect)
0	No Significant Effect on Sustainability Objective
-	Minor Negative Effect on Sustainability Objective (normally indirect)
--	Significant Negative Effect on Sustainability Objective (normally direct)
?	Uncertain Effect on Sustainability Objective

Figure 5: Sustainability objectives

	Sustainability objectives
SO1	Air quality: To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.
SO2	Biodiversity: To protect and conserve Merton's biodiversity from adverse development, avoid damage and irreversible losses to designated sites and protected species, adding to the abundance of non-designated biodiversity features and habitats (such as trees, gardens, green roofs and other features).
SO3	Land and soil condition and pollutants: To conserve Merton's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.
SO4	Sustainable land use: To make the best and most efficient use of land to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.
SO5	Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage): To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.
SO6	Flood risk management: To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and property to flooding.
SO7	Climate change: To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.
SO8	Noise and vibration: To minimise noise, vibration levels and disruption to people and communities.
SO9	Water quality: To protect and enhance Merton's water bodies.
SO10	Water consumption: Ensuring that Merton has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.
SO11	Open space and nature: To protect, connect and enhance Merton natural environment (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity
SO12	Sustainable transport: To enhance and improve connectivity for all and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.
SO13	Energy use: To improve energy efficiency in new developments and increase renewable energy supply / provision
SO14	Health and wellbeing: To facilitate and improve the health and wellbeing of the population, reduce health inequalities and deliver safer and more secure communities.
SO15	Housing: To provide type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet Merton's demographic change and local housing demand.
SO16	Safe environments: To contribute to safe and secure environments for all people including the 9 Protected Characteristics.
SO17	Population demand and growth: To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness
SO18	Social inclusion and cohesion: To ensure Merton has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and inclusive.
SO19	Design: To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed and accessible, which promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.

SO20	Local employment: To develop and maintain a healthy labour market
SO21	Education and skills: To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of Merton residents existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all, including people with disabilities and BAME (Black Asian and Minority Ethnic) groups.
SO22	Economic growth: To increase the vitality and viability of existing town centres, local centres and parades To ensure that there is a mixed of business spaces including, affordable spaces in Merton.

3 Appraisal of planning policies

- 3.1 There have been some minor changes to the draft Plan since the last consultation. These have been to provide clarity and/or changed to be more succinct wording (or 'plain English'). Other changes have been influenced by findings and recommendations of evidence studies/reports carried out in accordance with guidelines and/or statutory requirements, an example is the Green Infrastructure Study. The changes do not change direction of the policy and are in line with national and regional planning policies; and any diversion from them must be supported by robust evidence. For summary of changes can be found in Appendix C.
- 3.2 Government guidance on Sustainability Appraisals state that *modifications to the sustainability appraisal should be considered only where appropriate and proportionate to the level of change being made to the plan. A change is likely to be significant if it substantially alters the plan and/ or is likely to give rise to significant effects. Further assessment may be required if the changes have not previously been assessed and are likely to give rise to significant effects. A further round of consultation on the sustainability appraisal may also be required in such circumstances but this should only be undertaken where necessary. Changes to the plan that are not significant will not require further sustainability appraisal work.*
- 3.3 The draft Local Plan contains policies, which will be used in the determining any submitted the planning applications in Merton. An assessment of the Plan policies has been carried out against the SA (Sustainability Appraisal) framework. The draft Local Plan have strategic policies in accordance with the NPPF. The draft Local Plan makes it explicit which policies are strategic policies in line with the NPPF.
- 3.4 It goes on further to say that these should be limited to those necessary to address the strategic priorities of the area (and any relevant cross-boundary issues), to provide a clear starting point for any non-strategic policies that are needed. Additionally, strategic

Policy O8.6 Urban Greening									
Policy 0.87 Wandle Valley (formerly N3)									
Strategic Policy F8.6 Managing flood risk from all sources of flooding									
Policy F8.7 How to manage flood risk									
Policy F8.8 Sustainable drainage systems (SUDS)									
Policy P.8.9 Improving air quality and minimising pollution Air Quality/ Noise and vibration/ Light pollution/ Odours and fume control/ Land contamination/ Managing pollution from construction and demolition									
Strategic Policy CC8.10 Promoting sustainable design to mitigate and adapt to climate change									
Policy CC8.11 Minimising greenhouse gas emissions).									
Policy CC8.12 Minimising energy use									
Policy CC8.13 Low carbon energy									
Policy CC8.14 Minimising waste and promoting a circular economy									
Policy CC8.15 Sustainable design standards									
Policy CC8.16 Adapting to a changing climate									

3.5 No policies were identified as solely having significant negative effects and thereby causing concern as to the overall implementation of the plan. The cumulative effect of the draft policies (as well as the interaction with other plans such as the London Plan and programmes) is difficult to assess meaningfully or accurately.

4 Appraisal of the site allocations

- 4.1 Since stage 2 consultation, there has been changes to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 amend the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987. The changes have introduced significant changes to the system of 'Use Class'. The changes came in to force on 1st September 2020. Subject to certain transitional provisions, the core changes include the recalibration of the classification of uses of property; classes A (retail), B1 (offices) and D1 (non-residential institutions, leisure, assembly) are removed and new use classes introduced in their place.
- 4.2 The new Class E encompasses commercial, business and service, while the new F.1 and F.2 apply to learning and non-residential institutions and local community use, respectively. In addition, some uses which were previously given their own use class have been moved into the '*sui generis*' category, meaning they will from now belong to no specific class. The residential (C classes), general industrial (B2) and storage and distribution (B8) use classes stay unchanged, except for a new cross reference in the B2 class to the new Class E 'commercial' use class. The above changes have meant reviewing policies and site allocations (proposed uses). Following the review there have been no changes to site allocation uses in view of the changes to the Use Class Order 2020. Therefore, it is deemed not necessary to assess these same site allocations again.
- 4.3 The Council is proposing new site allocations and these are assessed as part of this appraisal.

Figure 8: Assessing the new site allocations

Sustainability objective	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	SO16	SO17	SO18	SO19	SO20	SO21	SO22
Site allocation																						
Centre court Shopping Centre, Wimbledon				■	■									■	■		■	■		■	■	■
Gilford House, Morden				■	■									■	■		■	■		■	■	■

5 Appraisal of the policies map designations

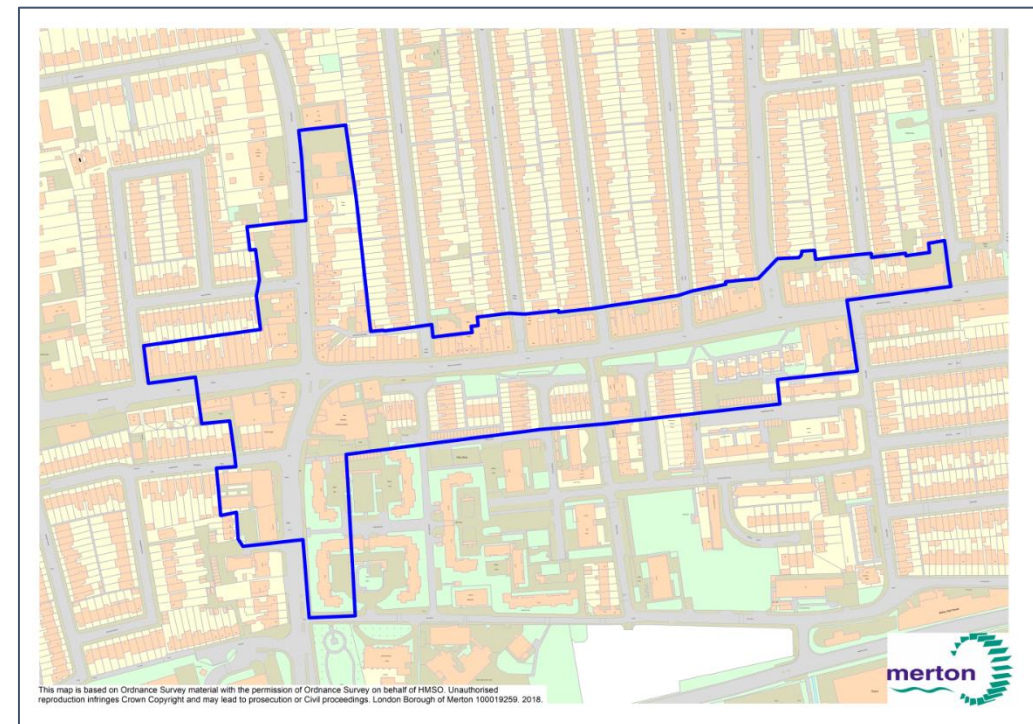
Appraising stage 2a proposed South Wimbledon local centre boundary

- 6.1 The Council is proposing to designate a new local centre, South Wimbledon changes to the South following comments received during the stage 2 consultation, the council is proposing expanding the boundary.

Figure 9: NEW proposed boundary for the local centre stage 2a.

Opportunities:

- All South Wimbledon current shopping parades are within the proposed Local Centre boundary
- Also includes all commercial development proposed in the regeneration of High Path estate (which stretches to opposite Haydon's Road to the east and to High Path to the south)
- Includes not only South Wimbledon station as the hub but also all major bus stops in all directions.
- *Issues:* Large area, questionable footfall in some parts (e.g., just north of The Path) Quite a lot of residential frontages included (e.g., Evolve housing on Kingston Road, Morden Road opposite petrol station, existing High Path estate. Could make it more difficult to understand Local Centre's purpose.



6.2 **Green infrastructure boundary changes** The Environment Partnership (TEP) was commissioned by the London Borough of Merton (the Council) to assess the borough's green and blue infrastructure, biodiversity and open spaces and provide an evidence to support the base document to inform the preparation and implementation of the new Local Plan. [Merton Green Infrastructure Study 2020](#) assessed the quantity, accessibility, quality and value of open spaces throughout the borough and was carried out in line with national and London guidance and policies. The objectives of the Study were to:

- Evaluate the quantity, quality, value and accessibility of several types of open space and green infrastructure throughout the borough.
- Identify any specific needs or areas of deficiency in access to green and open space and nature conservation areas and how these deficiencies should be addressed.
- Determine the impact of projected population changes across the borough and housing intensifications in the identified growth areas and other small sites, on open spaces.
- Identify any areas of open space and nature conservation areas that are surplus to requirements, and in accordance with agreed criteria, any areas that have potential to be designated as Local Open Space and/or Metropolitan Open Land.
- Undertake a biodiversity assessment of the borough's Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and identify any special protection green areas of local importance.
- Support the borough's health and wellbeing priorities as set out in Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
- Undertake consultation with user groups in the borough to figure out perceptions of Merton's open spaces and priorities for the future.

6.3 The Study is aligned with other evidence base documents including the Playing Pitch Strategy (2019) and the Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2019) and supports the preparation of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). In turn, this will aid in the justification of future development contributions and the collection and spending of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Sites designated as MOL (Metropolitan Open Land), Open Space, SINC (Site of Importance for Nature Conservation) and Green Corridors have been reviewed and proposed boundary are informed by the recommendations of the Study, London Plan and NPPF definitions and criteria of each type of open space. Appendix D identify sites that have been recommended for boundary changes. In accordance with guidance on Sustainability Appraisals these changes to the plan are not significant and will not require further sustainability appraisal work.

6.4 The Council is proposing a new open space designation Mary Tate Almshouses Allotments, Mitcham. The reason for this designation is to protect the allotment; its function as a community used allotment and to ensure the opportunities for food growing.

Figure 10: Proposed (New) Open Space – Allotments and Farms

Site	Name and site ref.	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	SO16	SO17	SO18	SO19	SO20	SO21	SO22
A022	Mary Tate Almshouses Allotments, Cricket Green. TEP -39 Area: Mitcham																						

6 Mitigating adverse effects

7.1 The policies in the London Plan, the NPPF and their supporting documents will need to be taken into consideration when development proposals coming forward for development; as well as the Local Plan policies once adopted. In combination all the planning policies aim to mitigate against any adverse impacts to the environment, social and economic objectives, which contribute to sustainable development. The current and Intend to Publish London Plan has been subjected to a full SEA and other impact assessments which in their finding found that Plan mitigate against any significant impact or risk.

7.2 In addition, the fore mentioned statutory planning documents (national and regional) set out what mitigation measures are needed and if, any assessment(s) must assess the potential impact such as environmental of a proposed development. Therefore, it is not necessary to have the same policy at local level as, all development proposals need to meet the requirements of both national and regional planning policies and guidance.

Air Quality, Noise and Pollution

7.3 The whole of borough is an AQMA (Air Quality Management Area). Any development may result in an adverse impact because of demolition, construction and an increase in traffic must be accompanied by an Air Quality Impact Assessment in areas that are,

identified in Merton's Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) as an Air Quality Focus area or if, the type of development proposed may result in an adverse impact due to type if scale of development for example Morden town centre regeneration. The control of dust and emissions during construction and demolition will also need to be considered in the development proposals, consideration to Mayor's Construction and Design Supplementary Planning Document and emerging an Air Quality (consultation November 2020) for all development proposal.

Climate Change and Energy

- 7.4 All development proposals will need to comply with national and regional planning documents and their support guidance in combination these documents seek to ensure that suitable mitigation is identified and applied as part of development proposals. Morden town centre regeneration due to the scale of development will increase the amount of energy consumed and is likely to result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and non-renewable sources of energy. Central to the case for regeneration is the need to improve the environmental performance of the dwellings of the town centre.
- 7.5 The Council will continue to work closely with the GLA and the Heat Network Delivery Unit to deliver a site-specific energy strategy appropriate for each development site, in accordance with development plan policies. Further guidance is also provided in the Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG and [Merton's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan](#).

Transport

- 7.6 Any development proposals must make neighbourhoods a well-connected place where walking, cycling and public transport are the modes of choice when planning all journeys, in accordance with the London Plan policies. Where the development proposals will have a significant impact upon transport and environment a Transport Assessment and other relevant documents including Travel Plans and Construction Management Plans are required in accordance with TfL's Transport Assessment Guidance. Proposals for vehicular movement must be supported by appropriate traffic modelling, transport and assessment and travel plans and be in general compliance with transport policies, whilst aiming to achieve good vehicular permeability and convenience for residents.

Waste Management

- 7.7 Any development will result in an increase in waste produced both in the construction and operation of the development. All development proposals will need to comply with planning policies (national and regional) relating to waste management, as well as the South London Waste Plan. New development will be required to provide integrated, well designed waste storage facilities that will

include recycling facilities where appropriate. Construction Waste Management Plans will need to be submitted as part of proposals.

Water Resources, Water Quality and Flood plain

- 7.8 Any development proposals within Flood Zone 2, Flood Zones 3a and 3b functional floodplain, which could result in a higher concentration of dwellings in the functional floodplain will need to have regard to national Planning Policy Guidance and policies, as well as Merton's flood risk management documents such as the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. All proposals when mitigating against flooding (from all sources) must include climate change allowance and must make development flood resilient and resistant design. A Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) strategy is also needed to support the development proposal to provide on-site attenuation and manage surface water runoff. Consideration should also be given to the potential for rainwater harvesting in line with the Mayor's drainage hierarchy. In accordance with the NPPF, any development proposals coming forward will be subject to a Sequential Test, Exceptions Test and Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment. The need for additional sewerage capacity will need to be considered to address the increase in population and be demonstrated that the proposed development will not have an adverse impact to both water quality and capacity.
- 7.9 Site allocations that are in flood zones of a high risk, have been assessed in the SFRA level 2 in accordance with NPPF and the nation planning guidance. The SFRA has made several recommendations for these sites which, must be incorporated with in development proposals. Furthermore, the flood risk management policies are supported by Merton's Sustainable Drainage Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and Basement and Subterranean SPD.

Open Space and Biodiversity

- 7.10 Where development proposals should offer an opportunity to improve the quality of provision and enhance the biodiversity of a site and surrounding neighbourhoods, through measures such as green corridors, ecological enhancement and the use of green/brown roofs. Again, any development proposal will need to have regard to the London Plan, NPPF as well as Merton's green infrastructure strategies and plans and, health and wellbeing plans such as the Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

8. Implementation

Links to other tiers of plans and guidance

- 7.11 The Local Plan will have strategic links to other plans at local, regional and national level.

Any links will become clearer as the Local Plan progresses but, based on the issues identified they will be expected with, for example:

- Merton's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (level 1 2020 and level 2 2020/21 pending)
- Merton's Local Implementation Plan: Transport strategy (2019)
- Merton's Biodiversity, Open Space and Nature Strategy (2020)
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment July 2019
- Merton's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (emerging 2020/21).

7.12 The list above is not exhaustive and there are more plans, programmes and policies identified in the Scoping Report and update in Appendix B of this report, to which links will be established as the Local Plan develops.

Appendices

Appendix A: Proposed measures to monitor the environmental effects of the Local Plan

Figure 11: SA framework and decision-making criteria for site allocations.

Sustainability Objectives	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
<p>Air quality To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.</p>	<p>Number of days p.a. when air pollution is moderate or high for PM10*</p> <p><i>*Daily mean particles (PM10) not to exceed 50 micrograms per cubic metre, more than 35 times a year, at any measuring site</i></p>	Merton Council by way of Merton's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	3 years
<p>Biodiversity To protect and conserve Merton's biodiversity from adverse development, avoid damage and irreversible losses to designated sites and protected species, adding to the abundance of non-designated biodiversity features and habitats (such as trees, gardens, green roofs and other features).</p>	Changes of in areas of biodiversity importance.	Merton Council by way of Merton's AMR (Authority Monitoring Report)	3 years
<p>Land and soil condition and pollutants To conserve Merton's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.</p>	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	Environment Agency and Merton Council by way of Merton's AMR	Every year
<p>Sustainable land use To make the best and most efficient use of land to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.</p>	Planking permission grant and completed	Merton Council by way of Merton's AMR	Every year

<p>Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage) To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.</p>	<p>Number of Listed Buildings at risk</p>	<p>Merton Council by way of Merton's AMR (Authority Monitoring Report)</p>	<p>Every year</p>
<p>Flood risk management To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and property to flooding.</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.</p>	<p>Environment Agency and Merton Council by way of Merton's AMR.</p>	<p>Every year</p>
<p>Climate change To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.</p>	<p>Percentage reduction in carbon emissions from commercial and residential</p>	<p>Merton Council by way of Merton's AMR.</p>	<p>Every 3 years</p>
	<p>Proportion of new non-residential buildings over 100sqm to meet the relevant BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) "excellent" standard.</p>	<p>Merton Council by way of Merton's AMR</p>	<p>Annually by way of the Annual Borough Report (AMR)</p>
<p>Noise and vibration To minimise noise, vibration levels and disruption to people and communities.</p>	<p>An increase of areas of the Noise action planning important areas.</p>	<p>Defra</p>	<p>3 years</p>
<p>Water quality To protect and enhance Merton's water bodies.</p>	<p>Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds. River water bodies classified under the</p>	<p>Environment Agency and Merton Council by way of Merton's AMR</p>	<p>Every year</p>

	Water Framework Directive to achieve good ecological status		
Water consumption Ensuring that Merton has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.	Number of developments approved against the recommendation of the statutory water / sewerage undertaker on low pressure / flooding grounds.	Thames Water and, Sutton and East Surrey Water companies.	3 years
	Proportion of new residential developments with a maximum water consumption target of 105 litres/person/day.	Merton Council by way of the AMR	
Open space and nature To protect, connect and enhance Merton natural environment (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity	The proportion of net loss open space for development apart for educational establishments.	Merton Council by way of the AMR	Every year
Sustainable transport To enhance and improve connectivity for all and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.	The proportion of journeys made by public transport and sustainable mode of travel	Merton Council and Transport for London (TfL) by way of the AMR	3 years
Energy use To manage and reduce demand for energy.	Average percentage improvement over Part L of the Building Regulations Installed capacity of renewable energy in Merton.	Merton Council by way of the AMR	2 years
Health and well being To facilitate and improve the health and	Delivery of healthcare facilities.	Merton Council, Merton Public Health, CCG (Clinical	3-5 years

wellbeing of the population, reduce health inequalities and deliver safer and more secure communities.	Number of people taking up physical activities and stating they are in 'good health.' Increase in footfall at bus stops, underground, tram stops and railway stations.	Commissioning Groups) and other health and wellbeing partners.	
Housing To provide type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet Merton's demographic change and local housing demand	Proportion of affordable homes. Proportion of housing tenure	Merton Council by way of the AMR	Every year
Safe environments To contribute to safe and secure environments for all people including the 9 Protected Characteristics.	Number of Health Impact Assessments carried out and type of development.	Merton Council and Merton Public Health	3 years
Infrastructure To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	Number and of healthcare provision The number of pharmacies and any gaps in provision in the borough.	Public Health, Pharmacy Needs Assessment	5 years
Social inclusion and cohesion To ensure Merton has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and inclusive.	Number of Health Impact Assessments carried out and type of development.	Merton Council and Merton Public Health	3 years

<p>Design To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed and accessible, which promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.</p>	<p>Increase number of major schemes reviewed by the Design Review Panel at pre – application stage.</p>	<p>Merton Council by way of the AMR</p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>Local employment To develop and maintain a healthy labour market</p>	<p>Number of people unemployed Number of new jobs created</p>	<p>Merton Council, Merton Chamber of Commerce and Jobcentre Plus</p>	<p>Every year</p>
<p>Education and skills To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of Merton residents existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all, including people with disabilities and BAME groups.</p>	<p>Deliver to meet statutory delivery to secure sufficient school places. Number of 16- 24-year olds in training or apprenticeships or work programmes Number of new local people employed or in training as part of large or regeneration developments.</p>	<p>Merton Council by way of the AMR</p>	<p>Every year</p>
<p>Economic growth and town centres To increase the vitality and viability of existing town centres, local centres and parades.</p>	<p>Maintain the retail vacancy rate below national and regional rates.</p>	<p>Merton Council by way of the AMR</p>	<p>Every year</p>

Appendix B: Figure 12 Review of other plans (Task A1)

11.1

In the SEA/SA Scoping Report for stage 2 consultation (2019), the council, undertook a comprehensive review of all its international, regional, and local plans, programmes, and sustainability objectives to identify the key objectives objective, indicators and targets relevance to the planning framework for the estates and the council’s Sustainability Objective Framework. Since 2019, there have been some changes to plans/programmes as such the Council has reviewed Task A1 of the SEA process. As before the sustainability objectives, targets, and indicators developed for inclusion in the SA Framework have regard to the underlying objectives and key targets associated with the following international strategies, plans, and programmes.

Figure 12 Review of other plans (Task A1)

International
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework convention on climate change (1997)
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable development 2002
European
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
EU (European Union) Biodiversity Action Plan (2006)
European Landscape Convention (ratified by the UK Government in 2006)
EU Sixth Environment Action Plan (Sustainable Development Strategy) (2002)
European Spatial Development Perspective Report (1999)
EU (European Union) Sustainable Development Strategy 2002 (revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)
Air Quality Framework (EU Directive 96/62/EC and daughter directives (99/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC)
Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) Directive 85/337/EEC)
Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC)
Conservation on Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)
Conservation of Wild Birds (Directive 79/409/EEC)
Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC)
Energy Efficiency (Directive 2012/27/EU)
Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC)
Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC
Promotion of the use of Biofuels or other Renewable Fuels for Transport (EU Directive 2003/30/EC)

Renewable Energy (EU Directive 2009/28/EC)	
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC)	
Urban Wastewater Directive (91/271/EEC)	
Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC	
Water Framework Directive (EU Directive 2000/60/EC)	
National Regulations	
Emerging Planning reforms –White Paper	
Use class order 2020.	
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	These Regulations replace the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007 implement the following Directives: Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (this Directive replaces Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management, Council Directive 1999/30 EC (European Commission) relating to limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air, Council Directive 2000/69/EC relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air, Council directive 2002/3/EC relating to ozone in ambient air.) Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.
Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations, 2010	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the “Habitats Regulations”) consolidate and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations the 1994 Regulations”).
Building Regulations: England and Wales (Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Power, 2010) and (Part	Part L – Conservation of fuel and power. The legal framework and Approved Documents for Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) were last revised by

<p>G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2010)</p>	<p>amendments that came into effect on 1 October 2010 and provide practical guidance on ways of following the energy efficiency requirements and regulation 7 of the Building Regulations 2010 (SI2010/2214) for England and Wales. The 2010 edition of Approved Document G - Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, has been updated to incorporate amendments made to reflect any changes arising because of the Building Regulations 2010 and replaces the previous edition of Approved Document G - Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency.</p>
<p>Climate Change Act (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019</p>	<p>The Climate Change Act aim is to manage and responding to climate change in the UK. Legislation requiring the government to reduce the UK's net emissions of greenhouse gases by 100% relative to 1990 levels by 2050</p>
<p>Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (and subsequent amendments)</p>	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area.</p>
<p>Deregulation Act 2015</p>	<p>The Deregulation Act provides for the removal or reduction of burdens on businesses, civil society, individuals, public sector bodies and the taxpayer. As far as are practicable all necessary technical housing standards should now be included in the main building regulations rather than within development plans. The act provides for an amendment to be made to the Planning and Energy Act 2008. Section 1(1)(c) of that Act provides that local</p>

	<p>planning authorities may include in their plan's requirements that development in their area meets higher standards of energy efficiency than are required by building regulations. The government policy meanwhile is that new dwellings meet a zero-net carbon emissions standard from 2016. Building regulations should also provide for optional requirements. Local planning authorities will be able where circumstances justify it, to make it a condition of planning permission for developments that they comply with one or more such optional requirements, which will then apply to the development as building regulations requirements and be inspected and enforced as such.</p>
Energy Act 2008	<p>The Energy Act 2008 updates energy legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reflect the availability of innovative technologies and emerging renewable technologies correspond with the UK's changing requirements for secure energy supply protect our environment and the taxpayer as the energy market changes
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes regulations 2004	<p>Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts.</p>
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)	<p>The regulations move the EU Directive 2002/49/EC that relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise.</p>
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	<p>The Act updates legislation to ensure; better protection from flooding, manage water more sustainably, improve public services and secure water resources during periods of drought.</p>

	<p>The Flood and Water Management Act gives local authorities new responsibilities. They are now classed as lead local flood authorities (LLFAs) who have responsibilities for managing local flood risk in their area. The responsibilities of a LLFA (Lead Local Flood Authority) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepare and maintain a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas, co-ordinating views and activity with other local bodies and communities through public consultation and scrutiny, and delivery planning maintain a register of assets – these are physical features that have a significant effect on flooding in their area investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations establish SUDS approval bodies (SABs) that will be responsible for the approval of design, build and adoption of SUDS issue consents for altering, removing or replacing certain structures or features on ordinary watercourses play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event
Flood Risk and Coastal Change, 2014	Advises how to take account of and address the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in the planning process.
Flood Risk Assessments: Climate Change Allowances, 2017	The Flood Risk Assessments: Climate Change Allowances advice updates previous climate change allowances to support NPPF. The Environment Agency (EA) has produced it as the government's expert on flood risk.
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013	The Act sets out reforms intended to reduce red tape, that the government considers hampers business investment, new infrastructure and job creation.

<p>Housing and Planning Act 2016</p>	<p>Through this Act, the Government aims to take forward proposals to build more homes that people can afford, give more people the chance to own their own home and ensure the way housing is managed is improved. The Act seeks to achieve this in part, by implementing reforms that will make sure that the planning system does not add any unnecessary obstacles to the delivery of new homes. The Act includes provision for the delivery of Starter Homes and Social Housing. The Act also provides for “permission in principle” (“PIP”) for housing led development, which will provide developers with greater certainty of consent at an earlier stage in the development cycle.</p>
<p>Local Government White Paper: Strong and Prosperous Communities (2009)</p>	<p>The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.</p>
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</p>	<p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act is accompanied by a set of explanatory notes, a Regulatory Impact Assessment and a policy statement.</p>
<p>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)</p>	<p>The Act received Royal Assent on 13 May 2004 and the provisions of the Act were introduced through a series of Commencement Orders and Regulations. The Act strengthened the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government’s policy on the reform of the planning system,</p>

	the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning which was published on 23 July 2002.
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	This Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.
Planning Act (2008)	The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new streamlined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
Localism Act (2011)	<p>The Localism Act takes power from central government and hands it back to local authorities and communities giving them the freedom and flexibility to achieve their own ambitions. There are five key measures in the Localism act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Rights Neighbourhood Planning Housing Empowering cities and other local areas General power of competence <p>Dissimilar parts of the Act will come into effect at separate times.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and nation Planning Practice Guidance (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these

<p>Draft National Planning Policy Framework (2018) and nation Planning Practice Guidance (2018)</p>	<p>should be applied. The NPPF sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. For plan making this means that:</p> <p>local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area.</p> <p>Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole or specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted</p> <p>For decision taking this means:</p> <p>approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out of date, granting permission unless: any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole or specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted</p>
<p>Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012)</p>	<p>The Regulations set out the procedure for the designation of neighbourhood areas, neighbourhood forums and for the preparation of neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders).</p>

<p>Sustainable Communities Act 2007 (Amended 2010) and Sustainable Communities Regulations 2012</p>	<p>The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 provides an opportunity for communities to identify legislative barriers that prevent them from improving the sustainability of their local areas and discuss them with their local authorities. If the barrier needs Government action to remove it, local authorities can ask government to remove it.</p>
<p>Town and Country Planning Act (1990)</p>	<p>The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008</p>	<p>These Regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1991 so that they apply to applications for subsequent approval of matters under conditions attached to planning permissions.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999</p>	<p>These regulations outline the procedure for considering environmental impact when deterring planning permission applications.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 And Amendment 2015</p>	<p>These Regulations replace the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (SI No. 293) (“the 1999 Regulations”) and subsequent amending instruments. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Mineral Permissions and Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008 remain in force. These Regulations, except for the provisions relating to projects serving national defence purposes, extend to England only. The 1999 Regulations remain in force for Wales. These regulations provide a consolidation of the 1999 regulations to reflect amendments to the EIA</p>

	(Environmental Impact Assessment) directive and recent case law.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations 1995	These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.
The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010	This order amends the GDPO 1995 in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and access statements • Publicity of planning applications • Time limits for lodging certain planning appeals • Provisions to include on the planning register applications for non-material amendments
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012 amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“GPDO”) by: <p>adding a new Part 43 to Schedule 2 to introduce permitted development rights for solar panels, ground and water source heat pumps, and flues forming part of biomass and combined heat and power systems installed on non-domestic premises</p> <p>inserting new paragraphs into Parts 6 and 7 of Schedule 2 to clarify that permitted development rights can apply under those Parts to structures to house biomass boilers, anaerobic digestion systems and associated waste and fuel stores, and hydro turbines installed on agricultural and forestry units, and</p> <p>amending paragraph J of Part 40 of Schedule 2 (interpretation of Part 40) to delete the words “product and installation” from the definition of “MCS Planning Standards”.</p>

<p>The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012</p>	<p>The Regulations (a) consolidate the existing Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the amendments made to them; and (b) make new provision and amendments to take account of the changes made by the Localism Act 2011.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010</p>	<p>This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.</p>
<p>The Water Resources Act 1991 (Amendment) E&W Regulations 2009</p>	<p>This Act aims to prevent and minimise pollution of water. The Environment Agency are responsible for ensure the Act is enforced. Under the act it is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, harmful or polluting material, or any solid waste to enter any controlled water. Silt and soil from eroded areas are included in the definition of polluting material. If eroded soil is found to be polluting a water body or watercourse, the Environment Agency may prevent or clear up the pollution and recover the damages from the landowner or responsible person.</p>
<p>The Water Act 2003</p>	<p>The four broad aims of the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sustainable use of water resources. • strengthening the voice of consumers. • a measured increase in competition; and • the promotion of water conservation.
<p>National: strategies /plans/ publications</p>	
<p>Air Quality Strategy DEFRA 2007</p>	<p>The strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p>

Air Pollution: Action in a changing Climate 2010	This document does not replace the current air quality strategy but accounts for the rapid development of climate change policy since the strategy was published in 2007.
Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (1994)	The Action Plan is the UK (United Kingdom) Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. The Government published the first lists of Priority Species and Habitats in 1995 as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP), which included over 300 species.
Natural England's – England Biodiversity (2002)	<p>England Biodiversity Strategy was published in 2002. It brings together England's key contributions to achieving the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss. It also seeks to make biodiversity part of mainstream thinking and emphasises that healthy, thriving and diverse ecosystems are essential to everybody's quality of life and wellbeing. The Strategy has five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the best wildlife sites • Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats • Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision making • Enthusing people • Developing the evidence base. <p>• An important aim of the strategy is to deliver the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in England, and a measure of success of conserving England's biodiversity is how the status of priority species and habitats is changing.</p>

<p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystems 2011</p>	<p>Provides a comprehensive picture of how the international and EU commitments are being implemented. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. The strategy aims to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.</p>
<p>Securing the Future: UK (United Kingdom) Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</p>	<p>This sets out the national framework for Sustainable Development based on 4 central aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social progress which recognises the needs of everyone effective protection of the environment prudent use of natural resources maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment <p>The strategy sets five guiding principles to achieve sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> living within environmental limits ensuring a strong, healthy and just society achieving a sustainable economy promoting good governance using sound science responsibly
<p>Sustainable Construction Strategy (2008)</p>	<p>This Strategy is aimed at providing clarity around the existing policy framework and the future direction of Government policy. It aims to realise the shared vision of sustainable construction by:</p>

	<p>Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability</p> <p>Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas</p> <p>Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward</p>
UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	The low carbon transition plan sets out how the government is to meet its binding carbon budget of an 18% cut in emissions on 2008 levels by 2020 (34% on 1990 levels). It also allocated individual carbon budgets for the major UK government departments, which are expected to produce their own plans.
Carbon Plan 2011	The Carbon Plan was published in December 2011 and sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the 2050 target. This publication brings together the Government's strategy to curb greenhouse gas emissions and deliver our climate change targets, as well as the updated version of our actions and milestones for the next five years; replacing the draft Carbon Plan published in March 2011. Part 1, 2 and 3 of the report, Annex A and Annex B set out the Government's strategy for delivering carbon budgets and fulfil the legal obligation to report on what the UK is doing to ensure it meets carbon budgets set in law. Annex C of this report sets out, department by department, actions and deadlines for the next five years.
Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK (DECC 2012)	This is an Energy Efficiency Strategy to maximise existing policy and realise the wider energy efficiency potential that is available in the UK economy.

<p>Estate Regeneration National Strategy - Good Practice Guide Part 1, DCLG December 2016</p>	<p>The estate regeneration good practice guide sets out key considerations for schemes at the preliminary stages and a model process for successful regeneration. The guide is for all stakeholders in estate regeneration schemes for example landowners, residents, local authority officers and members, consultants, developers, public service providers, businesses and charities. It should be read in conjunction with the other components of the estate regeneration national strategy, including guidance on resident engagement and protection, finance and delivery.</p> <p>The guide sets out the principal activities, considerations, key participants and source material for typical regeneration projects at the preparation, planning or delivery stages of projects. This guidance does not intend to set out a list of mandatory requirements for estate regeneration schemes. It is intended as a general good practice guide for all stakeholders to consider in relation to the characteristics and challenges of each individual scheme.</p>
<p>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011)</p>	<p>A radical new strategy to reignite the housing market and get the nation building again was launched on 21 November by the Prime Minister. The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to get the housing market moving again; lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future; support choice and quality for tenants; improve environmental standards and design quality.</p> <p>The new strategy addresses concern across the housing market making it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improving fairness in social housing and ensuring homes that have been</p>

	left empty for years are lived in once again.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, 2011	This document contains the following information: Understanding the risks, empowering communities, building resilience: the national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for England
Water Strategy Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	<p>The predominant aim of the Water Strategy is to improve standards of service and quality, through sustainable water management, whilst achieving a balance between environmental impacts, water quality of surface and ground waters, supply and demand, and social and economic effects. The intermediate outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No deterioration in water quality in the environment, aiming for improvement to good ecological status by 2015, and improved biodiversity and ecology with increased value from sustainable recreation • Climate change mitigation and adaptation • Sustainable use of water resources with no essential supply interruptions during drought • High levels of drinking water quality • Fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges.
Waste Strategy (2007)	<p>This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps. The Government's key objectives are to:</p> <p>decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use.</p>

	<p>meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020.</p> <p>increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste.</p> <p>secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste</p> <p>get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies</p>
UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	<p>The Government launched a package of actions to deliver the step change needed to ensure that supply chains and public services will be increasingly low carbon, low waste and water efficient, respect biodiversity and deliver wider sustainable development goals. The Action Plan puts in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting and develops plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government, which will strengthen delivery of these targets.</p>
Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)	<p>This statement sets out the long-term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.</p>
Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England 2010 and update 2011	<p>The strategy sets out a bold vision for a reformed public health system in England including:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities to take new responsibilities for public health • Local authorities to be supported by a new integrated public health service such as Public Health England • A stronger focus to be placed on outcomes across the system • Public health as a clear priority and a core part of business • A commitment to reduce health inequalities.
DEFRA Sustainable Drainage Systems Non-Statutory Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems 2015	This document sets out non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems. They should be used in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance.
National Guidance and other Reference Documents	
Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)	
Environment Agency: Creating a better place. Our corporate strategy (2010-2015)	
Environment Agency: Climate Change, adapting for tomorrow (2009)	
Environment Agency: Water for people and the environment. Water resources strategy for England and Wales (2009)	
English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	
English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	
English Indices of Deprivation (2015)	
National Heritage Protection Plan (2015-18)	

Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE (Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment) and English Heritage (2007)	
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land-Environment Agency.	
Regional: Plans/strategies	
Clearing London's Air: Air Quality Strategy (2010)	The strategy sets out a framework for improving London's air quality and measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues.
The Control of Dust and emission during construction and demolition (2014) SPG	The aim of this supplementary planning guidance (SPG) is to reduce emissions of dust, PM10 and PM2.5 from construction and demolition activities in London. It also aims to control nitrogen oxides (NOx) from these same activities by introducing an Ultra-Low Emissions Zone (ULEZ) for non-road mobile machinery.
Accessibility and Equity	
Equal Life Chances for All framework (2014)	The Equal Life Chances for All framework 2014 highlights the Mayor's commitment to tackling inequality; improving life chances and removing barriers that prevent people from reaching their full potential.
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	This provides detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan to make places usable by everyone especially disabled people.
Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)	This SPG provides guidance to London boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan, which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities.

Climate Change and Energy	
<p>Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2011)</p>	<p>This strategy focuses on reducing CO2 emissions to mitigate climate change, securing a low carbon energy supply for London, and moving London to a thriving low carbon capital. It forms a central part of the Mayor's goal of retrofitting London. The Mayor's activity to achieve this is well underway. His programmes are already making real cuts in CO2 emissions, improving quality of life for Londoners, and creating economic opportunities for the capital.</p>
<p>Managing risks and increasing resilience: Draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for London (2010)</p>	<p>The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifies who and what is most at risk today analyses how climate change will change the risk of flood, drought and heatwave through the century describes what action is needed to manage the changes and who is responsible <p>The key actions proposed in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve our understanding and management of surface water flood risk An urban greening programme to increase the quality and quantity of green space and vegetation in London which will buffer London from floods and hot weather To retro fit up to 1.2m homes by 2015 to improve the water and energy efficiency of London homes.

<p>Be Seen Energy Monitoring Assessments Guidance (draft 2020).</p>	<p>This draft guidance provides further details on the ‘be seen’ stage of the energy hierarchy set out in the Mayor’s emerging London Plan which requires monitoring and reporting of the actual operational energy performance of buildings for at least five years post construction</p>
<p>Culture</p>	
<p>Cultural Strategy: Cultural Metropolis (2010)</p>	<p>The Mayor’s Cultural Strategy sets out his vision, priorities and recommendations for how to strengthen the cultural life of Londoners across the capital. The strategy recognises the significance of the cultural and creative sectors in making London a successful world city and puts forward a case for its continued support and investment – particularly in the run up to the 2012 Olympics and the opportunity it presents for London to undertake a step change in cultural activity and participation.</p>
<p>Economy and skills</p>	
<p>Mayors Economic Development Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>The Mayor’s vision is for London to be the best big city in the world. The Strategy sets out this vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be realised. The Mayor’s ambitions are for London to be the World Capital of Business, and to have the most competitive business environment in the world; to be one of the world’s leading low carbon capitals, for all Londoners to share in London’s economic success and for London to maximise the benefits of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.</p>
<p>Draft Mayor’s Economic Development Strategy for London (2017)</p>	<p>Sets out the Mayor’s plans to grow London’s economy, support businesses, boost innovation and create a city that works for all.</p>

	<p>The draft strategy has three main goals:</p> <p>Opening opportunities: everyone should be able to benefit from all our city offers</p> <p>Growth: ensuring our economy will continue to thrive and is open to business</p> <p>Innovation: to make London a world leader in technology and a hub of innovative ideas and creativity</p>
Skills Strategy (2018)	<p>The strategy outlines plan to create a post 16 technical and vocational education and skills system that meets the needs of Londoners and businesses.</p> <p>It also calls on London’s businesses, of all sizes and sectors, to outline what they need and what they can contribute to build the workforce of the future.</p>
A vision for a 24-hour city (2017)	<p>This vision sets out the Mayor’s plan to turn London into a leading 24-hour global city, it focuses on building a night-time culture which:</p> <p>promotes culture and leisure for all ages and interests</p> <p>increases opening hours</p> <p>ensures safety for residents, visitors and night-time workers</p> <p>works closely with boroughs and the police to create a balanced and sustainable night-time offer</p> <p>These principles have been developed through conversations with businesses, the Night-time Economy Borough Champions, the police and many others.</p>

	<p>London at night will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be a global leader. Provide vibrant opportunities for all Londoners, regardless of age, disability, gender, gender identity, race, religion, sexual orientation or means. Promote all forms of cultural, leisure, retail and service activity. Promote the safety and wellbeing of residents, workers and visitors. Promote welcoming and accessible nightlife. Promote and protect investment, activity and entrepreneurship. Promote domestic and international visits to London. Be strategically found across London to promote opportunity and minimise impact. Become a 24-hour city that supports flexible lifestyles. Take account of future global and domestic trends in leisure, migration, technology, employment and economics.
Environment	
<p>London Environment Strategy (2017)</p>	<p>The strategy sets out the Mayor’s approach to tackling some of the environmental challenges facing London. Toxic air, noise pollution, the threat to green spaces, adverse effect of climate change which all pose a major risk to health and wellbeing of Londoners.</p>

	<p>This is the first strategy to bring together approaches to every aspect of London's environment. It is divided into the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality Green infrastructure Climate change mitigation and energy Waste Adapting to climate change Ambient noise
Flood Risk	
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)	<p>This plan presents what the Environment Agency considers the most sustainable direction for the management of fluvial flood risk within the region for the next 50 to 100 years. The plan is based on extensive research into the catchment characteristics of the region and the options available for managing the risk to people, properties and the environment. The likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development are also considered.</p>
Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2009)	<p>The Mayor published the Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) in October 2009. The RFRA examines the nature and implication of flood risk in London and how the risk should be managed. The RFRA has 19 recommendations, involving or lead by a range of organisations. Progress against the recommendations will be monitored annually in the London Plan Annual Monitoring Report.</p>
Mayor of London: Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2014)	<p>The Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) provides an overview of all sources of flooding in London and addresses its probability and consequences.</p>
The Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (2012)	<p>Recommends how to manage tidal flood risk to the end of the century and beyond. The plan sets out how 1.25 million people</p>

	and £200 billion worth of property will continue to be protected from tidal flood risk.
Lower Thames Flood Risk Management Strategy (2010)	The Lower Thames Flood Risk Management Strategy (LTFRMS) proposes measures to reduce the risk of flooding to the 15,000 properties which are currently at risk from a 1% flood event in the area from Datchet to Teddington. These measures include the construction of three flood diversion channels, the widening of Desborough Cut and improvements to Sunbury and Molesey Weirs and Teddington Lock. It also includes community-based measures for improving resistance and resilience to flooding for smaller groups of properties and improving mapping information for emergency evacuation plans.
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	The EU Water Framework Directive requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish 10 River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) to promote the concept of sustainable water management. The aims of the plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To safeguard the sustainable use of water · To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems · To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances · To reduce groundwater pollution · To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts
Health	
Better Health for All Londoners: London health inequalities strategy (2018)	The strategy sets out the Mayor's framework to reduce health inequalities in the capital. The strategy has five aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy children: every child in London child to have a healthy start Healthy minds: for all Londoners to share in a city with the best mental health in the world.

	<p>Healthy places: for all Londoners to benefit from a society, environment and economy that promotes good mental and physical health</p> <p>Healthy communities: for London's diverse communities to be healthy and thriving. Communities that are better connected and engaged are more socially integrated. They are also healthier.</p> <p>Healthy habits: to ensure that the healthy choice is the easy choice for all Londoners. The combination of smoking, excessive drinking, physical inactivity and an unhealthy diet is too common in some communities, leading to health problems</p>
NHS London: Strategic Plan (2008-13)	A strategic plan that sets out an ambitious programme of work to deliver high-quality, value for money services.
Heritage	
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment – English Heritage (2010)	The guidance focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, including neighbourhood plans; it is equally applicable to the preparation of SEA/SAs for other types of documents such as Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.
English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register London (2011)	Identifies listed buildings at risk from neglect, decay, under use or redundancy in London.
Housing	

<p>Good Quality Homes for All Londoners Guidance Draft 2020)</p>	<p>The draft Good Quality Homes for All Londoners guidance: a suite of documents that provides guidance on ensuring land is used in the best way to deliver the right quantity of new housing, at the right quality, in the right place, embedding high-quality design at the centre of housing delivery.</p>
<p>London Housing Strategy (2014)</p>	<p>The overriding aims of this strategy are to increase the supply of housing of all tenures and to ensure that these homes better support London's continued economic success. The strategy is not just about supply; policies range from improving the existing stock to tackling rough sleeping – but supply is at the heart of it, underpinning each of its five key priorities</p>
<p>London Housing Strategy (2018)</p>	<p>The aim of the strategy is to address the housing shortage through an intensive use of London's available land, focusing on more genuinely affordable housing and providing help now for people feeling the effects of the housing crisis - from private renters to rough sleepers.</p> <p>This Strategy has five key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building more homes for Londoners Delivering genuinely affordable homes High quality homes and inclusive neighbourhoods A fairer deal for private renters and leaseholders Tackling homelessness and helping rough sleepers
<p>GLA (Greater London Authority) Housing Design Guide (2010)</p>	<p>The new 'interim edition' of the London Housing Design Guide sets out the Mayor of London's aspirations for the design of new housing in the capital. The Mayor is committed not just to delivering more homes in London, but also to improving the quality of our homes. The London Development Agency has published the new London Housing Design Guide, which sets a</p>

	<p>new benchmark for housing design in London. All housing built on London Development Agency land is expected to meet these standards. The standards will also start to be applied to housing schemes applying for funding from the London Homes and Communities Agency from April 2011.</p>
<p>Housing Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)</p>	<p>This draft document sets out proposed guidance to supplement the housing policies in the 2011 London Plan (LP). The SPG is informed by the Government's draft National Planning Policy Framework and by its new Housing Strategy for England.</p>
<p>Affordable Housing and Viability SPG (2017)</p>	<p>The draft SPG provides guidance to ensure that policy is as effective as possible. It does not and cannot introduce new policy. The SPG's main aim is to speed up planning decisions and increase the amount of affordable housing delivered through the planning system. Importantly, it will help embed the requirement for affordable housing into land values and make the viability process more consistent and transparent, as well as speeding up the planning process for those schemes which are delivering more affordable homes. The guidance set out the preferred approach for all schemes of ten units or more.</p>
<p>Housing Standards (2016)</p>	<p>Minor alterations to the London Plan on Housing Quality and Design, Housing Choice, Sustainable Design and Construction, Water Use and Supplies Policy and Lifetime Neighbourhoods Policy</p>
<p>Homes for Londoners: Good Practice Guide to Estate Regeneration (2018)</p>	<p>The guidance is aimed at local authorities and housing associations, covering three key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims and objectives of estate regeneration. Consultation and engagement with residents.

	<p>A fair deal for tenants and leaseholders.</p> <p>Once adopted, the Guide is intended to reassure Londoners that they will be given real opportunities to shape estate regeneration, that engagement and consultation will be meaningful, and that offers of rehousing and compensation will meet guaranteed standards. The principles set out in this draft of the Guide should be read in conjunction with several other documents that address related issues in estate regeneration projects, covering everything from urban design principles to methods of procurement, as well as with statutory housing and planning policy documents.</p>
<p>Infrastructure</p>	
<p>Social Infrastructure SPG (2015)</p>	<p>This document has guidance to support London Plan Policy 3.16 on the Protection and Enhancement of Social Infrastructure, as well as policies 3.17 Health and Social Care Facilities, 3.18 Education Facilities and 3.19 Sports Facilities. It particularly focuses on those elements of social infrastructure that face the biggest strategic challenges - specifically health, education, sport, faith and burials.</p>
<p>Central London Infrastructure Study (2009)</p>	<p>The study aims to provide a strategic understanding of the implications of growth for the whole of Central London, with an indication of how growth, and therefore demand for infrastructure, is distributed across the study area. This analysis allows Central London Forward to build a robust case for additional infrastructure investment for Central London to achieve sustainable growth up to 2026. As well as offering local authority level information and analysis, the report provides evidence of sub-regional issues and opportunities, encouraging joint solutions wherever appropriate.</p>

	This study also identifies existing gaps and shortfalls in infrastructure provision.
London Plan	
<p>London Plan (2011)</p> <p>Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) (2016)</p> <p>Draft London Plan: Intend to publish. (2018)</p>	<p>Strategic planning in London is the shared responsibility of the Mayor of London, 32 London boroughs and the Corporation of the City of London. Under the legislation establishing the Greater London Authority (GLA), the Mayor must produce a spatial development strategy (SDS) – which has become known as ‘the London Plan’ – and to keep it under review.</p> <p>The London Plan is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the overall strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20–25 years the document that brings together the geographic and locational (although not site specific) aspects of the Mayor’s other strategies – including those dealing with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Economic Development Housing Culture a range of social issues such as children and young people, health inequalities and food a range of environmental issues such as climate change (adaptation and mitigation), air quality, noise and waste the framework for the development and use of land in London, linking in improvements to infrastructure (especially transport); setting out proposals for implementation, coordination and

	<p>resourcing; and helping to ensure joined up policy delivery by the GLA Group of organisations (including Transport for London) the strategic, London-wide policy context within which boroughs should set their detailed local planning policies</p> <p>the policy framework for the Mayor's own decisions on the strategic planning applications referred to the Mayor</p> <p>an essential part of achieving sustainable development, a healthy economy and a more inclusive society in London</p>
<p>Noise</p>	
<p>London Agglomeration Noise Action Plan (2010)</p>	<p>The purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to assist in the management of environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary, in the context of government policy on sustainable development. Noise Action Plans are based on the results of the strategic noise maps published in 2008.</p>
<p>Souder City: The Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)</p>	<p>The aim of the Mayor's ambient noise strategy is a practical one – to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework. Three key issues are: 1. Securing good noise reducing road surfaces 2. Securing a night aircraft ban across London 3. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing</p>
<p>Open Space, Biodiversity and environment</p>	
<p>London's Natural Signatures: The London Landscape Framework (Natural England 2011)</p>	<p>The London Landscape Framework aims to support but also go beyond existing green space policy. The Natural Signatures are a means of encapsulating and evoking the key natural characteristics of the Natural Landscape Areas.</p>

<p>All London Green Grid March (2012)</p>	<p>The All London Green Grid takes the principles of the East London Green Grid and applies them across London.</p> <p>The concept of a “green grid” – an integrated network of green and open spaces together with the Blue Ribbon Network of rivers and waterways – is at the centre of the London Plan’s approach to the provision, enhancement and management of green infrastructure (Policy 2.18). This network of spaces functions best when designed and managed as an interdependent ‘grid.’</p> <p>The ALGG SPG aims to promote the concept of green infrastructure, and increase its delivery by boroughs, developers, and communities, by describing and advocating an approach to the design and management of green and open spaces to deliver hitherto unrealised benefits. These benefits include sustainable travel, flood management, healthy living, and creating distinctive destinations and the economic and social uplift these supports.</p>
<p>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG (2012)</p>	<p>The guidance supports the implementation of the London Plan Policy 3.6 on ‘Children and Young People’s Play and Informal Recreation Facilities,’ and other policies on shaping neighbourhoods (Chapter 7 of the London Plan), Policy 7.1 on Lifetime Neighbourhoods.</p>
<p>Connecting with London’s Nature. The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy (2002)</p>	<p>The document details the Mayor’s vision for protecting and conserving London’s natural open spaces. It seeks to ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London, and that open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space.</p> <p>The strategy is a key step in establishing a London-wide framework for supporting London’s diversity of wildlife.</p>

Public London Charter (draft 2020)	The Public London Charter sets out principles for the management and maintenance of public space to help ensure new public spaces are inclusive places, offering the highest level of public access and ensuring any rules or restrictions are only those that are essential for the safe management of the space.
Sustainability	
Sustainable Design and Construction SPG, (2014)	This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan policy 5.3 – Sustainable Design and Construction, as well as a range of policies, primarily in Chapters 5 and 7 that deal with matters relating to environmental sustainability.
Transport	
Mayors Transport Strategy (2018)	<p>The document sets out the Mayor’s policies and proposals to reshape transport in London over the next two decades</p> <p>Three key themes are at the heart of the strategy.</p> <p>Healthy Streets and healthy people: Creating streets and street networks that encourage walking, cycling and public transport use will reduce car dependency and the health problems it creates.</p> <p>A good public transport experience: Public transport is the most efficient way for people to travel over distances that are too long to walk or cycle and a shift from private car to public transport could dramatically reduce the number of vehicles on London’s streets.</p> <p>New homes and jobs: Planning the city around walking, cycling and public transport use will unlock growth in new areas and ensure that London grows in a way that benefits everyone.</p>

<p>Mayors Transport Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>The Mayor's Transport Strategy is a statutory document, developed alongside the London Plan and Economic Development Strategy as part of a strategic policy framework to support and shape the economic and social development of London over the next 20 years. It sets out the Mayor's transport vision and describes how Transport for London (TfL) and its partners, including the London boroughs, will deliver that vision.</p>
<p>Transport for London: Transport Assessment Best Practice Guidance (2010)</p>	<p>The purpose of this document is to provide prominent level guidance to improve the process for TfL and its Land Use Planning Team (LUP) and it does not replace borough guidance on transport assessments.</p> <p>The guidance is relevant to developments that are deemed to be strategically important and which are referred to the Mayor of London under the Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008.</p>
<p>Waste</p>	
<p>Mayors Draft Replacement Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>The Strategy is made up of six key policy chapters, outlining where the Mayor thinks he can make most difference. The six principal policies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inform producers and consumers of the value of reducing, reusing and recycling · Provide a greenhouse gas standard for municipal waste management activities to reduce their impact on climate change · Capture the economic benefits of waste management · Achieve 50 per cent municipal waste recycling or composting performance (including anaerobic digestion) by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031

	<p>Catalyse municipal waste infrastructure in London, particularly low-carbon technologies</p> <p>Achieve a high level of street sanitation.</p>
<p>Water</p>	
<p>Securing London's Water Future (2011)</p>	<p>This is the first water strategy for London and provides a complete picture of the capital's water needs. The strategy calls for organisations involved in the city's water management to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> invest in a water management and sewerage system to ensure London has the water services fit for a world class city and create jobs support and encourage Londoners to take practical action to save water, save energy and save on their utility bills (a standard package of water saving measures can save a household around 35,000 litres of water per year and £90 off their bills) realise the potential of London's sewage as a clean energy resource to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy security work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London's green spaces <p>At the heart of the strategy is a six-point plan to reduce London's water demand. At a time of decreasing supply and increasing demand for water, it makes sense to use the water we have more wisely. The strategy promotes increasing water efficiency and reducing water expenditure to balance supply and demand for water, safeguard the environment and help tackle water affordability problems.</p>

<p>Taking Care of Water: Our Plan for the next 25 years (Thames Water Utilities 2007)</p>	<p>Taking care of water describes a long-term strategy to address a series of issues. It is built around the four main themes that have emerged from public consultation: delivering for customers; planning for a sustainable future; delivering efficiently; and providing affordable services. The document set out the things that are needed to meet the challenges of the future. It also set out the costs of providing those services and the impact on bills.</p>
<p>Water Resources Management Plan (Thames Water Utilities 2010-2035)</p>	<p>Sets out how demand for water is balanced against the supply over the next 25-year period.</p>
<p>Our Plans for Water (Thames Water Utilities 2010-2015)</p>	<p>A five-year Plan, which sets out proposals to maintain and improve services during the period 2010 to 2015.</p>
<p>Merton's Plans and strategies</p>	
<p>Community</p>	
<p>Community Plan 2014</p>	
<p>Merton's Cultural Strategy - A Better Future for All 2007-10</p>	
<p>Economy</p>	
<p>Employment Land Study 2010</p>	
<p>Merton's Economic Development Strategy 2010 and Refresh 2012</p>	
<p>Merton's Employment and Skills Action Plan 2013-14</p>	
<p>Education</p>	
<p>Site options for a new Secondary School - Capita Symonds 2013</p>	

Energy and Climate Change
Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2021)
Climate Change Strategy 2014- 2017
Carbon Assessment of Domestic Housing in London Borough of Merton 2010
Merton Climate Change Research: Town Centre Morden: CHP (Combined Heat and Power) Plant Option Appraisal 2010
Merton Climate Change: Renewable Energy Resources in Merton - A Preliminary Assessment 2009
Environment
Nature Reserve Management Plans (13 in total) 1997-2007
Thames Landscape Strategy 2012
Flood Risk
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2020) and level 2 (pending 2020/21) – joint with London Borough of Wandsworth
(Joint) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 1 and 2) (2015 and 2017) (London Boroughs of Wandsworth, Merton, Sutton and Croydon)
Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014
Preliminary flood Risk Assessment 2011
Green infrastructure
Merton Playing Pitch Strategy 2019

Merton Green Infrastructure Study 2020

Health

Annual Public Health Report 2018

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment year tbc

The Health Needs Assessment: East Merton 2014

Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2019

Childhood Obesity Action Plan 2017

Food Poverty Plan 2018

Merton CCG (Clinical Commissioning Groups) Dementia Strategy (TBC) - (Five-year period) tbc

Health in All Policies (HiAP) (emerging)

Autism Strategy (emerging 2021)

Dementia Strategy (emerging 2021)

Heritage and Archaeology

Merton's Conservation Area Character Assessments

Borough Character Study (emerging 2020)

Housing

Affordable Housing Viability Study 2020

Housing Strategy 2012 -15

Housing Strategy (emerging 2018)
Tenancy Strategy 2013
Merton's Older Person Housing Strategy 2008-12
Merton's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 2005-10
Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2019
Housing Market Assessment for the Estate Regeneration Areas, February 2017
Viability for the Estate Regeneration Areas, March 2017
Infrastructure
Infrastructure Projects (table 27.2 Core Planning Strategy)
Infrastructure Needs Assessment Study 2008
Infrastructure Development Plan (pending 2020).
Open Space and Biodiversity
Merton's Public Realm Strategy 2009
Merton's Allotment Strategy 2007-10
Borough's Sport, Open Space and Recreation Needs Assessment
Merton's Open Space Strategy 2010
Merton's Free Play Strategy 2007-2012
Wandle Valley Regional Park: A vision for the future update 2009

Planning
Core Planning Strategy 2011
Sites and Policies Plan 2014
Policies Map 2014
Pollution
Air Quality Action Plan 2018
Contaminated Land Strategy 2005
Transport
Local Implementation Plan for Transport 2011-2031
Waste
Draft South London Waste Plan 2020
South London Waste Plan 2012

Appendix C: Summary of policy changes

Figure 14: Summary of policy changes in the draft plan

Policy Title	Policy changes	
Strategic Policy H4.1 Housing Choice	Minor changes to the housing policies - all housing policies has been informed and tested by Merton's Housing Viability Study 2020 and Intend to publish London Plan (2019), which has significant weight for Local Plan housing policies.	
Strategic Policy H4.2		
Housing Provision		
Policy 4.3		
Housing Mix		
Policy H4.4 Supported care housing for vulnerable people or secure residential institutions for people housed as part of the criminal justice system		
Policy H4.5 Student housing, other housing with shared facilities and bedsits	New policy –policy aims to set out the requirements for build to rent in Merton.	
Policy H4.6 Accommodation of Gypsies and Travellers		
Policy H4.7 Build to Rent (NEW POLICY)		
Strategic Policy HW2.1 Health and wellbeing		Minor changes – emphasising the importance of health and wellbeing considering covid-19.
Policy HW2.2 Delivering healthy places		
Policy N3.1 Colliers Wood/ Surrounding area of Colliers Wood.	Minor changes to the policy considering changes to the Use Class Order (2020).	
Policy N3.2 Mitcham Town Centre/ Surrounding area of Mitcham Town Centre	Minor changes to the policy considering changes to the Use Class Order (2020).	
Policy N3.3 Morden/ Morden Regeneration Zone/ The Wider Morden Town Centre Area	The regeneration area has widened to include the wider town centre and area south of the regeneration area. The inclusion is considering responses and what the Morden community concern to be the town centre. The policy name has changed. Minor changes to the policy considering changes to the Use Class Order (2020).	
Policy N3.4 Raynes Park Local Centre/ Surrounding area of Raynes Park Local Centre	Minor changes to the policy considering changes to the Use Class Order (2020).	
Policy N3.6 Wimbledon Town Centre/ Surrounding neighbourhoods of Wimbledon	Minor changes to the policy considering changes to the Use Class Order (2020). Further guidance for the policy is provided in the Future Wimbledon Supplementary Document. The SPD (Supplementary Planning Document) has been subject to a SEA.	

	Minor changes to the policy considering changes to the Use Class Order (2020).
Policy N3.5 South Wimbledon	Minor changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the boundary following stage 2 consultation. • Policy changes reflecting the changes to the Use Class Order (2020).
Policy N3.7 Wandle Valley	Minor changes strengthened to require development within 400m of the WVRP to enhance accessibility to the park. A review is underway on green infrastructure requirements on new development within 400m of the WVRP and the policy will be updated in line with the evidence base
Strategic Policy D5.1 Placemaking and design/	Minor changes the policy is supported by the emerging Borough Character Study 2020.
Policy D5.2 Urban design and the public realm	Minor changes the policy is supported by the emerging Borough Character Study 2020.
Policy D5.3 Design considerations in all developments	Minor changes to the policy providing clarity.
Policy D5.4 Alterations and extensions to existing buildings	Minor changes to the policy providing clarity.
Policy D5.5 Managing heritage assets	Minor changes – providing clarity.
Policy D5.6 Advertisements	Minor changes – providing clarity
Policy D5.7 Telecommunications	Minor change -= policy reflects the pending and future changes to technologies for example 5G.
Policy D5.8 Shop front design and signage	Minor changes to clarify what is planning policy and what can be carried out under Permitted Development for shop fronts.
Policy D5.9 Dwelling Conversions	No changes.
Policy D5.10 Basements and subterranean design	New policy - the aim of the policy is to set out the council's requirement fort basement and subterranean developments. Policy is in conformity with the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework) and the national Planning Policy Guidance and focuses on the design aspect of basement developments.
Strategic Policy In6.1 Infrastructure <i>(former name 6.1 Social and community Infrastructure).</i>	Minor changes – policy name change, inclusion of digital technology, utilities and emergency service and regarding the new Use Class Order 2020.
Policy In6.2 Social and community infrastructure	Minor changes – Clarity provided regarding the new Use Class Order 2020 and policy name changed.

<i>(former name Delivering social and community infrastructure)</i>	
Strategic policy W.6.3 Waste management	Minor changes to provide clarity. Further detail to assess planning applications for waste management are in the emerging draft South London Waste Plan. The Waste Plan is subject to a full SEA.
Strategic Policy T6.4 Improving travel choices <i>(formerly Supporting an inclusive and better-connected transport network)</i>	Minor changes - to make the policy more succinct and greater regard to the healthy streets approaches.
Policy T6.5 Prioritising Walking <i>(Formerly Sustainable and active travel. Policy split into separate walking and cycling policies to reflect priority of delivering more active travel).</i>	Minor change. To promote walking and enhance the walking environment.
Policy T6.6 Prioritising cycling <i>(Formerly Transport impacts of development)</i>	Minor change. To promote cycling and enhance the cycling environment.
Policy T6.7 Managing transport impacts <i>(Formerly Car parking and servicing)</i>	
Policy T6.8 Parking, deliveries and servicing <i>(Formerly Transport infrastructure)</i>	Minor changes in the context on Climate change and London Plan. The policy outlines construction logistic approach. Introduces MTS (Mayor's Transport Strategy) priority areas.
Policy T6.9 Supporting Transport Infrastructure	Minor changes in the context on Climate change and London Plan.
Policy Ec7.1 Economic Development	Significant changes – policy has a strong links to the climate change policies; the councils Declaration of Climate Change emergency and circular economy demands.
Policy Ec 7.2 Employment areas in Merton	Minor changes – in line with the September 2020 Use Class Order changes, include reference to protection for existing businesses from new noise sensitive neighbours known as Agent of Change.

Policy Ec 7.3 Offices in town centres	Minor changes reflecting new Use Class Order 2020 changes.
Policy Ec7.4 Protection of scattered employment sites	Minor changes reflecting new Use Class Order 2020 and policy name changed.
Policy Ec7.5 Local employment opportunities	Minor changes to provide clarity.
Policy Tc7.6 Location and scale of development in Merton's town centres and neighbourhood parades	Minor changes reflecting the changes to the new Use Class Order (2020).
Policy Tc7.7 Protection of shopping facilities within designated shopping frontages	Minor changes reflecting recent changes to the Use Class Order (2020)
Policy Tc7.8 Development of town centre type uses outside town centres	Minor changes reflecting recent changes to the Use Class Order (2020)
Policy Tc7.9 Protecting corner/ local shops	Minor changes reflecting recent changes to the Use Class Order (2020)
Food and drink / leisure and entertainment uses Policy Tc7.10	Minor changes reflecting recent changes to the Use Class Order (2020)
Policy Tc7.11 Culture, arts and tourism development	Minor changes to provide clarity.
Strategic Policy O8.1 Open Space, Green Infrastructure and Nature Conservation	Minor changes – incorporating the recommendation of Merton's Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Open Space Study (2020) and the emerging Climate Change Action Plan.
Policy O8.2 Open Space and Green Infrastructure	Minor changes – incorporating the recommendation of Merton's Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Open Space Study (2020) and the emerging Climate Change Action Plan.
Policy O8.3 Biodiversity and nature conservation	Minor changes – incorporating the recommendation of Merton's Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Open Space Study (2020) and the emerging Climate Change Action Plan.
Policy O8.4 Protection of Trees	Minor changes –to provide clarity.
Policy O8.5 Leisure, Sport and Recreation	Minor changes to reflect the recommendation in Merton's Playing Pitch Strategy (2019).
Policy O8.6 Urban Greening	Policy introduces minimum urban greening requirements for major developments and encouraging urban greening on minor developments in accordance with the London Plan.
Policy N3.7 Wandle Valley (formerly N3.7)	Minor changes strengthened to require development within 400m of the WVRP to enhance accessibility to the park. A review is underway on green infrastructure requirements on new development within 400m of the WVRP and the policy will be updated in line with the evidence base

Strategic Policy F8.6 Managing flood risk from all sources of flooding	Minor changes to simplify and clarify the policy. The policy is informed by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 1 (2020).
Policy F8.7 How to manage flood risk	Minor changes – stronger link to planning guidance document namely the Basement and Subterranean Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and strengthening of the basement element of the policy.
Policy F8.8 Sustainable drainage systems (SUDS)	Minor changes – policy has been made clearer and a greater link to the planning guidance document namely the Sustainable Drainage SPD (Supplementary Planning Document) (2020).
Policy P.8.9 Improving air quality and minimising pollution Air Quality/ Noise and vibration/ Light pollution/ Odours and fume control/ Land contamination/ Managing pollution from construction and demolition	Minor changes – policy has been made clearer and a greater link to emerging planning guidance document namely the Air Quality SPD (Supplementary Planning Document) (consultation being held in winter 2020).
Strategic Policy CC8.10 Promoting sustainable design to mitigate and adapt to climate change	Minor change - updated to reflect the standards needed to deliver Merton's ambition of being net zero carbon by 2050, in line with Merton's emerging Climate Strategy and Action Plan, whilst minimising Merton's future retrofit burden.
Policy CC8.11 Minimising greenhouse gas emissions). <i>(See comment at CC8.11 regarding policy name/reference at stage 2 known as Reducing energy use and carbon emission)</i>	Notable changes: policy aims to drive further carbon savings on site.
Policy CC8.12 Minimising energy use <i>See comment at CC8.11 regarding policy name/reference at stage 2 known as Sustainable design and construction</i>	Notable change: policy aims to minimise energy use and carbon emissions through energy efficiency improvements and drive a fabric first approach.
Policy CC8.13 Low carbon energy <i>See comment at CC8.11 regarding policy name/reference at stage 2 known as Maximising local energy generation</i>	Minor changes to provide clarity and to drive the decarbonisation of heat and maximise renewable energy generation in the borough.
Policy CC8.14 Minimising waste and promoting a circular economy	Minor change to provide clarity - minimise waste and embodied carbon, and promote a circular economy

<p><i>See comment at CC8.11 regarding policy name/reference at stage 2 known as</i></p>	
<p>Policy CC8.15 Sustainable design standards</p> <p><i>See comment at CC8.11 regarding policy name/reference at stage 2 known as</i></p>	<p>Minor changes – policy seek to drive higher sustainable standards.</p>
<p>Policy CC8.16 Adapting to a changing climate</p> <p><i>See comment at CC8.11 regarding policy name/reference at stage 2 known as</i></p>	<p>Minor changes to clarify and removal duplication with other polices in the Plan.</p>

Appendix D: Green infrastructure boundary changes

- 7.13 Appendix D identify sites that have been recommended for boundary changes. These recommendations have been made for several reasons:
- As a result of the site review undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Study, in line with the criteria set out for each of the different environmental policy maps (i.e., MOL (Metropolitan Open Land), open space, green corridor, SINC (Site of Importance for Nature Conservation)).
 - As a result of approved planning applications, which have resulted in sites being built on, or changes made to boundary designations through planning conditions or Section 106 agreements.
 - As a result of updates to the open space criteria, particularly for school sites (as set out in the Green Infrastructure Study).
 - As a result of a site review undertaken by the Council, in line with the criteria set out in the Green Infrastructure Study, sometimes following a request by a landowner.
 - As a result of sites that have been identified for protection as open space; or
 - Minor errors or anomalies that have been identified on the current policy maps.
- 7.14 The figures below, provide a list of all the sites with current environmental designations as MOL, open space, green corridor or SINC and whether a boundary change is recommended. A “TEP” reference means the change is recommended through the Green Infrastructure Study and a “LBM” reference means the change is recommended for one of the other reasons listed in 6.4 above.
- 7.15 The recommended changes for the SINC will follow the process set out in the Mayor’s Environment Strategy and will be presented to the London Wildlife Sites Board for validation and confirmation on these proposed changes. The boundary maps and justification text for each of the sites listed below can be found on the [draft Local Plan Stage 2a website under Green and Blue Infrastructure](#).

Figure 15: Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) boundary changes.

Site	Name and site ref.	Boundary Change Ref.	Area	
1	Cannon Hill	LBM-45	Raynes Park	Approved planning application
2	Wimbledon Park	TEP-03	Wimbledon	Site review undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Study in line with MOL criteria.
3	Lower Morden	TEP-14	Morden	
4	Beverly Brook/A3	TEP-06	Raynes Park	
5	Copse Hill	TEP-04	Raynes Park	
16	Morden Park	TEP-15	Morden	
18	Wandle Valley	TEP-07, TEP-09 TEP-12	Morden	

Figure 16: Open Space - Churchyards and Cemeteries –proposed addition

Site	Name and site ref.	Boundary Change Ref.	Area	
C007	Morden cemetery	LBM-46	Morden	<p>Site review undertaken by the Council in line with the criteria set out in the Green Infrastructure Study, sometimes following a request by a landowner.</p> <p>Minor errors or anomalies identified on the current policy maps.</p>

Figure 17: Open Space - Education

Name and site ref,	Boundary Change Ref.	Area	
Ricards Lodge S001	LBM-47	Wimbledon	<p>Site review undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Study in line with open space criteria.</p> <p>Approved planning application.</p> <p>Update to the open space criteria, particularly for school sites.</p>
Harris Academy Morden S004	LBM-53	Morden	
Abbotsbury School S007	LBM-49	Morden	
Raynes Park High School S008	TEP-38	Raynes Park	
Hillcross Primary School S010	LBM-59	Morden	

Haslemere Primary School S013	LBM-62	Mitcham	Minor errors or anomalies identified on the current policies map.
Cricket Green School S014	TEP-23	Mitcham	
Malmesbury School S016	LBM-55	Morden	
Merton Abbey School (now Merton Abbey and Harris Academy Wimbledon) S017	LBM-64	Colliers Wood	
Benedict Primary School S018	LBM-65	Mitcham	
Stanford Primary School S020	TEP-35	Mitcham	
Priory Church of England S021	LBM-57	Wimbledon	
Beecholme School S022	LBM-51	Mitcham	
St John Fisher School S025	LBM-61	Raynes Park	
Hatfield Primary School S029	LBM-60	Morden	
Harris Academy Merton S032	TEP-29	Mitcham	
St Thomas Of Canterbury S036	LBM-52	Mitcham	
St Teresa's Primary S038	LBM-54	Morden	
Bishop Gilpin, Lake Road S039	LBM-47	Wimbledon	
Blossom House School Playing Fields, The Drive S050	TEP-05	Wimbledon	

Hollymount School Playing Fields S051	TEP-32	Wimbledon	
Ursuline High School S052	TEP-37	Raynes Park	
Melrose School S053	LBM-66	Mitcham	
St Ann's Playing Fields (now Perseid Upper) S055	TEP-19	Morden	
Joseph Hood Primary School (now Harris Academy Wimbledon) S056	LBM-63	Wimbledon	
Merton Technical College S057	LBM-42	Morden	
Links Primary School Playing Fields S059	TEP-41	Mitcham	
Singlegate Primary School S061	LBM-56	Colliers Wood	
Pelham Primary School, Russell Road S062	TEP-10	Wimbledon	
All Saints C of E Primary School, East Road S064	LBM-50	Colliers Wood	
St Marys RC Primary School S065	TEP-36	Wimbledon	

Figure 18: Open Space - All Other Open Spaces

Site	Name	Boundary Change Ref.	Area	
M006	Dundonald Recreation Ground M006	LBM-58	Wimbledon	Site review undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Study in line with open space criteria. Approved planning application.
M014	Donnelly Green Open Space M014	TEP-31	Mitcham	
M050	Morden Park M050	TEP-15	Morden	
M053	Ravensbury Park M053	TEP-21 TEP-40	Mitcham	
M056	Mitcham Common M056	TEP-26 TEP-26a	Mitcham	
M064	Land Adjacent River Wandle M064	TEP-09	Colliers Wood	
M066	Morden Recreation Ground M066	TEP-19	Morden	
M099	Trenchard Court Haig Homes Open Space, Green Lane M099	TEP-18	Morden	
P002	Raynes Park Playing Fields P002	TEP-34	Raynes Park	
P016	Merton Hall Bowling Green P016	TEP-11	Wimbledon	
P018	Atkinson Morley's Hospital P018	TEP-04	Raynes Park	
P020	Civil Service Sports Ground P020	TEP-06	Raynes Park	

P035	All England Lawn Tennis Club P035	TEP-03	Wimbledon	
W002	Priory Wall Open Space Walk, Priory Road W002	TEP-12	Colliers Wood	
W007	Rookwood Open Space, Rookwood Avenue W007	LBM-43	Raynes Park	

Figure 19: Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation boundary changes against the sustainability objectives

Site	Name	Boundary Change Ref.	Area	
M093	Mitcham Common M093	TEP-26 TEP-26a	Mitcham	Site review undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Study in line with SINC criteria.

Figure 20: Sites of Borough (Grade 1) Importance for Nature Conservation

Site	Name	Boundary Change Ref.	Area	
09	Atkinson Morley's Hospital Woodland	TEP-04	Raynes Park	Site review undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Study in line with SINC criteria.
11	Morden Park	TEP-15	Morden	

Figure 21: Sites of Borough (Grade 2) Importance for Nature Conservation

Site	Name	Boundary Change Ref.	Area	
01A	Streatham Junction to Wimbledon Railsides	TEP-08	Wimbledon	Site review undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Study in line with SINC criteria. Approved planning application.
01F	Sutton Line South of Wimbledon	TEP-19	Wimbledon	
12	Merton Park Green Walks	TEP-13	Morden	

Figure 22: Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site	Name	Boundary Change Ref.	Area	
22	Haig Homes Estate	TEP-17	Morden	Site review undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Study in line with SINC (Site of Importance for Nature

Figure 23: Green Corridors

Site	Name	Boundary Change Ref.	Area	
GC05	Mitcham Common	TEP-24 TEP-26 TEP-26a	Mitcham	Site review undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Study in line with green corridor criteria. Approved planning application.
GC09	Morden Cemetery	TEP-14	Morden	
GC10	Morden Park	TEP-15 and TEP-19	Morden	
GC14	Ravensbury Park	TEP-21 TEP-22	Mitcham	
GC19	Ridge Road to Wimbledon Park	TEP-08, TEP-09, TEP-12 and TEP-28	Wimbledon	
GC22	Wimbledon Common	TEP-01 and TEP-02	Wimbledon	
GC23	Wimbledon Park	TEP-03	Wimbledon	
GC24	Wimbledon Railsides	TEP-13	Wimbledon	